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JOANNIS LELANDI
ANTIQUARII
DE REBVS BRITANNICIS
COLLECTANEA.

CVM

THOMÆ HEARNII Præſatione Notis et Indice ad Editionem primam.

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IMPENSIS GVL. ET JO. RICHARDSON.

M.DCC.LXX.

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AD

JOANNIS LELANDI

ANTIQUARII

COLLECTANEA.

PARS PRIMA.

JOANNIS LELANDI

ANTIQUARII CODRUS,

Sive Laus & Defenſio

Gallofridi Arturii Monumetenſis

Contra Polydorum Vergilium.

Ex Autographo.

GALLOFRIDUS Arturius Monovagæ (quæ celebris & antiqua urbs eſt Cambriæ, poſita quidem inter duos fluvios, Monam & Vagam, unde & nomen ſumpſit,) natus erat. Num tamen ibidem in bonis literis ad maturam uſque ætatem informatus fuerit, certo adfirmare non poſſum: ut neque [a] an monachus fuerit. quanquam utrumque aliquam veri [b] ſpetiem præ ſe fert. Nam Monæ Benedictinorum cœnobium nuper erat, ſed cujus antiquitatis mihi incertum. Et illis temporibus ſoli fere monachi, cum alibi, tum præcipue in noſtra Britannia, docti erant. Cauſſa autem hæc fuit. [c] Non dum [d] Iſidis vadum, non Granta, florentes nunc [e] achademiæ, alte capita extulerant; emerſerant tamen, ſed ita, ut [f] Dacica barbarie, vi, furore, aliquoties deprimerentur. Quare quæ celebria erant monaſteria, erant etiam & gymnaſia, perinde atque olim ante diminutum Saxonum imperium; monachique non ventrem lautis epulis, ſed animum pulcherrimis ſtudiis perpaſcebant. Quid multis in confirmanda conjectura moror? Illud liquido conſtat, Gallofridum, quantum tempora patiebantur, nec carmine, nec ſoluta oratione indoctum fuiſſe; id quod ne ipſi quidem Itali, [g] qui tum, non uſque adeo pure & exacte Latini, vivebant, mihi pernegarent. Quanquam non hæc res mihi curæ eſt, ut autorem ab eloquentia laudem. Aliud eſt longe nobilius, illuſtrius, magnificentius, quod me ſedulo hortatur monetque, immo jubet potius cogitque, ut illum, idque accurata oratione, extollam. Solus etenim eſt, qui diligentia ſua, nunquam ſatis laudata, bonam partem Bri-

[a] *Ita in autographo, non, ut alii,* utrum monachus fuit. [b] *Sic. Et quidem* c *cum* t *in monumentis vett. frequenter commutatur.* [c] *Ita diviſim Lelandus, uti etiam alibi; faventque lapides & codices MSS. vetuſtiſſimi. Grammatici autem recentiores* nondum *conjunctim proferunt.* [d] Eelloſitum *primum ſcripſerat Lelandus.* [e] *Haud ſecus etiam alibi Lelandus. Cum Dicæarcho nimirum apud Plutarchum exiſtimavit ἀπὸ τῶ Ἐχεδήμυ (perinde ac ſi ἐχεδημιὰν ſcribas) originem duxiſſe. Rectius tamen illi, qui ab Ἀκαδήμυ.* [f] *Ita Autogr. non, ut alii,* Danica. [g] *Sic, cum ipſo Lelando, diſtinguo; non ut alii,* qui, tum non uſque *&c.*

tannicæ

tannicæ antiquitatis ab interitu plane vindicavit: rumpantur ut ilia Codris, aliter & ſcribentibus & ſentientibus. Non tamen ſum uſque adeo malus rerum æſtimator, ut putem Galfridum tanta & tam integra fide in ſcribenda hiſtoria fuiſſe, ut nunquam à vero latum culmum erraverit: cum manifeſte liqueat, incerta pro certis, vana pro veris ab illo eſſe aliquoties ſcripta. Et quis, obſecro te candide lector, inter hiſtoricos in eodem luto non hæſit? Gallofridus tamen in primis veniam meretur, qui ingenue fatetur, ſe tantum interpretis uſum fuiſſe officio, id eſt, hiſtoriam Britannicam, Britannice ſcriptam, [a] Latinitate donaviſſe. [b] Sed Codrus Galfredo-maſtix, non videns manticam, quæ ſibi à tergo dependet, iſta ſurda aure præteribit.

Forſan aliquis dixerit, quis hic eſt Codrus? Huic ego hominem depingere non gravabor. Eſt peregrinus & hoſpes glorioſus ſimul ac curioſus, ut qui ſua jactet, noſtra autem audita potius quam intellecta pro arbitrio tractet. Nec alio nomine Britannis pro imperio inſultat, quam quod, neſcio cujus [c] Pytagoræ dogma ſecutus, certo ſibi perſuaſit, facundi Ciceronis animam, poſt tot ſecula, in ſuum ſcilicet pectus recta migraſſe, atque hoc munere aureum illud torrentis eloquentiæ flumen ita aſſecutum, ut illa fretus ex muſcis elephantos, rurſus ex elephantis muſcas facile faciat. Itaque juvenis carmina ſcriptitavit, ſed quæ poſtea, furente illo, omnia in ſpongiam, ad exemplum Ajacis, incubuere. Quanquam quod verſus parum dextris Muſis & Apolline ſcripſerit, non multum à Cicerone degeneravit. Tum vero cum videret, non belle ſibi cum Muſis convenire, contulit ſe ad liberiorem dicendi campum, nactus materiam, in qua oſtenderet, quid poſſet facundia illa quidem [d] Ciceroniana. Sed circiter idem tempus in eandem inciderat materiam quidam [e] barbarus Batavus, quem vulgus ſexcenties prætulit Codro Italo. Hanc ægre tulit rem, & cauſſabatur injuriam aperte ſibi factam, quod Barbarus per dolum gloriam, quam jure optimo meritus fuerat, præoccupaſſet. Poſtremo, ne animum [f] deſpondere videretur, &, illo pereunte, una periret Romanæ linguæ elegantia, hiſtoriam majori confidentia quam rerum cognitione aut lectione inchoavit & conſummavit; ita tamen, ut editionem non modo in nonum, ex Horatii præcepto, annum, ſed in trigeſimum uſque, ſi Diis placet, premeret.

[a] *Mox poſt hanc vocem inter lineas,* & à Gualtero Mapo, Iſiacorum archidiacono, oblatam ſibi, *ſcripſerat Lelandus, quæ tamen poſtea propria ſua manu expunxit.* [b] *Hæc omnia uſque ad* ſummopere delectabatur lectione antiquarum rerum, maximeque *&c. verſus finem Diſſertationis, delevit quidam è Polydori, ut ſuſpicor, amicis, iſque forſitan Cantabrigienſis.* [c] *Sic.* [d] Ciceronia *MS.* [e] *Sic, cum* b *minuſcula, ut ſit Adjectivum; mox infra vero cum* B *majuſcula, ut ſit nomen proprium.* [f] Spondere *MS.*

Sed operæ pretium eſt cognoſcere, qua arte fidem hiſtoriæ ſuæ adſtruat. Prium ſtrenue debacchatur in Galfredum, ut ejus autoritatem elevet, & ſuæ vaniſſimæ vanitati pondus, robur, veritatem etiam accumulet. Deinde, quem tot ſævis verbis ante lancinaverat, cogitur homo impudentiſſimus per bonam antiquioris hiſtoriæ partem ſequi. At huic impudentiæ venia certe danda eſt, quia alium, quem recte ſequeretur, autorem prorſus nullum habuit. Uſque adeo tamen ſui immemor non fuit, quin obiter in ducem ſuum, tanquam fatuum & mendacem, multo ſale, ut eſt mire argutus, lepidus, facetus, luderet. Atque hoc non alio ab eo nomine factum, quam ne ullo approbare modo videatur, quem prius inſectatus eſt.

Fieri hîc poteſt, ut aliquis mihi objiciat, Codrum non eſſe primum, qui Galfredum ſugillavit, & alios extare ſcriptores, quorum autoritate in primis hiſtoriæ ſuæ libris non raro uſus eſt. Ad hæc ego breviter in præſentia reſpondebo, Gulielmi Parvi, canonici Novoburgenſis, verba minoris eſſe pretii, quam ut in confutandis illis libenter velim laborare. Fuit ille etenim digniſſimus, quicumCodrum conferas, maxime in cognitione antiquitatis Britannicæ. Porro, quantum ad Romanos, qui de rebus noſtris modo breviter, modo conciſe, modo parum vere ſcripſerunt, nemo ex illis aliquid ſaltem memoria dignum de Britannia, quod ego ſciam, ante Cæſarem edidit. Et omnia quæ Cæſar ſcripſit, quantumcunque illius dictis Codrus tribuat, mihi non videntur è tripode profecta, quemadmodum neque alia multa, quæ poſtea à Latinis autoribus de Britanniis poſteritati tradita ſunt.

At nunc, ut Romanorum autoritas, qua frequenter utitur, ſileat, objiciet alter Gildam Bannochorenſem, & Bedam Girovicenſem monachos, quorum teſtimoniis, velut quibuſdam vernis floribus, primos hiſtoriæ ſuæ campos interpolat. tantum abeſt, ut neminem præter unum Galfredum habeat, quem in eruenda antiquitate ſequatur. Hujuſmodi objectiones me nunquam ad palinodiam adigent. Non me latet, libellum circumferri titulo Gildæ, quamvis docti vehementer de autore dubitent, in quo paucula quædam de Britannia florente leviter referuntur, & aliquanto plura de eadem, gladio, fame, peſte ad internecionem fere laborante, inculcantur. Sed quid hoc rei, quod qualiacunque illa non dum bene à Codro intellecta ſint? Ut [a] intellegat, quid illic antiquorum regum

[a] *Sic Lelandus, in re Grammatica verſatiſſimus. Nec aliter alibi. Ne ſcilicet ab Orthographiæ regulis diſcederet. Ab* inter & lego *eſt* intelligo, R *in* L *abeunte. Non deſunt etiam qui ab* intus & lego, *ut* U *abeat in* E, & intelligere *idem ſit quod* intus legere. *Prior ſententia magis placet. Verum quomodocunque hoc ſe habeat, illud certum eſt, quamvis* intelligere *per* i *vulgo efferatur, à Priſciano tamen per* e *ſcribi, eodemque modo in antiquis codd. & lapidibus exarari.*

aut

aut urbium, quid populorum aut rituum, quid denique quod ante Romanum nomen cognitum in pretio fuit? Si Gildas Britannus tam parum in hac parte prodeſſe poteſt, quanto minus Beda, homo Anglus, qui licet multis eſſet virtutibus clariſſimus, genti tamen Britannæ infenſus, & toto fere vitæ ſuæ tempore intra monaſterii ſepta clauſus, nec multum voluit, aut potuit antiquitatem illuſtrare? Sim vanus, niſi præceptoribus Romanis, pauciſſima modo demas, eaque non admodum magni momenti uſus ſit in libro primo eccleſiaſticæ hiſtoriæ, ubi de rebus Britannicis, veluti in tranſcurſu, aliquam facit mentionem.

Hæc nunc quæ dixi omnia ſi æquus judex in acervum congeſſerit, quodammodo probare videbuntur, multa eſſe in hiſtoria Codri, quæ merito accepta referat Galfredo. Quid igitur cauſſæ eſt, quod de bono autore tam male ſentiat? Certe hæc prima eſt. Galfredus, homo Britannus, Arturium regem, Britannorum decus inclytum, prædicat, laudat, & ad ſydera tantum non extollit. In qua parte ſecutus eſt fidem vetuſtiſſimæ hiſtoriæ, quam à Gualtero, archidiacono Oxonienſi, interpretandam accepit. Invidet hanc laudem barbarus hoſpes Arturio, principi olim cum potentiſſimo, tum de Britannis optime merito. Invidet & Galfredo Arturii nomen. Nec ſic contentus, modo clam, modo aperte loquitur, ſcribit, ſentit, nullum unquam fuiſſe regem apud Britannos nomine Arturii illuſtrem. Quanquam ne ſolus ſapere videretur, eum inter reges in ſua hiſtoria ponit potius, ut genti noſtræ morem gerat, quam quod tale quicquam ex animo ſcribat; id quod facile apparet cum ex aliis locis, tum etiam ex illo ubi lepide & feſtive, ut ſibi videtur, in ejus ſepulchrum, quod eſt Gleſſoburgi [a] Smertarum, jocatur. At ego tam certis, claris, veris argumentis, non dicam tam multis, probare poſſum, Arturium fuiſſe, quam Codrus Cæſarem. Lubet itaque in gratiam Antiquariorum ſubtilius hanc rem tractare.

Arturius, Utheri Pendraconis & Igernæ filius, nomen à Romana nobilitate, quemadmodum & alii id temporis Britanni multi, traxit. Nam Arturiorum nomen apud Romanos clarum fuiſſe vel ex Juvenale liquet, qui Satyra tertia ſic ſcribit:

—— —— *vivant Arturius iſthic*
Et Catulus. —— —— ——

Sed noſtra non de nomine, ſed de homine, contentio eſt; quanquam & illud à recentioribus vitiatum ſcriptoribus, inter quos eſt etiam & Codrus. Age igitur. Eſt civitas in Cambria, nomine Legionum inſignis, ſita in ipſis Iſcæ fluminis ripis. Ibi aliquandiu vixiſſe Arturium, eoque à Taua, Morganiæ urbe, archiepiſcopi ſedem tranſtuliſſe, non modo antiqua incolarum fides aſſerit, verum etiam permulti libelli, qui Britannica lingua ſcripti à Cambris etiam nunc leguntur. Ut nihil loquar de

[a] *Vide infra, prope finem Diſceptationis hujus.*

de antiquiſſimis tabulis, quas ego nuper in Cambria vidi columnis templorum adfixas, hæc eadem una cum Giraldo Cambrenſi, viro poſt hominum memoriam Britannicæ antiquitatis longe peritiſſimo, teſtantibus. Poſſem hîc & illorum teſtimonia de Arturio ſatis illuſtria adferre, qui vitas ſanctiſſimorum epiſcoporum & monachorum Britanniæ editis Latinis libris poſteritati conſecraverunt, niſi ad certiora properarem.

Henricus ſecundus, rex Angliæ, in tabulis donationis ſuæ, quibus ſubſcribit antiquis Gleſſoburgenſis monaſterii privilegiis, plane adfirmat, ſe vidiſſe Arturii donationem. Unde, quæ mea eſt conjectura, fieri potuit, ut, viſo tam venerandæ antiquitatis monimento, ſibi illud, tanquam ter maximi principis nobile pignus, ſervaverit, poſteaque Weſtmonaſterii inter veteres regum theſauros poſuerit. Sed an ita ab illo factum aliorum eſto judicium. Illud recte adfirmare poſſum, ſigillum Arturii Patricii, cera impreſſum, inter nobiles vetuſtatis reliquias ab Weſtmonaſterienſibus religioſe ſervari. Neque dubium eſt, quin olim impreſſa illa cera alicui inſcriptæ membranæ annexa fuerit, quam poſtea edax conſumpſit caries. Quare ne aliquando & maſſam ceream ſimili corrumpat violentia, nos ejus cum inſcriptionem tum figuram ab interitu vindicabimus. Hæc igitur è Romanis literis majuſculis eſt inſcriptio: PATRICIVS ARTVRVS BRITANNIÆ GALLIÆ GERMANIÆ DACIÆ IMPERATOR. Quid autem ſibi velit inſcriptio alias abunde declarabo. Tantum in præſentia lectorem admoneo, aliam eſſe inſcriptionem Gleſſoburgi, in qua non Arturus, ſed Arturius, & meo quidem judicio rectius, legitur. Figura ſigilli orbicularis eſt: materia vero cera rubra, quæ violentia, vel injuria aliqua in fruſta aliquot comminuta eſt, ſic tamen ut particula nulla deſideretur. Nam ita arcte circulo argenteo conſtringitur, ut recte cohæreat orbis alioqui diffractus. Porro una ceræ facies argento tota obducitur. Unde adducor ut credam, nihil prorſus vel inſcriptionis vel impreſſæ imaginis ſubeſſe. Altera effigiem refert ipſius Arturii plane heroicam. Sedet etenim regali indutus purpura ſuper ſemicirculum, qualis nobis apparet pluvius arcus. Capite coronam geſtat, dextraque ſceptrum, lilii ornamento inſigne. Læva autem tenet orbem, in cujus medio crux eminet Chriſtiani principis indicium. Barba illi promiſſa, & omnia corporis lineamenta tantam præ ſe ferentia dignitatem, ut oculos meos ſua majeſtate rapuerint, raptoſque longum detinuerint. Diſpeream, lector, niſi vidiſſe voles. Quod nunc certius argumentum, quam hoc, quo modo probavimus, Arturium fuiſſe? Nos tamen non prius anchoram figemus, quam alia, non minus certa, oſtenderimus.

Inter aërias Brachaniæ rupes locus eſt, quem Cambri patria lingua Cather, ſive Cair Arture, appellant, quod Latine ſonat

ſonat Cathedra, ſive Caſtrum, Arturii. Nomen vero hujuſmodi, ſi nunquam fuiſſet Arturius, loco non indidiſſent. Scribunt præterea, Arturium necem Helenæ, neptis Hoëli, violentia cujuſdam gigantis raptæ in Gallia vindicaſſe; id quod adeo à vero non abhorret, ut propemodum auſim confirmare. Hoëlus Armoricanus contra Pictos, Scottos, & Saxones in Britannia una cum Arturio pugnabat. Quo abſente, tyrannus aliquis, ſed potens, ſed immanis, atque ab hoc, ut facile apparebit Britannicæ linguæ vim & proprietatem intelligentibus, gigas dictus, Helenam, concubitum recuſantem, interfecit. Arturius autem, debellatis domi inimicis, Armoricam petiit, tyrannumque in Hoëli gratiam aperto Marte oppreſſit. Deinde in edito monte ſepulchrum Helenæ poſitum. Et ne ſepulchro ſuus honos deeſſet, poſitum etiam & ſacellum. Poſtea nomen loco inditum, Tumba Helenæ, quod in multa duravit ſecula. Recentiores vero montem D. Michaëlis vocant à fano, quod illhic Michaëli ſacrum eſt. Hæc & ſimilia ſunt, ſi quis recte interpretetur, quæ Codrus argutulus deridet, ſubſannat, contemnit. Ecce aliud, quod vel homini, minime credulo, facile probet, Arturium olim fuiſſe.

Eſt in caſtello Dovarenſi, de cujus antiquitate nos multa, ſcitu digniſſima, in libro de Civili hiſtoria trademus, aula Arturii nomine etiam nunc celebris, & cubiculum Guenoræ, ejus conjugis, nomine famoſum. Non ego hæc, tanquam à ſolis caſtellanis mihi dicta, ingero, ſed majori fretus autoritate ſcribo. Nuper inveni hiſtoriolam de antiquitate Dovarenſi, in qua eadem non modo ſcripta ſunt, verum etiam Galganum, Arturii comitem, militem quidem ſtrenuiſſimum, quem Joannes Annævillanus Nortomannus, alias Hauuilienſis, & Hillenius corrupte dictus, in ſuo Architrenio à fortitudine laudat, prope portum Dovarienſem à Modredianis interfectum fuiſſe, oſſaque aliquot ejuſdem in caſtello ſervari. Quæ adeo à vero non diſſident, ut caſtellani, à cognitione hiſtoriæ alieniſſimi, ſua ſponte obtulerint mihi quædam oſſa inſolitæ magnitudinis viſenda, adfirmantes Galgani oſſa [a] fuiſſe.

Non deſunt ad huc argumenta multa. Ego tamen tantum adponam unum, ut liqueat, quo loco ſepultus eſt. Arturius, Chriſtianæ religionis profeſſor, heremitas ſumme coluit, qui locum Avalon Britannice dictum inhabitabant. Avalon, ne quis ignoret, Latine pomarium ſignificat. Quanquam locus ille aliquoties nova nomina ſumpſit. Nam & Iniſuitrin Britannica lingua, id eſt, inſula vitrea, ab aquis vicinis vitreum colorem referentibus, quibus tota fere cingitur, dictus eſt. Tandem victores Saxones Britannicum vocabulum in Gleſſeney Germanicum, ſed ejuſdem prorſus ſignificationis, aptiſ-

[a] *Mox poſt hanc vocem hujuſmodi ſignum* $\overset{V}{\Lambda}$ *inſeruit Lelandus; perinde ac ſi aliud quidpiam adjiciendum eſſet.*

ſime

ſime tranſtulerunt. Germani id Gles appellant quod pellucidum eſt, quemadmodum & vitrum. Eye vero eiſdem nunc inſula, nunc aqua eſt. Poſtremo autem cum magnificentiſſimum ibidem poſuiſſet Ina, Weſtoſaxonum rex, monaſterium, & oppidum propter in juſtam excreviſſet magnitudinem, Gleſſeneye nomen auctum eſt in Gleſſeneybury, quod nos non omnino inepte Gleſſoburgum vocamus.

Sed quorſum in nominum etymologiis occupati digredimur? Hîc, id eſt, Avalloniæ, Iderum ſepultum diutiuſcule lugebat Arturius, utpote virum ſibi multis modis chariſſimum. Ex quo tempore locum præ ceteris ſacris omnibus non modo diligere incepit, verum etiam beneficio ſuo ornare, illuſtrare, ditare. Atque hinc factum, ut cum in bello, quod contra Modredum geſſit, cecidiſſet, à Britannis, invidentibus tam clarum corpus ejus adverſariis, Avaloniam ſepeliendus deportaretur, comitante, & una funus curante, Morgane, femina nobiliſſima, ac Arturio ſanguine conjuncta. Quoque minori ſtrepitu & tumultu id facerent propter Saxonum ingruentium metum, fingebant, Arturium graviter vulneratum vivere tamen, & ad feliciora ſupereſſe non alia cauſſa, quam ut Saxonibns metum incuterent, & occaſionem ſæviendi in cadaver tollerent. Effoſſo igitur puteo bene alto, mortui Arturii corpus, cavato in hoc ingenti ex duro robore trunco, recondunt in ſacro cœmiterio propter veterem eccleſiam à Britannis conſtructam, quæ regnante Henrico 2°. una cum auguſta Inæ regis baſilica tota conflagravit. Præterea in ſepulchro crucem plumbeam Romanis literis ita inſcriptam ponunt: HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALLONIA. Addita fuit hæc inſcriptio, ut ſi Britannis ſerenior aliquando fortuna arrideret, certum haberent de Arturii monumento indicium. Sed res Britannorum quotidie deteriores fuerunt. Quare jacuit Arturii corpus ſine gloria circiter 648. annos, ſoliſque Britannis ejus ſepulturæ locus ad longum tempus cognitus fuit. Quanquam poſtea fama etiam ad Saxones victores pervenit ex rithmis Britannice ſcriptis, quos Bardi quidam in Cambria ad lyram canebant. Hæc ego de ſepultura Arturii partim ex libro Gulielmi Meldunenſis de antiquitate Gleſſoburgenſis monaſterii, partim ex aliis autoribus decerpſi. Nunc quo pacto reliquiæ Arturii tranſlatæ fuerint in novam baſilicam Gleſſoburgenſem dicemus.

Henricus ſecundus, rex Angliæ, non raro inter Britannos, Cambriam inhabitantes, multa & libenter quidem de Arturii virtute, magnificentia, victoriis etiam audiebat. Quibus nominibus dici non poteſt, quam ſit ad ſimilia animatus. Uſque adeo ut quemadmodum Cæſar Alexandrum, ſic Henricus Arturium frequenter in ore habebat. Atque hic adfectus

magna-

magnanimum regem provocavit, ut de perquirendo ejus ſepulchro cogitaret. Sed filiorum iniquitas, quæ omnia fere conſilia Henrici patris interturbabat, forſan & huic propoſito obfuit. Quod tamen vivente patre prætermiſſum, in primis poſtea annis imperii Richardi, ejus filii, peractum eſt. Motore igitur, quantam conjectura adſequi poſſum, Richardo rege, Henricus de Soliaco, abbas Gleſſoburgenſis, curavit, ut foſſores terram alte egererent inter duas ſacras columnas antiquiſſimi & elegantiſſimi operis etiam nunc extantes, quo loco fama vetus adfirmabat Arturium fuiſſe ſepultum. Cumque jam aliquandiu fodiſſent, nec quicquam oſſium inveniſſent, cœpit abbas deſperare. Nihillominus foſſores juſſit operi incumbere, quod tam diu fecerunt, donec ad cavatum robur, de quo ſuperius locutus ſum, pervenirent. Tum vero abbas præ gaudio exilire, & tantum non lachrimari, locaque vicina diligentiſſime ſcrutari. Preter cetera tamen oculos in cruce plumbea defigebat, verbaque inſcriptionis eruebat, quæ quoniam ſuperius à me ſcripta ſunt fruſtra eſt hîc repetere. Inventa ſunt & eodem tempore oſſa Guenoræ, ut conſtanter adfirmant, reginæ. Viſa quoque vitta integra, quæ capillos, grata quadam varietate in nodum collectos, implicabat, donec unus ex multis temerarius eam tactu in cineres reſolvit. Denique pius abbas utriuſque oſſa in novam baſilicam, non dum à recenti conflagratione plene reſtitutam, tranſtulit, & ſyndonibus involuta ſeparatim in ciſtis non ſine Aſſyriis odoribus condidit. Nec multo poſt honorificum & adfabre factum ex Lydio marmore ſepulchrum erexit, in quo ciſtæ obſeratæ in hunc uſque diem ſervantur. De hac Arturii tranſlatione ſcribit quidam monachus Gleſſoburgenſis, cujus ego ante aliquot annos librum legi adſutum libro Gulielmi Meldunenſis de antiquitate Gleſſoburgenſi, qui ante tranſlatum Arturium obiit. Quid quod Giraldus Cambrenſis, autor bonæ fidei, quique interfuit viditque, huic tranſlationi ſubſcribit? Donatus etiam Gallus in ſuis annalibus eadem confirmat. Hæc tamen tranſlatio longo poſt tempore quibuſdam in dubium veniebat. Quare Edouardus Longus, Henrici 3. Anglorum regis filius, verum exſculpere percupiens, Gleſſoburgum anno a Chriſto nato 1276. venit, &, aperto ſepulchro ciſtiſque reſeratis, Arturii & Guenoræ oſſa una cum inſcriptionibus invenit, & avidis contrectavit manibus. Idem fecit, præſente rege, Henricus Lacius, comes Lindenſis, comes etiam Sabaudiæ, qui caſu adfuit, ut omittam nobilitatem & plebem, quæ eadem non ſine magna cum voluptate tum admiratione videbat. Tandem venerandæ reliquiæ ſuis repoſitæ ciſtis. Sed crania utriuſque foris relicta ſunt, ut grato populo, illuc confluenti, ſpectaculo eſſent. Ab illo mos inolevit,

olevit, ut monachi peregre venientibus calvarias Arturii & Guenoræ una cum cruce plumbea inſcripta oſtendant. Nunc judicent æqui lectores, num aliquando apud Britannos rex nomine Arturii fuerit, rumpantur ut ilia Codro, quem nos eloquentiæ potius quam fidei commendatum relinquimus, plura dicturi de Galfredo. Is etenim ſummopere delectabatur lectione antiquarum rerum, maximeque Britannicarum. Delectabatur etiam doctorum conſuetudine. Unde intervênit ☞ illi familiaritas cum Gualtero, archidiacono [a] Iſiacorum, homine ejuſdem prorſus inſtituti & animi. Nam tam diligenter veteres bibliothecas inviſebat avidùs, quam qui maxime, eruendi docta veterum autorum in lucem monimenta. Quod cum aliquandiu ſtrenue feciſſet, & caſu inter Armoricanos diverſaretur, incidit in hiſtoriam Britanniæ, Britannice ſcriptam. Tum vero, tanquam ingentem nactus theſaurum, impendio gaudebat, pauloque poſt in Angliam transfretans, librum Gallofrido, viro citra controverſiam in Britannica lingua exercitatiſſimo, transferendum tradidit. Atque hic fuit Gualterus, ne quis ignoret, qui de rebus noſtris proprio Marte privatam à Britannica, ut autor eſt Ranulphus Caſtrenſis, hiſtoriam ſcripſit.

Gallofridus vero, antiquo exemplari, ſupra quam cuiquam credibile eſt, delectatus, hiſtoriam Britannicam Latinitate donavit, inque octo libros diviſit, quos Roberto, duci Claudiano, poſtea dedicavit. Tranſtulit etiam in Latinam linguam prophetias Merlini Ambroſii, quas, addita præfatione, Alexandro, epiſcopo Lindenſi, commendavit. Quanquam in multis exemplaribus libellus ille hiſtoriæ Britannicæ, à Gallofrido tranſlatæ, tanquam quartus inſeritur: quo modo ſi ſumas, Britannica hiſtoria novem libros continet. Præterea vitam Merlini Caledonii ad Robertum epiſcopum non contemnendo edidit carmine, quod ego nuper avide lègebam, cum eſſem Gleſſoburgi [b] Somurotrigum. Pollicebatur etiam 2. cap°. 8. libri hiſtoriæ Britannicæ, tranſlaturum ſe ex lingua Britannica in Latinam librum de exilio eccleſiaſticorum virorum Britanniæ, quod num fecerit non dum ſatis cognitum habeo. Aliud tamen, idque memoria non indignum, cognitum habeo ex annalibus Joannis, abbatis Burgenſis, nempe Gallofridum deſignatum fuiſſe epiſcopum Eluienſem anno D. 1150. Eſt enim Eluium ſedes epiſcopalis in citeriori parte Cambriæ ab Eluio fluvio præterlabente ſic dictum; Britanniceque vocatur Llanelwi, id eſt, locus vel eccleſia ſuper Eluium fluvium poſita. Sed recentiores nomen loco indidere ſanum Aſaphi. Sed jam finis eſto noſtræ de Gallofrido orationis, qui in pretio fuit regnante in Anglia Henrico primo.

[a] Oxonienſi *in primis ſcripſerat Lelandus.* [b] Smertarum *primum ſcripſerat Lelandus.*

ASSER-

ASSERTIO
INCLYTISSMII
ARTURII,
REGIS BRITANNIÆ.

JOANNE LELANDO
Antiquario Auctore.

Ad candidos lectores.

Delituit certe multis Arturius annis,
Vera Britannorum gloria, lumen, honos.
Diſpulit obſcuras alacer Lelandius umbras,
Sidereum mundo reſtituitque jubar.
Plaudite lectores ſtudioſa caterva diſerti;
Præſtitit officium candidus ille ſuum.
Hinc procul at fugiant Codrino felle tumentes,
Ne proprio crepitent ilia rupta malo.

LONDINI
ANNO 1544.

Henrico octavo,

Invictiſſimo Regi

Angliæ, Franciæ, ac Hiberniæ,

Fidei defenſori, Anglicæ ac Hibernicæ eccleſiæ proxime à Chriſto ſupremo capiti,

Joannes Lelandus Antiquarius

S. P. D.

C*URA ſemper merito maxima eruditis fuit, Rex longe ſereniſſime, ut fortia illuſtrium virorum facta ſacroſanctæ poſteritati accurate, ſplendide, magnifice conſecrarent: ne rerum, undecunque memorabilium, conſpicuum lumen craſſa ſilentii umbra aliquando obduceretur. Hinc Hebræi Judam Maccabæum magnis extollunt præconiis. Hinc Homerus Græcus, poëtarum gloria, Hectora & Achillem commendatiſſimos orbi reliquit. Nec ſegniori uſi ſunt Græci diligentia in exornando Alexandro, bellatorum invictiſſimo. Romani vero Cæſaris facinora tantum non ad ſidera tollunt. Burgundiones Gotthofridum Boillionenſem, Saracenorum flagellum, ab inſigni fortitudine exquiſite collaudant. Nec defuere Britanni viri, tum eruditione, tum rerum cognitione præcellentes, qui Arturii nobiliſſimi invictiſſimique genus, vitam, virtutem, felicitatem, famam denique ſollicita, at juſta interim diligentia, orbi teſtatiſſima reliquerint. Applauſit eruditorum conſenſus multis jam ſeculis tam celebri præſtantiſſimorum Ducum memoriæ, & res ab eis geſtas magno quidem cum ſtudio,*

ſtudio, majori vero voluptate, & admiratione plane maxima lectitat. Hiſtoriæ de Arturio ſcriptæ nota à neſcio quo Gulielmo Parvo Novoburgenſi, homine, ut ego judico, magis pio, quam in Britannica antiquitate erudito, temere, & præter commune judicium omne, inuſta eſt: qui quum poſt ducentos & quinquaginta annos in manus Polydori Vergilii incidiſſet, ita in præfatione hiſtoriæ, quam de Nortomannis Angliæ regibus ſcripſit, in Arturium rhetoricatus, aut potius cornicatus eſt, ut Italum perſuaſione nova, ſed violenta, virum alioqui probum & eruditum, in ſuam pertraxerit hæreſim, & pertractum, ne alio dilaberetur, tam adamantinis arcte conſtrinxerit vinculis, ut illum coëgerit, edita etiam hiſtoria, gloriam, nomenque, ſi diis placet, Arturii, tanquam ſolem, de medio tollere. Unde & grave quidem jam bellum non modo à Gulielmo Parvo, verum etiam à Polydoro Galfredi Monæmuthenſis manibus indictum eſt, hac præcipue calumnia, quod is primus aſſertor gloriæ Arturii, Arturius & ipſe, eſſe videatur. Durum, me Hercle! & impium cum manibus decertare. Quid enim nobis cum larvis? Nennius Britannus, ſcriptor, ut illa ferebant tempora, non ignobilis, Arturii gloriam luculenta celebravit oratione. Vixit enim ille tempore inclinationis Britannici imperii. Tantum abeſt, ut Arturius recentioris Galfredi Monæmuthenſis ſit inventum & fabula. Ut taceat Nennius, Theliéſinus vates, Merlinus Caledonius, & Melchinus, antiquioris notæ homines, Arturii illuſtrem fecere mentionem. Certe nunquam temere id imbibam, quod me à fide hiſtoriæ Arturii avertat: adeo vero non magni æſtimo aut Gulielmi Parvi qualemcunque opinionem, aut Polydori in hac parte judicium, cujus tamen alioqui eruditionem excolo, eloquentiam adprobo, ingenium ſuſpicio, & in bonis denique artibus autoritatem complector. Non hîc de eloquentia, non de orationis ſplendore, non de ſtyli perſpicuitate, ſed de ſolida fide, & hiſtoriæ veritate agitur, qua fretus auſim audacter pronunciare (neque enim eſt quod metuam umbras obverſanteis)

olim

olim fuiſſe, regnaſſe, atque adeo in precio ſtetiſſe magno Arturium. Mentiar, niſi palam, liquide, & manifeſte teſtetur ingens nobilium ſuis temporibus ſcriptorum numerus Arturii originem, vitam, res longe fortiſſime geſtas, mortem, ſepulchrum, denique inventionem ejus reliquiarum, unamque, & alteram, ac etiam tertiam earundem latiſſime famoſam tranſlationem. Quarum quæ ultima fuit, regnante Eadueardo Longo, Angliæ rege, victore fortunatiſſimo, facta eſt. Quo tempore ſtipatus magna nobilium caterva preſens Arturii oſſa præſentia, reſerato ſepulchro, Avaloniæ vidit, & contrectavit, ut ex ejus diplomate, cui ſyngraphum adfixit, luculente apparet. Quare, ut orbis univerſus poſthac intelligat quanta, & quam præclara Arturii fama olim fuerit, non gravabor vel univerſam ejus vitam & quid veteres de eo ſenſerint autores, lucido quodam ordine perſcribere. Sic enim lucem obſcuris, antiquitati ſuum decus, vacillantibus præ ignorantia juſtum robur, certitudinem controverſiæ, veritati poſtremo ſuffragium dediſſe videbor. Tu, Princeps maxime, victorque feliciſſime, novo libello, tuis alacriter in lucem prodeunti auſpiciis, fave quæſo, quo munere non modo præſentis famam opuſculi, una cum ſucceſſu, promovebis, augebis, ornabis, verum etiam lætiſſimo mihi igniculos ad alia quoque non inferiora propediem edenda excitabis. Nam & Cygnus meus, tuarum encomiaſtes virtutum, ad te convolare mirifice cupit. Vale regum ornamentum unicum.

Nomen

Nomenclatura Auctorum,

Quorum teſtimoniis præſens utitur libellus.

Externi.

Lucanus.
Juvenalis.
Martialis.
Cornelius Tacitus.
Paulus Diaconus.
Claudius Gallus.
Joannes Annævillanus.
Valerius.
Boccatius.
Divionenſis.
Ponticus Virunnius.
Ptolemæus Lucenſis.
Tritemius.
Volateranus.
Philippus Bergomas.

Britannici.

Theliefinus.
Ambroſius Maridunenſis.
Merlinus Caledonius.
Melchinus.
Patricius Gleſſoburgenſis.
Gildas Bannochorenſis.
Anonymus.
Nennius.
Samuel.
Beda Girovicanus.
Aſſerius Menevenſis.
Gulielmus Meildunenſis.
Galfridus Monæmuthenſis.
Aluredus Fibroleganus.
Henricus Venantodunenſis.
Joſephus Iſcanus.
Sylveſter Giraldus.
Matthæus Pariſius.
Joan: Chryſiſtoriographus.
Gulielmus Parvus.
Joannes Fiberius.
Thomas Vicanus.
Ranulphus Higedenus.
Matthæus Florilegus.
Joannes Burgenſis.
Thomas Meilorius.
Scalæ-Chronica.
Chronica Durenſia.
Chronica Gleſſoburgenſia.
Chronica Perſorana.

ASSER-

ASSERTIO INCOMPARABILIS ARTURII: Fol. 1. a.

Auctore Joanne Lelando Antiquario.

[Numeri, ad oram paginæ à nobis collocati, Editionis primæ folia exhibent. Littera autem *a* primam, *b* ſecundam faciem folii denotat.

HERCULEM ex Alcmena adulterio Jovis fuiſſe natum, magno ſcriptorum Græcorum & Latinorum conſenſu liquet. Qualis vero quantuſque olim fuerit, arbitror vel mediocriter eruditis notius eſſe, quam ut in præſentia ulla prorſus egeat inſinuatione. Fuerunt & alii complures ex adulterio geniti, ut ex veteri abunde conſtat hiſtoria, quorum virtus domi militiæque eximie claruit. Inter quos & noſter Arturius Britanniæ ornamentum maximum, & ſui ſeculi miraculum unicum effloruit. Liceat mihi igitur cum bona gratia Gulielmi Parvi, atque adeo ejus fortiſſimi Succenturionis Polydori, Arturium, conterraneum meum, vel juſtis proſequi laudibus; & eadem opera Britannicæ hiſtoriæ, à Galfredo Monæmuthenſi, viro non omnino inerudito, quicquid alias calumnientur ſcioli, antiquitatis ignari, interpretatæ præſidio inniti firmo, potius quam externorum ficulneo. Fabulis vero, quæ in Arturii hiſtoriam inrepſerunt, non ma- Fol. 1. b.
gis applaudo quam Polydorus cenſor. At ut perterritus alicujus vel ſenio, vel eloquentia, vel auctoritate demum veritatis partes vecors, atque idem deſertor indefenſas relinquam, committam plane nunquam. Alio me æquum, honeſtum, famæ ratio, hinc & amor patriæ juſtus, ac ipſa veritas, qua nil mihi charius, una perducunt. Sed neque bellum cum doctis mihi ſuſcipiendum puto. Liberum interim per racio-

nem erit, patriæ, & veri maxime partes diligentia ſumma, induſtria expedita, labore alacri, conſilio prompto, judicio acri, denique modis omnibus erectiſſimas facere. Aggrediar igitur, candidorum lectorum benevolentia, humanitate, ac gratia fretus, Arturii originem ab ovo aliquanto accuratius repetere:

Eſt locus Abrini ſinuoſo littore ponti
Rupe ſitus media, refluus quem circuit æſtus.
Fulminat hîc late turrito vertice caſtrum:
Nomine Tindagium veteres dixere Corini.

Conſtans fama eſt, per ora multorum tradita, & ſcriptis confirmata etiam eruditorum, Gorloiden, Coriniæ regulum, hîc ſedem habuiſſe ſibi ſuiſque. Erat ei Igerna uxor, femina formæ plane venuſtiſſimæ, at pudicitiæ improbatæ. Huc ſæpiuſcule recreandi animi gratia Utherius, rex Britannorum, cognomine Pendraco, à ſerpentina, ut ego arbitror, prudentia ſic dictus, cujus & Gorlois beneficiarius erat, divertebat. Architrenius libro, ſi recte computo, quinto hæc ſcribit:

Hoc trifido mundum Corinei poſtera ſole
Irradiat pubes, quartique puerpera Phœbi
Fol. 2. a. *Pullulat Arturum, facie dum falſus adulter*
Tintagol inrumpit, nec amoris Pendragon æſtum
Vincit, & omnificas Merlini conſulit artes,
Mentiturque ducis habitus, &, rege latenti,
Induit abſentis præſentia Gorlois ora.

Conſuetudo, familiaritas, convictus amori igniculos ſubminiſtrabant. Et quoniam, ut inquit poëta quidam, *lis eſt cum forma magna pudicitiæ*, evicit libido continentiam. Unde & poſtea Arturius, una cum Anna, virgine egregia, genitus eſt. Illud non eſt omittendum, quod refert Hector Boëthius: Utherium, videlicet, Gorloiden tandem ob Nathaleodem regulum contra Saxones pugnantem ab eo derelictum è medio tuliſſe, vel potius, ut Igerna liberius potiretur. Nomen vero Arturiorum Romanis nobile juxta ac familiare vel hinc fuiſſe dinoſcitur, quod Juvenalis Poëta hæc Satyra 3. ſcribat:

Cedamus patria, vivant Arturius iſtic
Et Catulus.————

Samuel, ſcriptor Britannicus, Arcturium per Cappa pingit, ad urſam alludens, ut à Græco fonte etymon trahat. Non hîc aut vitio, aut convitio eſſe debet Arturio, quod pater adulter filium ad fortitudinem, felicitatem, & triumphos genitum reliquerit: quando per eum non ſtetit, quo minus à legitimo naſceretur conjugio. Neque uſque adeo refert quo parente

parente quis procedat, modo is in virum aliquando fortem probumque evadat.

Nam genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipſi,
Vix ea noſtra puto ————

Immenſum quantum accrevit puer virtuti, & jam pater, qui viribus, conſilio, judicio quoque non ſine gloria floruerat, diem vitæ obiit Verolamii, deſtinata ante imperii dignitate Fol. 2. b. filio notho, quod legitimum non haberet.

Corona Arturii.

BRITANNICA adfirmat hiſtoria, Arturium inſulis regni decimo quinto ætatis ſuæ anno initiatum fuiſſe à Dubritio, urbis Legionum epiſcopo. Joannes, Aureæ ſcriptor hiſtoriæ, videtur octodecim adnumerare annos Arturio regiam ſedem conſcendenti. Scalæ-chronica, cujus libri, ut conjectura ducor, quidam Graius auctor fuit, aiunt, Arturium coronæ inſignia Ventæ accepiſſe. Pictorum & Scottorum duo reguli Lotho, cui Anna, ſoror Aurelii Ambroſii, regis Britannorum, nupſerat, & Conranus, cui Ada, ſoror Annæ, conjunx data fuerat, cœperunt tam lætis Arturii ſucceſſibus invidere. nam uterque, ſed præcipue Lotho, ad Britanniæ imperium aſpirabat. Hinc factum poſtea, ut ille, adjuncto ſibi Oſca, alias Occa, homine impuriſſimo, bellum Arturio intulerit. Tandem ad manus perventum eſt, victuſque Pictus pejoreis partes tulit, partim Hoëli invictiſſimi præſidio, qui tunc ducem ibi agebat. Libellus de imperio Britannorum & Anglorum in Scottos beneficiarios adfirmat, hanc victoriam Eboraci ab Hoëlo partam; utque, devictis Scottis, antiquas ſedes precibus motus Arturius reliquerit ſub Auguſello ſuo, quem eis regulum præfecit. Nec ſors melior Saxones excepit, interfecto Colgrino duce, Baldrico autem & Cheldrico fugientibus. Victoriam ſecuta eſt concordia. Lotho ſe Britanno dedidit. Mordredus & Gallouinus, filii Lothonis ex Anna, favorem Arturii Fol. 3. a. miris ambiebant modis, & tandem familiares illi facti ſunt. Duxerat interea Arturius Guenheram, Cadori Corinienſis alumnam, raræ formæ feminam. Deinde & Saxones bellis cruentiſſimis contudit.

Duodecim bella ab Arturio geſta.

NENNIUS Britannus, bonæ & antiquæ fidei ſcriptor, inter alios multos luculentiſſimam ejus bellorum mentionem facit : cujus verba quanvis librariorum incuria, & temporis injuria aliquantulum luxata ſint, tamen quia ad rem præſentem plurimum faciunt, & venerandam quandam ſecum adferunt antiquitatem, lubet hîc apponere, & ſuo ordine : " Arturius pugnavit
" contra illos, videlicet Saxones, cum regulis Britonum : ſed
" ipſe Dux erat. Primum bellum fuit in oſtio fluminis Glein,
" alias Gledy. Secundum, tertium, quartum, & quintum ſu-
" per aliud flumen, quod vocatur Dugles, quod eſt in regione
" Linueis. Sextum ſuper flumen, quod vocatur Baſſas. Septi-
" mum fuit in ſylva Caledonis, id eſt, Catcoit celidon. Octa-
" vum in caſtello Guinion. Novum bellum geſtum eſt in
" urbe Legionis. Decimum in littore, quod vocatur Trai-
" theurith, alias Rhydrhwyd. Undecimum in monte, qui di-
" citur Agned cathregonion. Duodecimum in monte Bado-
" nis, in quo multi corruerunt uno impetu Arturii." Hactenus Nennius. Joannes, aureæ ſcriptor hiſtoriæ, hæc eadem de bellis duodecim adverſus Saxones comprobat. Aluredus
Fol. 3. b. etiam Fibroleganus hiſtoricus ſimilia narrat. Atque adeo hæc ſunt Henrici Venantodunenſis verba, 2. hiſtoriæ ſuæ libro :
" Arturius belliger illis temporibus dux militum & regulorum
" Britanniæ contra Saxones fortiſſime pugnabat. Duodecies
" dux belli fuit : duodecies victor." Et ibidem : " Hæc au-
" tem bella & loca bellorum narrat quidam hiſtoriographus."
Videtur hîc Venantodunenſis incidiſſe in Nennii hiſtoriolam, cujus nomen exemplari, ut videtur, non erat adſcriptum. Hinc ſilentium illud. Neque erat libellus ille id temporis in manibus frequens, & noſtra hac ætate plane rariſſimus. Tantum tria ejus exemplaria me vidiſſe memini. Joannes Rheſus, antiquitatis amator, atque idem ſedulus illuſtrator, habet libellum Gildæ titulo inſcriptum, qui, quantum ego ex ejus oratione colligo, non Gildam, ſed Nennium parentem habuit. Elenchus bibliothecæ Bellici monaſterii Gildæ hiſtoriam inter ſuos numerabat theſauros. Sedulo quæſitus à me liber, at non inventus tamen. Fama prædicabat, exemplar Brecheniacum tranſlatum fuiſſe. Hæc obiter inſerui. Nunc repetenda bella. Scriptor non inelegans vitæ D. Dubritii, archiepiſcopi urbis Legionum, talia commemorat : " Perempto
" tandem

" tandem per venenum Aurelio rege, & regnante paucis
" annis Uthero, ejus fratre, Arturius, filius ejus, ope Du-
" britii ſucceſſit: qui Saxones audacter pluribus prœliis ag-
" greſſus eſt, nec tamen illos à regno funditus exſtirpare po-
" tuit. Subjugaverant enim ſibi Saxones totam partem in-
" ſulæ, quæ ab Humbro flumine uſque ad Catteneſſinum æ-
" quor protenditur. Ea propter convocatis regni primatibus,
" quid potiſſimum contra paganorum Saxonum irruptionem
" faceret, conſuluit. Communi tandem conſilio mittit ad Fol. 4. a.
" Armoricam, id eſt, Minorem Britanniam, ad Hoëlum re-
" gem nuncios, qui ei calamitatem Britanniæ notam facerent.
" Qui cum quindecim millibus armatorum Britanniam ve-
" niens, ab Arturio & D. Dubritio honorifice ſuſceptus, ad
" urbem Lindocollinum, à Saxonibus obſeſſam, proficiſcentes,
" commiſſo bello, ſex millia Saxonum vel ſubmerſi, vel telis
" percuſſi perierunt. Ceteri vero ad nemus Caledonis fugi-
" entes, à Britannis obſeſſi ad deditionem coacti ſunt: &
" ſuſceptis obſidibus de tributo annuatim ſolvendo cum ſolis
" navibus eos patriam repetere permiſit. Elapſo parvo deinde
" tempore, peractæ pactionis Saxones puduit, &, viribus re-
" paratis, fœdus ſuum irritum fecerunt, urbemque Badonis
" obſidione vallant, quæ nunc Bathonia dicitur: quo audito,
" Arturius, congregato exercitu, conſpectis hoſtium caſtris,
" ſic alloquitur: *Quoniam impiiſſimi Saxones fidem mihi obſer-*
" *vare dedignantur, ego fidem Deo meo ſervans ſanguinem ci-*
" *vium meorum ulciſci conabor. Proditores ergo iſtos viriliter*
" *aggrediamur, quos procul dubio, ſuffragante Chriſto, cum vo-*
" *tivo triumpho devincemus.*" Et irruens in Saxonum cuneos,
" adjutus Dubritii precibus, multa millia proſternendo victo-
" riam obtinuit, & paucos, qui ſtragem aufugerant, ad dedi-
" tionem coëgit." Boccatius in libro de ſtagnis & paludibus
ſic ſcribit: " Murais ſtagnum eſt, Arturii, Britonum regis,
" victoria clarum. Aiunt enim Scottos, Pictos, & Hiberni-
" enſes, ab eodem in ſtagno obſeſſos, in deditionem coactos."
Idem libro octavo de viris illuſtribus illuſtrem Arturii facit
mentionem, religione quadam ductus, ne tantum talemque
virum ingrato præteriret ſilentio. Neque hic à noſtro aliena Fol. 4. b.
inſtituto ſunt, quæ in chronicis cujuſdam Divionenſis compa-
rent. " Cerdicius cum Arturio confligens ſæpius, ſi uno menſe
" vinceretur, in alio menſe acrior ſurrexit ad pugnam. Tan-
" dem Arturius, tædio fatigatus, poſt duodecimum annum
" adventus Cerdicii, fidelitate ſibi jurata, dedit ei Avoniam
" meridianum, & Somariam, quam partem vocavit Cerdicius
" Viſiſaxoniam." Gulielmus à Meildulphi curia, ſcriptor tùm
elegans, tum eruditus, &, quod in hiſtoria primum, fideliſ-
ſimus, hæc de Arturio primo de regibus Britannicis libro in-
2 fert:

fert: " Et jam tum profecto peſſum iſſent," (Britannos in-
telligit) " niſi Ambroſius, ſolus Romanorum ſuperſtes, qui
" poſt Vortigernum monarcha fuit, regni intumeſcenteis bar-
" baros eximia bellicoſi Arturii opera preſſiſſet. Huc etiam
pertinere videntur hæc, quæ in Gildæ Britanni fragmentis ad
hunc leguntur modum: " Vires capeſſunt Britanni, victores
" provocantes ad prœlium, quibus victoria, Domino annu-
" ente, ex voto ceſſit. Ex eo tempore nunc cives, nunc hoſtes
" vincebant, ut in iſta gente experiretur Dominus ſolito more
" præſentem Iſrahelem, utrum eum diligat, an non, uſque ad
" annum obſeſſionis Badonici montis, noviſſimeque ferme de
" furciferis non minimæ ſtragis, qui & meæ nativitatis eſt."
Hæc ille. Ecce adeſt calumniator, & feroculus à me ratio-
nem exigit, cur Gildas Arturii, ſi tum fuit, hîc non memi-
nerit? Ad hæc reſpondeo, me inferius de Gilda dicturum.
Interea meminerit adverſarius, Gildam tempore Badonici
belli infantulum fuiſſe: quo nomine & ejus res geſtæ aut non
ab eo, aut leviter admodum intellectæ. Gulielmus à Meil-
Fol. 5. a. dulphi curia paullo ſuperius ita honorificum contulit Arturio
teſtimonium, ut parum abfuerit, quin, ſi non ſuperiorem, æ-
qualem cum Ambroſio ſtatuerit. Nennius vero, non malæ
fidei auctor, tantum præſtitit in gratiam Aurelii Ambroſii,
quantum Gildas in Arturii: nempe, ut, illius omiſſo nomine,
huic, & merito, decus omne Badonici belli integre attribuat.
Sed neque hi ſoli hoc præſtant. Numerus eſt bonorum au-
ctorum, qui idem auctoritate quadam juſta confirmant: niſi
interim tam iniquus ſit cenſor, ut nihil admittat, quantumvis
fidele, quod non ſpiret Ciceronianum, aut Livianum, quum
ipſe potius interim ſpiret neſcio quid Æmilianum, id quod
mihi non diſplicebit, ubi eum hoc ingenue fateri intellexero.
Interea recitabo Joannis, qui auream ſcripſit hiſtoriam, de Ar-
turio teſtimonium: " Hoc anno decimo Cerdicii, regis Viſi-
" ſaxonum, ſurrexit apud Britones Arturius belliger."

Arturii in Gallos expeditio.

BRITANNICÆ hiſtoriæ liber ſextus fuſe loquitur de rebus ab Arturio in Gallia geſtis: quam non ante petiit, quam maturo, ut tum quidem videbatur, conſilio Britanniæ immunitati proſpexerat. Erat ei nepos quidam Mordredus nomine, filius Lothonis, Pictorum regis, & Annæ, ſororis Aurelii Ambroſii, regis Britanniæ. Huic, quia ei ſanguine & familiaritate

miliaritate fuerat conjunctiſſimus, omne regnum ſuum, una cum Guenhera ſuaviſſima conjuge concredidit. Erat enim Mordredus fortitudinis nomine commendatiſſimus, tum præterea ingenio acri, & gerendis rebus expedito: quas virtutes niſi libidine dominandi flagrantiſſima, ſed interim principio ob metum tacita, & adulterii nota obſcuraſſet, merito quidem inter clariſſimos viros numerandus eſſet. Jam Galliam Arturius invaſerat, &, debellatis regulis, virtutis ſuæ ſpecimen vel illuſtre oſtenderat. Ecce adfuit tyrannus immanis, truculentus, ferox, qui Helenam, neptem Hoëli Armoricani raptam, & ex Britannia abductam, ad littus Gallicum vitiaverat, unde & obiit. Non tulit Arturius tam inſignem Helenæ factam contumeliam, & ſtatim tyranni jugulum petiit, ac monſtrum ingens horrendumque è medio ſuſtulit. Nec multo poſt ab Hoëlo erectus Helenæ ſacer tumulus in inſula qua periit, & Tumba Helenæ loco nomen apte inditum, quod vel hodie ſervat. Chronica Divionenſis ſcriptoris magna Arturium laude in Gallia militantem hujuſmodi verbis attollunt: "Arturius per novem annos Galliam ſibi ſubjugavit, commiſſo regno, & regina ſua Mordredo nepoti ſuo. "Ille vero regnare appetens, ſed ſolum Cerdicium timens, "dedit ei, ut ſibi faveret, ſeptem alias provincias, Sudoſaxoniam, Sudorheiam, Berrochiam, Vilugiam, Duriam, Devoniam & Coriniam. Cerdicius autem his conſentiens ſuas "provincias accitis Anglis inſtauravit, & coronatus eſt more "gentili apud Wintoniam. Mordredus vero ſuper Britones "apud Londoniam. Et ita Cerdicius quum regnaſſet tribus "annis obiit, manente ad huc Arturio in Galliis. Cui ſucceſſit Kinrichus, cujus anno ſeptimo Arturius rediit." Hactenus è Chronicis. Habent, quæ modo citavi, non ſolum ſuam antiquitatem, verum etiam fidem, & ſerie quadam hiſtoriæ conſonant. Utque triumphis Arturii de Gallis aliquanto indulgentius faveam multa præterea ſunt, quæ ego ſtudio plane quodam omitto. Illud tamen tanquam in tranſcurſu attingendum eſt, conſtare ex inſcriptione ſigilli Arturii magni, de qua nos ſuo loco accurate dicemus, eum aliquando Gallici cognomento inſignitum fuiſſe. Neque enim hoc ſine luculenta unquam factum cauſſa. Nam de ſigilli & antiquitate, & cognitione vel certiſſima, adeo plane non dubito, ut certe confidam, adſint modo judices candidi, & veterum monumentorum gnari, conſpicuis probaturum me rationibus genuinum eſſe illud, & ab archetypo profectum. Quin hæc rectius ſuo loco. Tantum in præſentia adjiciam, Valerium quendam triginta regnorum ab Arturio devictorum meminiſſe. Nam eo ſeculo ingens regulorum turba inſulas una cum Gallia & Germania ſub ditione tenebant.

Fol. 5. b.

Fol. 6. a.

Pugiles

Pugiles Arturio familiares.

EXSPECTARET hîc forſitan aliquis, ut & Arturii contra Romanos victorias, quarum & Britannica meminit hiſtoria, tuba magna perſonarem. Hiſtorici in hac parte certant, & ad huc ſub judice lis eſt. Ego vero temere nihil pronunciabo: quandoquidem manifeſtiſſime conſtat, obſcura & abſurda inrepſiſſe in Arturii hiſtoriam: id quod à curioſis facile deprehenditur. At hæc non ſatis quidem
Fol. 6. b. juſta cauſſa eſt, ut quis hiſtoriam, alias luculentam & veram, negligat, abjiciat, proterat. Quanto rectius, abjectis nugis, reſectis anilibus fabulis, & auctariis, in ſpeciem vero magnificis, at nihil ad fidem pertinentibus, demptis, quæ ex auctoritate conſonantia ſunt legere, diſcutere, conſervare? Nam, quod longo jam tempore à doctis receptum magno conſenſu eſt, non debet momento temporis, quocunque oblatrante, una cum fide è medio tolli. Aliter in tanto hactenus non ſtetiſſet honore hiſtoria. Ergo, quia majoris operis eſt, quam in præſentia agimus, exquiſite, curioſe, & ad unguem facta Arturii omnia excutere, omittamus tantiſper Romanos, & familiares illius calamo illuſtremus. Hoëlus, Armoricæ regulus, in hoc celebri nobilium choro proximum à primo locum jure quodam ſuo poſcit, de cujus in Britanniam adventu, & virtute bellica ſuperius in titulo de bellis ab Arturio geſtis ſcripſimus. Huc accedunt Mordredus & Gallouinus, germani fratres, Arturio ſanguine & conſuetudine conjuncti: quorum ille tandem veluti perfidus, atque idem deſertor nunquam ſatis vituperandus, ut de nota adulterii nihil loquar, occiſus eſt bello, Hectore parum vero teſte, Abrino, at, ut ego cum judicio colligo, rectius Alaunico. Hic autem, perpetuo ſui ſimilis, fideliſſimam operam præſtitit cum bellis externis omnibus, tum præcipue in Dorenſi conflictu, ſub reditum Arturii ex Gallia in Britanniam, qui illi contra Mordredum ſupremus fuit. Melchinus, vates Britannicus, Gallouini celebrat nomen. Idem facit Joannes Annævillanus in ſuo Architrenio, non ineleganti opere, his verſibus:

Et Uualganus ego, qui nil reminiſcor avara
Fol. 7. a. *Illoculaſſe manu: non hæc mea fulgurat auro,*
Sed gladio, dextra: recipit quo ſpargat, & enſes,
Non loculos, ſtringit, nec opes in carcere miles
Degener, & cupide cumulato ruſticus ære.
Et me bella vocant, & te tua forſitan urget
Sollicitudo. Vale.

Hiſtoria

Hiſtoria quoque Arturii fabuloſa quidem illa, quæ vulgo vernacula lingua ſcripta circumfertur, adfirmat, Gallouinum Dori in ſacello quodam ſepultum fuiſſe. Qua parte qualiſcunque liber adeo non omnino fallit, ut idem Scalæ-chronicon aperte referat; & caſtellani ejus oſſa pene gigantea etiam nunc miraculi oſtentent loco. Quodque olim tempore Lucii Magni ſacellum in Durenſi caſtro, prædicantibus Fugatio & Damiano Britannis evangelium, Servatori Chriſto optimo maximo poſitum ſit, ex ejuſdem urbis annalibus, venerandam antiquitatis præ ſe ferentibus imaginem, liquido apparet. Ut ſit receptiſſimum, juxta ac veriſſimum, quod ſupra de Gallouini & cæde, & ſepultura intuli; non tamen per me ſtabit, ut Gulielmi à Meildulphi curia judicium de morte & ſepultura Gallouini, nunquam ſatis à fortitudine collaudati, aut intercidat aut emoriatur. Quare operæ pretium duco illius verba ex tertio libro de regibus Anglicis hîc apponere, ut hinc prudens lector, veluti ad Lydium lapidem, veri fulgorem genuinum ab adulterino curioſe excutiat.
" Tunc in provincia Walliarum, quæ Roſſia vocatur, inven-
" tum eſt Waluuini ſepulchrum, qui fuit haud degener Ar-
" turii ex ſorore nepos. Regnavit in ea parte Britanniæ, quæ
" ad huc Waluuithia vocatur, miles virtute nominatiſſimus,
" ſed â fratre & nepote Hengiſti, de quibus in primo libro
" dixi, regno expulſus, prius multo eorum detrimento exſi- Fol. 7. b.
" lium compenſans ſuum: communicans merito laudi avun-
" culi, quod ruentis patriæ caſum plures annos diſtulerit. Sed
" Arturii ſepulchrum nuſquam viſitur, unde antiquitas Næni-
" arum ad huc eum venturum fabulatur. Ceterum alterius
" buſtum, ut præmiſi, tempore Gulielmi primi, regis Angliæ,
" repertum eſt ſuper oram maris quatuordecim pedes longum,
" ubi, à quibuſdam ut aſſeritur, ab hoſtibus vulneratus, & nau-
" fragio ejectus; à quibuſdam dicitur à civibus in publico
" epulo interfectus." Sic Meildunenſis de Gallouino. Ego vero, ſi mihi liceret tyroni cum Meildunenſi veterano ad dandos repellendoſque ictus exercitatiſſimo, his telis cominus cum eo periculum virium facerem. Non eſt veriſimile, homines giganteæ altitudinis, ut ex ſepulchro quatuordecim pedes longo colligo, fuiſſe ſeculo Gallouiniano. Quare, mea quidem ſententia, credibile magis, ſepulchrum alicujus gigantis indigenæ fuiſſe. Nanque taleis Albionem primum incoluiſſe & externorum & noſtrorum ſcriptorum auctoritate conſtat. Quorum unius, Joſephi ſcilicet Domnonienſis Britanni, poëtæ omnibus numeris elegantiſſimi, fidem ſecutus, deſumptis his paucis verſibus ex ejus Antiocheide, opere immortali, teſtimonio brevitatis ſtudio utar:

——— His Brutus avito
Sanguine Trojanus, Latiis egreſſus ab oris,
Poſt varios caſus conſedit finibus, orbem
Fatalem nactus, debellatorque gigantum,
Et terræ victor nomen dedit.———

Architrenius libro ſexto de gigantibus Albionicis hæc refert:

Fol 8. a. *Hos avidum belli Corineus robur Averno*
Præcipites miſit: cubitis ter quattuor altum
Gogmagog Herculea ſuſpendit in aëre lucta,
Anthæumque ſuum ſcopulo detruſit in æquor.

Nec me fugit, caſtellum olim fuiſſe, nomine Gallouinum, in littore, de quo ſupra Meildunenſis, cujus vel ad huc veſtigia comparent. Sed illud non fuit ſedes gigantis, ut neque forſan Gallouini Arturiani, ſed recentioris alicujus ſubreguli ejuſdem nominis. Quod autem refert de ſepulchro Arturii eo tempore veriſſimum eſt. Nemo homo unquam curioſius illo excuſſerat omnes bibliothecæ Gleſſoburgenſis theſauros. Hoc tantum hîc defuit ei ad cognitionem, quod Arturii ſepulchrum ignoraverit, moriens circa primos annos Henrici ſecundi, regis Angliæ, quum ſepulchrum poſtea inventum ſit principio imperii Richardi Leonii. Quin in gratiam, de qua nec adhuc aperte excidi, redeo cum Gulielmo Meildunenſi, per quem, virum ſuo ſeculo in omni genere bonarum literarum plane eruditiſſimum, & in eruenda antiquitate ingenio, diligentia, cura ſingularem, fateor, & quidem ingenue, me in cognitione antiquitatis frequenter adjutum fuiſſe. Candoris plane eſt agnoſcere per quem profeceris. Lubet hîc ad coronidem addere notationem, quam ipſe ex lingua Britannica colligo, nominis Gallouini. Walle Gallum ſignificat, Guin album, perinde ac ſi quis hoc vocabulo virum bellum, elegantem, & forma conſpicuum deſignaret, niſi quis rectius putet à Saxonica barbarie originem ſumpſiſſe. Waulwine Gallus amicus, ut Leofwine charus amicus. Aldwine vetus amicus. Inſtat Auguſellus, de quo pauca ſuperius, qui in tam
Fol. 8. b. flagranti apud Arturium gratia fuit, ut merito Scottis regulus beneficiarius præfectus ſit. Retulit ille par pari. Accitus inter alios multos principes, ut ſe Arturio comitem in expeditione Gallica præſtaret, adeo injunctam ſibi provinciam non recuſavit, ut, magno virtutis exemplo ibi edito, majus multo in Rutupino littore domum rediens, bello civili Mordredo victo & fugato, ipſe inter arma cadens, ſanguine & vita exhiberet, ut teſtis minine malus eſt auctor Scalæ-chronicorum, uti ego arbitror, Graius. Et quoniam de evocatione principum, Arturio audientium, ſuperius verba fecimus, juvat hic ſignificare, multas & celebres ab eo fuiſſe indictas. At illa omnium celeberrima, quæ in Iſca, alias urbe Legionum,

num, enituit, quo tempore ad arma in Gallos conclamatum eſt. Quid Muſis cum Marte? profecto aut parum, aut nihil. Si juſta eſſet tamen inter eos conſuetudo, exorarent Martem, ut ſua cauſſa magnas merito gratias agerent Arturio, qui myſtarum chorum eruditum in Legionum urbe, ſi vera referunt Galfredus, Joannes Burgenſis, & Roſſus Varovicenſis, aut reſtauravit, aut inſtituit. Hoc interim conſtat ex Anonymi hiſtoria, Amphibalum, Julium, & Aaronã martyres Chriſtum, atque adeo literas, in urbe Legionum coluiſſe, à quibus & alios eaſdem per manus accepiſſe credibile eſt. Eſt in Archivis etiam Grantæ Girviorum tabula diplomatis ab Arturio aliquando erogati in gratiam ſtudioſorum. Fidem tamen facti non dum ſatis excuſſi. Iderus, olim cultor Arturianæ aulæ maximus, ad pugilum numerum accedit. Hic Arturio ſanguine conjunctus, virtutis fortia exempla multa exhibuit; & lateri Principis ſui perpetuo adhæſit, ac demum, neſcio quo caſu, moriens maximum ſui deſiderium Arturio reliquit, qui & ejus ſollicite funus Avaloniæ curavit. Legi Gleſſoburgi libellum de antiquitate ejuſdem, à monacho quodam illius loci diligentiſſime collectum, in quo de officiis Arturii erga hunc mortuum, & munificentia ejuſdem ob cognati cauſſam in Eremitas monachos ibidem incolenteis, multa explicat. Appendebat nuper tabula columnæ Gleſſoburgenſis eccleſiæ, quæ Iderum inter patronos & reſtauratores Gleſſoburgenſis eccleſiæ numerabat. Lancelotus, fama notiſſimus, locum inter Pugiles vel clariſſimos ſibi dari poſtulat: cui ego voto facile annuo, hoc in ejus dicturus præconium, quod inſigni quodam candore erga Arturium adfectus ſit. Virtus ejus abunde enituit eo prœlio, quod inter Mordredum proditorem & Arturium geſtum eſt. Superfuit vero pugnæ, &, ut ſemel atque iterum legi, tranſtulit Guenheræ, à morte Arturii velatæ, corpus ab Ambroſii curia ad Gleſſoburgum. Ceterum Giraldus uno aut altero loco videtur in egre ejus ſepulturam, ut in Speculo eccleſiaſtico, & in opere de Inſtitutione Principis, Gleſſoburgo attribuere. Quanquam magis mihi arridet, ut primum Ambroſiæ tumulum acceperit. Caradocus, nobile virtutis bellicæ nomen, Gallicana expeditione Arturium ſecutus eſt, & domum rediens in ora Rutupina bello, ut videtur, civili interfectus eſt. Annales Durenſis portus, opus antiquitatem redolens, meminere Carodici. Caſtellani ibidem vel hodie Caradoci memoriam refricant, jactantes penes ſe eſſe neſcio quas ejus exuvias. Nec ſic contenti, Arturii aulam & Guenheræ cubiculum deprædicant. Jam illuſtrium bellatorum Arturianæ turmæ numerus ſe ingerit: ſed ego, modo id fiat ſine eorum offenſa, quia præſtantiſſimos tantum nominandos & collaudandos ſuſcepi, reliquos, laudatos alio-

Fol. 9. a.

Fol. 9. b.

qui, præterire ſtudui, ac poſtremum adjungere Cadorum Corinianum illum. Is fuit de nobiliſſimo ſtemmate regum Britanniæ, & genti ad Corinum promontorium imperabat. Titulorum ſui Principis defenſor ſane acerrimus fuit, perpetuamque neceſſitudinem cum Britannis continentis habuit. Poſtremum, moriens filium reliquit Conſtantinum, qui, mortuo Arturio, Britanniæ præficitur. Is ne Mordredi proditoris filii, alumni, & nepotes Gallouini aliquando, paternum imitati exemplum, regno aſpirarent, gladio jugulandos curavit. Factum vero aut hoc, aut ſimile narrat Gildas Britannus his verbis: "Cujus tam nefandi piaculi non ignarus eſt immundæ "leenæ Damoniæ tyrannicus catulus Conſtantinus, qui hoc "anno poſt horribile juramenti ſacramentum, quo ſe devinxit, "nequaquam dolos civibus, Deo primum, jureque jurando, "ſanctorum demum choris, & genitrice comitantibus, facturum, in duarum venerandis matrum ſinibus eccleſiæque carnalis ſub ſancto abbate Amphibalo latera regiorum tenerrima "puerorum, vel præcordia crudeliter duum, totidemque nutritorum, inter ipſa, ut dixi, ſacroſancta altaria nefando enſe, "haſtaque pro dentibus laceravit, quorum brachia nequaquam "armis, quæ nullus pene hominum fortius hoc eis tempore "tractabat, ſed Deo, altarique portenta in die judicii ad tuæ "civitatis portas, Chriſte, veneranda patientiæ ac fidei ſuæ "vexilla ſuſpendent." Hactenus de pugilibus.

Fol. 10. a.

Orbicularis Arturii menſa.

NUNC locus eſt peropportunus pauca ſed electa, ſplendida, denique magnifica de orbiculari menſa & epulis Arturii in medium adferre. Non hæc patebat omnibus nobilibus, ſed illis tantum,

Lucida quos ardens evexit ad æthera virtus,
Virtus ſola virens nullis moritura diebus.

Hanc, ut ferunt, pompam frequentiuſcule celebravit, præcipue vero in urbe Legionum, quem locum inſigniter coluit. Idem fecit Ventæ Simenorum, & Camaleti Murotrigum. Vulgus ſcriptorum indoctum illud arbitratur Ventam alio nomine Camaletum dici. Quin vulgi judicium non moror. Fama publica Murotrigum, radices Camaletici montis incolentium, prædicat, attollit, cantitat nomen Arturii, incolæ aliquando caſtri, quod idem olim, & magnificentiſſimum, & munitiſſimum, atque in editiſſima ſpecula, ubi mons conſurgit,

4 ſurgit,

ſurgit, ſitum eſt. Dii boni, quantum hîc profundiſſimarum foſſarum? Quot hîc egeſtæ terræ valla? Quæ demum præcipitia? Atque, ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem eſſe & artis & naturæ miraculum.

At ſeges eſt ubi Troja fuit, ſtabulantur in urbe
Et foſſis pecudes altis, valloque tumenti
Taxus & aſtutæ poſuere cubilia vulpes.

Atque hæc quidem humanarum viciſſitudo rerum eſt. Hanc calamitatem hinc Iſcalis urbs antiqua, hinc Clarus fons frequens emporium mœſtis inſpiciunt oculis, lachrimiſque indulgent. Incolæ interea loci ſolum aratro vertunt, & annis Fol. 10. b. ſingulis numiſmata aurea, argentea, ærea, Romanorum imagines tantum non vivas exprimentia, quærentes inveniunt, ex quibus & ego pauca dono ab eis accepi. Franciſcus Haſtingius comes Venantodunenſis, nobilium juvenum regiæ Britannicæ ornamentum egregium, & alumnus olim in bonis literis meus, Camaleti rudera una cum latifundiis vicinis, utpote heres Piperellorum, Boterellorum, & Hungrefordorum poſſidet. Joannes Annævillanus in Architrenio ſphæricam pro dignitate ſua collaudat menſam. Idem facit & Volateranus libro tertio Geographiæ his verbis: "Domi "quoque luculentus menſa inter proceres utebatur rotunda, "ne quod his diſcrimen ex ambitione foret." Ventæ Simenorum in caſtro, fama notiſſimo, appendet muro aulæ regiæ menſa, quam & rotundam à majeſtate Arturiana vocant. Quid quod nec memoria, nec ſocietas Orbicularis chori recentioribus ſeculis ex animis nobilium excidit? Eadueardus Longus, ut fama refert, Orbicularem illam ſocietatem plurimi fecit, fabricata in eos uſus, ſi credere dignum eſt, tabula ſphærica, & tripodibus ex auro ſolido. Sunt qui ſcribant Mortimarium quendam hos theſauros decoxiſſe. Illud interim certiſſimum ex hiſtoria Thomæ Vicanii, Rogerum Mortimarium celebraſſe convivium maximum Keneluorti, quo pugiles præſtantiſſimos, tanquam chorum Arturianum, ad ſphæricum illud inſigne magnanimus evocavit. Hinc virtutis ſigna equeſtris plurima quidem edita, quæ ſedula poſteritas chartis commiſſa avide leget. Sed nunc tantiſper ab armis ad pietatem tranſeo.

Pietas

Fol. 11. a.

Pietas Arturii.

QUANTA, & quam ſyncera religione adfectus ſit erga rem publicam Chriſtianam Arturius, auctoritate veterum ſcriptorum liquet. Uſus eſt Dubritii, epiſcopi urbis Legionum, viri cum eruditione, tum vitæ continentia ſingularis, familiaritate, uſque adeo, ut in bello Badonico ejus preces victor utileis perſenſerit. David præterea Menevenſis, homo ſanctitatis plane infinitæ, Arturii tum gratiam, tum munificentiam ſenſit, uſque adeo, ut Menevenſes tranſlatam ad ſe ab urbe Legionum epiſcopalem ſedem Arturio acceptam referant. Horum æqualis Iltutus, vir vitæ incomparabilis, audita ejus ſingulari illa magnificentia, & in Deum pietate, auſus eſt, ut ejus vitæ illuſtrator ſcribit, præſens præſentem non modo inviſere, verum etiam ſalutare, atque adeo convenire Arturium; quia pia plane audacia tantum abeſt, ut Principem offenderit, ut gratias abunde magnas, præmium me hercle candidum, retulerit. Deiparam virginem aſſidue coluit, cujus & imaginem, ſi vera antiqui ſcriptores, & fama conſtans referunt, depictam habuit Martio illo clypeo, quo multis in prœliis, & maxime in Badonico uſus eſt. In ejuſmodi minutiis non admodum laboro. Illud interim piis non indignum auribus, quod Samuel, ſcriptor Britannus, & Elbodi epiſcopi diſcipulus qui annis ab hinc pene nongentis floruit, expeditionis, aut peregrinationis potius Arturii ſic meminerit: "Arturius Hieroſolymam petiit, unde & crucis ſignum ex ligno ſecum tulit inſtar ſalutiferæ, cujus ad huc fragmenta ſervantur in Wedale, villa Lodoneiæ, ſex millibus paſſuum à

Fol. 11. b. Mailros." Denique Gleſſoburgenſes monachos heremitas illos infinitis excoluit modis, ut partim ſuperius in Idero, & hîc fuſius oſtendam. Sylveſter Giraldus in Principis inſtitutione ſic ſcribit: "Præ cunctis enim eccleſiis regni ſui S. Dei genitricis Mariæ Gleſconienſis eccleſiam plus dilexit, & præ ceteris longe majori devotione promovit." Polydorus pro ſuo jure, atque adeo auctoritate pronunciat, non fuiſſe monaſterium Avaloniæ tempore Arturii: tam exquiſitus cenſor eſt antiquitatis, & maxime Britannicæ. Contendit etiam vel orbem univerſum hac lege, ſed plane iniquiſſima, conſtringere, ut quod ab eo de antiquitate, tanquam è tripode dictum amplectantur, foveant, ac ſuſpiciant. Ut vera dicat ac ſcribat ego facile aſſurgam, *enſe levis nudo, parmaque inglorius*

inglorius alba, illius & auctoritati & judicio, utpote veterani. At ut falſa pronunciet, id quod frequentiuſcule per omneis hiſtoriæ ſuæ partes facit, non feram, non ſinam, non patiar, quin veritatem, rumpantur ut ilia Codris omnibus, ſuo nitori, famæ, gloriæ alacer & intrepidus, quantum per me ſteterit, reſtituam. Nam me huic ſententiæ in hac parte honeſtiſſimæ, ut fortiter inhæream geſta ab ipſis Britannorum apoſtolis, Fugatio & Damiano, & epiſtola Patricii Magni, quæ penes me eſt, eadem confirmans, ut multorum aliorum teſtimonia brevitatis cauſſa omittam, jubent, aut potius imperant. Henricus Plantageniſta, Henrici Belloclerici, regis Angliæ, ex Mathilde filia nepos, præſcriptis & liquidis verbis adfirmat in donatione quadam, ſe vidiſſe, atque, ne quid ad fidem deſit integram, legiſſe tabulas cujuſdam munificentiæ Arturii erga monachos heremitas, Avaloniam incolenteis. Quin ipſa Henricianæ donationis verba ex archetypo ſubſcri- Fol. 12. a.
bam. "Quæcunque etiam à prædeceſſoribus meis, Gulielmo "primo, Gulielmo ſecundo, & Henrico avo meo. Sed "ab antiquioribus, videlicet Eadgaro patre S. Eadueardi, "ab Eadmundo, & patre ipſius Eadueardo, & Ealfredo "avo ejuſdem, Brinwalchio, Kenwino, Baldredo, Ina, "Cuthredo, & Arturio, & multis aliis regibus Chriſtianis. "Sed & à Kenwalchio rege pagano, quorum privilegia & "chartas diligenter feci inquiri, & coram me præſentari, & "legi." Hactenus diploma. Hi tam certæ fidei teſtes ſi non ſatis ad excuſſiſimam veritatis cognitionem faciunt, nihil profecto unquam faciet. Nam his auditis & percognitis non adquieſcere, nec ſani capitis, ſed neque judicii erit.

Sigillum Arturii.

ET quoniam in ſacroſanctæ antiquitatis penetralia, receſſus, ac viſcera curioſus indagator deſcendi, lubet in lucem aliud proferre, videlicet ſigillum Arturii, monumentum faberrime inſculptum, antiquum, & venerandum, de quo Caxodunus, ſed obiter & leviter, in præfatione hiſtoriæ Arturianæ, quam vulgus lingua Anglica impreſſam legit, mentionem facit. Motus qualicunque Caxoduni teſtimonio Viſimonaſterium me contuli, ut, quæ auritus teſtis audiveram, oculatus tandem cernerem, illud animo expendens meo. Pluris valet oculatus teſtis unus quam auriti decem. Rogatus Myſtagogus, ut oſtenderet monumentum, ſtatim videndum & contingendum exhibuit. Fol. 12. b.

Perplacuit

Perplacuit ſpectaculum antiquitatis, & aliquandiu ſua majeſtate non modo mihi attraxit, verum etiam detinuit oculos. Tanti momenti eſt commode incidiſſe in rem ſtudio deſideratam magno. Materia, quæ ipſiſſimam ſigilli formam impreſſam accepit, & ad huc fideliter retinet, cera coloris rubri eſt, quæ violentia aliqua, vel temporis injuria longi comminute, in partes hinc inde diffinditur: ita tamen, ut nulla prorſum deſideretur. Nam fragmenta, caſu aliquo prius concuſſa, ſic argentea lamina, quæ orbicularis figuræ, qualis & ſigilli facies, eſt, undique concluduntur, ut eorum pars recidat nulla. Inſcribitur enim his titulis in ſpeciem brevibus, ſed re ipſa ſplendidiſſimis, ampliſſimis, magnificentiſſimis: PATRICIVS ARTURIVS BRITANNIÆ, GALLIÆ, GERMANIÆ, DACIÆ IMPERATOR. Atque hæc quidem inſcriptio ſigilli orbem extimum circinat. Anterior ejus pars per circulum cryſtallinum pellucida eſt, quo remoto tangi ſe patitur cera jam præ antiquitate duriſſima. Effigies vero Arturii impreſſa refert neſcio quam heroïcam majeſtatem. Purpura enim regaliter indutus Princeps ſedet ſuper hemicirculum, qualem videmus pluvium arcum. Capite coronato fulget. In dextera conſurgit ſceptrum ipſum liliatum vertice. Siniſtra vero orbem cruce inſignitum complectitur. Barba quoque prominet, & illud etiam majeſtatis eſt. Pars altera orbiculari lamina argenti tota obducitur: unde & incertum cujus formæ ſit. Appendet catenulæ ex argento intortæ. Diſpeream lector, niſi vidiſſe velis: tanta eſt tum rei antiquitas, tum majeſtas. Rogatus tandem à me myſtagogus, ut mihi ſignificaret, ſi quid præterea didiciſſet de appenſo ſigillo, nam inter ornamenta, quæ plurima auro & gemmis micantia Eadueardi Simplicis, regis Angliæ, ſepulchrum exornabant, & hoc quoque memorabile fuit. Ille autem ad hæc nihil, præterquam quod à rege aliquo putaret eo repoſitum loco in perpetuam Arturii, terque quaterque magni, memoriam. Certe ſi fas eſſet conjecturis ullis collineare verum, tantum non crederem, ſigillum à Gleſſoburgo tranſlatum fuiſſe, cui monaſterio, caſu per ignem fœdiſſime deturpato, talia munificentiſſimus præmia contulit, qualia ille pietate ſua inſigni facilius dare, quam monachi ſperare, potuit. Henricus ipſe, ut ſupra retuli, fecit mentionem Arturianæ donationis, atque adeo eam vidiſſe, & legiſſe ſe. Unde & fieri quidem potuit, ut, exeſa membrana à blattis & tineis longo temporis curſu, repertum tam illuſtre antiquitatis monumentum monaſterio primi nominis conſervandum, & à nobilitate perpetuo videndum tradiderit. Ut mea me fallet conjectura diſpendium quidem leve, immo plane nullum. Hoc interim blanditur mihi, quod

Fol. 13. a.

quod cum de Arturio agitur, & de rebus ab eo geſtis, Gleſſoburgus ſemper inſtat, & operam ad certam cognitionem candidiſſime pollicetur ſuam. Unde quidem & noſtri in præſentia laboris fructus omnis, tanquam è fonte profluentiſſimo, derivandus. Nec certe, quod ego ſciam, exſtat quicquam quod luculentius ipſo ſigillo comprobet Arturium fuiſſe: id quod, ſi diis placet, impudenter pernegare aliqui non dubitant, opinione, voluntate, temeritate denique potius quam ratione ulla juſta, nixi. Sed inferius deligemus locum, quo juſtis argumentorum copiis hanc violentam calumniatorum turbam proſternamus. Fol. 13. b. Interea ſigilli inſcriptio ſubtilius excutienda. Habet enim ſua myſteria, quæ, ubi lucem receperint, majori cum voluptate, tum gratia aures candidorum lectorum imbuant, & imbutas mirifice delectent: id quod operis pretium & quidem amplum eſt. Patricius nomen à majeſtate Romana deſumptum. Dicti ſunt eo nomine Romani nobiles, qui à primis ſenatoribus oriundi. Id videtur Tacitus his verbis ſignificare: "Iiſdem diebus in numerum "patriciorum aſcivit Cæſar vetuſtiſſimum quemque ex ſenatu, "aut quibus clari parentes fuerant." Livius hæc refert: "Romulus centum creat ſenatores, qui patres ab honore, pa-"tricii quoque progenies eorum appellati." Liquet igitur, Arturium hanc nominis famam inſignem illam à parentibus & majoribus ſuis accepiſſe. Unde etiam apparet, non dum id temporis Romanæ majeſtatis gloriam ad Britannos tranſlatam in titulis refrixiſſe. Crediderim, Arturii etiam nomen originem ab Arturiis Romanis accepiſſe. Juvenalis poëta Satyra tertia ita ſcribit:

Cedamus patria, vivant Arturius iſtic
Et Catulus. ————

Quanquam, redacta in provinciam à Claudio Britannia, familiariſſimum erat Britannis nobilioribus Romanorum nomina ſibi partim deſumere, & filiis frequentiſſime indere, hoc, ut ego plane arbitror, conſilio non inepto ductis, quod hinc & ſibi ſuiſque honorem ſimul & à Romanis gratiam facile compararent. Lucius, cui Britanni cognomen Magni attribuerunt, Conſtantinus, & ille quoque Magnus, Aurelius Ambroſius, & his Arturius non inferior meam vehementer comprobant ſententiam. Idem quoque in nobilium nomenclatura feminarum factum eſt. Fol. 14. a. Exemplo ſunt Claudia Rufina, teſte Martiali poëta, eruditiſſima, Helena ſanctiſſima, & Urſula Cynoſura illa. Quod autem inſcriptio ſigilli ſerie quadam eum Britanniæ, Galliæ, Germaniæ, Daciæ denique imperatorem vocet, conſuetudine & diligentia hoc quoque factum Romana, ut, una cum triumphis, & tituli devictarum gentium victori accreſcerent.

creſcerent. Indicio ſunt arcus triumphales Romæ, & numiſmata Cæſarum cura ſimili inſcripta. Imperatoris vero nomen antiquitus, ut ex Cæſare, Cicerone, & Livio manifeſtum eſt, ad Duces pertinebat legionum: unde & Arturius imperator dictus eſt vocabulo apto, ſignificanti, & pure pute Latino. Illud vero, quod inſcriptio non Arturius, ſed Arturus, amiſſa litera, habet, ſculptoris tantum vel errori, vel incuriæ imputo. Propria Romanorum nomina compoſitione, & natura quadam ſua mollius & conſonantius defluunt & terminantur in ius quam us, ut Æmilius, Manilius, Claudius, Cornelius, Terentius, Vergilius, Horatius, Ovidius. Dixi ſuperius de triumphis Arturii ob feliciter geſta contra Saxones & Gallos bella. Supereſt ut, inſcriptione ſigilli admonitus, de Germania & Dacia aliquid loquar. Sed hîc expedito me ad tam honeſtum munus hiſtoriographorum veterum auctoritas non ſatis ex voto ſcripturienti mihi materiam ſubminiſtrat. Cauſſam vero interim ſuſceptam non defendere religio plane eſſet. Audebo igitur, hoc tam certo & manifeſto inſcriptionis teſtimonio confirmatus, fidem lectori facere, Arturium, fuſis memorabili aliqua clade Gallis, cum Germanis atque Dacis Fol. 14 b. manus conſeruiſſe. Niſi quis victoriam huc pertinere contendat, quod domeſtico bello Saxones & Cimbros gentes Germanicas & Dacicas, acriter caſtigaverit. Cimbrorum Cherſoneſus ea Germaniæ pars olim fuit, quæ nunc Dania & Noruegia recentioribus vocabulis. Harum gentium reges antiquiores in ſuis diplomatibus, ut ego accepi, non ſe Danorum, ſed Dacorum gubernatores ſcribebant. Sunt tamen inter eruditos, qui adfirment, Dacos inhabitaſſe eam regionem, quæ nunc Moldavia & Valachia dicitur. Volateranus libro 3°. Geographiæ adfirmat, partem Galliæ, Noruuegiæ, & Daciæ ab Arturio devictam fuiſſe. Trittemius quoque hæc ſcribit: "Quod quum reges Daciæ Noruuegiæque audiſſent, "ultro venientes ejus ſe dominio ſubdiderunt." Hîc mihi lector admonendus eſt, non ſolum Saxones, Anglos, & Jutas, alias Vitas ſoles veniſſe in Britanniam, verum etiam totius littoris Germanici accolas. Alioqui tot bellis & cædibus impares fuiſſent. Sigillum jam una cum inſcriptione ſuis utcunque depinxi coloribus. Proxima cura erit Arturii reditum è Gallia, & cruentos conflictus inter eum & Mordredum chartis committere.

Arturii

Arturii ex Gallia reditus.

INTELLEXERAT Arturius cum per literas, tum etiam per nuncios optimæ fidei, Mordredum nimium familiarem, abſente ipſo, apud Guenheram fuiſſe: tum præterea fœdus contra fidei ſacramentum cum Cerdicio rege, & Saxonibus iniiſſe, ditione Fol. 15. a. pene omni, qua Britannia meridiem ſpectat, illis, damno rei publicæ infinito, tradita. Acceſſerat & aliud malum, quo non pernicioſius ullum. Ruptis ille omnibus amicitiæ, ſanguinis, ac fidei vinculis, deſertor peſſimus, ac domini, & patriæ proditor ſceleſtiſſimus, purpuram non illis aptam humeris induit, ac regiam conſcendit ſedem tyrannide nova fretus. Non tulit ultra Arturius tam undecunque inſignem ſibi factam à perfido contumeliam, quanquam & ante aliquot annos juſtam decreverat, ſed impeditus bello Gallico, vindictam, quin totis viribus tam horrendum, ingens, crudele monſtrum protereret. Claſſe igitur comparata, à Geſſoriaco Morinorum ad Rutupinum littus, teſte, una cum aliis, Mattheo Florilego, ſecundis velis contendit. Præſenſerat adventum optimi Domini ſervus longe omnium peſſimus, & juſto exercitu conſcripto, non ſine conſilio, & auxilio Pictorum, Scottorum, & Viſiſaxonum, redeunti confidentiſſimus occurrit. Cantianum littus omne armorum perſonabat ſtrepitu, & jam Duces pro ſignis ſtabant, & chorus Pugilum victores orbis alacri impetu tela vibrabant, pars gladios fulminantes exſeruere, pars haſtas validis manibus criſpabant. Vox omnibus una, "bella, Martia bella." Lætiſſimus hac expedita alacritate & militum magnis animis Arturius, miraculum omnis cum fortitudinis, tum maturæ per experientiam prudentiæ, hujuſmodi oratione, oculis à terra ad cœlum & ſuos levatis, vultuſque ſerenitate cum ſeveritate & majeſtate quadam mixta, uſus eſt. "Vos pugiles, illuſtriſſima virtutis Martiæ lumina, & "vos cetera notiſſimæ fortitudinis turba videtis, quo nos de-"duxerit fortuna & tantarum victoriarum comes, ut, quæ Fol. 15. b. "foris fortiſſima peperimus manu, non modo integra conſer-"vemus, verum etiam novo aliquo & luculento incremento "majora comparemus, id quod ut in præſentia & facilius "fiat, talis occaſio opportune me hercle oblata jam eſt, ut, ſi "vellent bonæ fortunæ omnes in gratiam amice conjurare "noſtram, non equidem poſſent vel fuſius vel felicius obtu-"liſſe. Eamus igitur maximis animis quo fortuna, quo virtus,

"quo denique victoria vocat. Adeſt Mordredus confidentiſ-"ſimus, & mihi ſanguine conjunctiſſimus, quem adoleſcentem "in ſpem magni nominis fovi, amavi, atque adeo tam magni "feci erogatis prædiis quidem bene multis, nec minus ferti-"libus, ut, in Galliam vindex profecturus, conſilio, ut tum "videbatur, plane ſano, uni illi & uxorem meam, & fortu-"nas, &, quod multo maximum, patriam conſervandam, ac "vicaria opera regendam, à Saxonum, Scottorum, & Picto-"rum denique aſſiduo impetu fortiſſime defendendam credi-"derim. Ille interim, oblitus profuſiſſimæ liberalitatis erga "ſe meæ, & neceſſitudinis, quæ plerunque in rebus humanis "maximum plane momentum habet, ac ſacramenti militaris, "quo mihi eſt devinctiſſimus, perfidus, & contemptor ma-"gnus, adulter etiam, ut fama prædicat, me regem, & gen-"tium cum domitorem, tum dominatorem ad penates rede-"untem, aperto, ſi diis placet, Marte accipit, Pictis cognatis "ſuis, Scottis eorundem vicinis, denique & Saxonibus in "præſidium comparatis. Neque enim hoc me ſolum tangit "inſigne flagitium, veſtra certe omnium intereſt. Quare vos "Pugiles, mea unica cura, invictiſſimi, & vos commilitones
Fol. 16. a. "ſtrenuiſſimi agite præſentiſſimis viribus communem cauſſam, "eluceatque nunc virtus, quam ego hactenus in vobis expe-"ditam, validam, admirabilem ſemper eſſe perſenſi. Tu Gal-"louine, militiæ decus laudatiſſimum, cujus gloria multis no-"minibus, & hoc maxime, orbi commendatiſſima eſt, quod "Mordredum, hoſtem communem noſtrum, germanum fra-"trem tuum, æquitati, & ſacramento fidei poſtpoſueris, "concede hinc ad dextrum cornu, robore militum inſtructiſ-"ſimum : nam primæ certaminis & gloriæ partes hac turma "tuæ erunt. Auguſellus exploratiſſimæ fortitudinis vallum "hoſtibus ſe ad ſiniſtram alam objiciet. Ipſe in medio pugna-"tor aſſiduus bonis avibus adero, vobis præſidium unicum, "hoſtibus vero terror, flagellum, crux merita. Sed quid "verbis opus eſt, quæ virtutem nec certe dant, nec adimunt ? "Veſtra virtus ex conſuetudine, exercitatione, patientia, la-"boris, vigiliarum, & inediæ, denique ex fuſo ſanguine, & "ſpoliis enata eſt : quibus nominibus & vos mihi, & ego "rurſus vobis, Superis tam juſtæ cauſſæ faventibus, victoriam "polliceor. Agite, facite immortalia veſtrarum virium peri-"cula, & proditores punctim occidite." Dixerat. Univerſi imperio Ducis adſonabant, & alacri procurſu, collatis ſignis, fortia virtutis indicia longe lateque edebant. Sic tandem partim interfectis, partim etiam fugatis hoſtibus, victoria potitus eſt cruenta Arturius. Cecidere eo prœlio ad portum Durenſem commiſſo Gallouinus & Auguſellus, belli fulmina, ut refert Graius in Scalæ chronicis, atque alii non contem-nendæ

nendæ notæ auctores. Mordredus, inclinationem fortunæ accuſans, recuperata claſſe, cum reliquiis exercitus Tamarinum inglorius portum, limitem Coriniæ, petiit. Gallouini nobile funus in quodam ſacello Durenſis caſtri tumulatum eſt: Fol. 16. b: Ingemuit Arturius, percognita cæde duorum virorum tam eximie illuſtrium, & eorum manibus frequenti prece, alto corde dolorem premens, generoſus, idemque pius parentavit. Deinde vero, juſto exercitu incredibili cum celeritate refecto, ſtatuit magnis itineribus hoſtem improbum perſequi, & quaſi ex improviſo fugitivum opprimere. Callidior erat Mordredus, quam fortior. Hinc illi methodus ad artes non inſuetas. Cognovit liquido per exploratores, adventare Arturium ad bellum inſtructiſſimum. Quare militem in terram utpote feſſum, tum ſalis tædio, tum annonæ penuria, deſcendere juſſit, ac reparatis induſtria, labore, diligentia, quanta potuit maxima, armis, per montana Coriniæ, qua ſpectat littora Sabrinaica non longe diſſita, exercitum lentis itineribus ducit, & in loco, qui à vulgo ſcriptorum Camblan appellatur, ubi vaſta, ac partim etiam uliginoſa planities, & colliculus in ſpeculæ conſurgens uſum, caſtra metatus eſt. Hîc meum cogor interponere judicium de loco in quo depugnatum eſt, & ejus nomine, non quod hinc me in medium allaturum putem aliquid, tanquam è Jovis cerebro, ſed ut, bona cum eruditorum gratia, conjecturam meam citra fumum, faſtumque omnem, veluti in tranſcurſu, paucis explicem. Qua parte ingenue fateor, ægre ſentire me cum Hectore Boëthio Scotto, qui pro more ſuo illuſtriſſima quæque in Britannia antiquitus facta præter modum & menſuram omnem in patrios deducit agros, atque hîc audacter pronunciat, extremis Arturium depugnaſſe ſignis non procul ab Abro æſtuario maximo, quod ille Humbrum barbare, ignota vocabuli notatione, appellat. At aliter ſentit Britannica hiſtoria, & in Cornubia Fol. 17. a. ſupremo conflixiſſe bello adfirmat: ita tamen ut meminerit Mordredi ſecundo ab Arturio victi, & fugati Ventæ Simenorum. Graius hoc idem ſentit, egregius profecto ſatelles, & Arturianæ aſſertor gloriæ rigidus. Nec aliter literatorum argutus chorus concinit. At noſtra non eſt equidem de loco, ſed de loci nomine conjectura. Ego certe pene adducor ut credam, Alaunum fluvium facile degeneraſſe vitio indoctorum librariorum in Camblan. Oritur hic fluvius in Corinia paucis paſſuum millibus ſupra Athelſtouam, alias Padeſtow, oppidum piſcatorium, non adeo procul à Sabrino æſtu poſitum, per quod, ſed ſalſis mixtus aquis, delabitur. Circa fontes ejus originis in campeſtri, & vaſta quadam planitie eſt locus fama celeberrimus, graminis, quam frumenti aliquanto feracior. Fama, tot ſeculis apud incolas conſervata, prædicat, hoc

hoc loco inſignem olim pugnando ſtragem fuiſſe factam, ſed hiſtoriæ veritas interim ignota vulgo. Multa quidem vel hac noſtra ætate ibidem ab aratoribus & foſſoribus ad ripam eruuntur : qualia ſunt numiſmata antiquorum imperium oſtentantia, annuli, fragmenta armorum, & ænea ornamenta inaurata ex frenis, phaleriſque, & ephippiis equorum. Hæc mea eſt conjectura. tum propter loci ſitum, tum Alauni, fluminis vicini, nomen, non admodum, ſi quis penitius inſpiciat, à Camblan diſſonum. Arturius inſtat, & trajecto per vada cognita Tamaro fluvio. multis alioqui in locis & rapidiſſimo & profundiſſimo, contempto hoſte fugitivo, caſtra caſtris opponit. Ecce deſperatio, ut fere fit, inſolitam victis audaciam
Fol. 17. b. retulit : unde & pars utraque Martem provocat, ardens ſpe prædæ & victoriæ, & nihil minus quam mortem metuens.

Quis cladem illius pugnæ, quis funera fando
Explicet ? aut poſſit lachrimis æquare labores ?

Mordredus commiſſa pugna malorum præcentor omnium gladio confoſſus perfidiæ juſtum tulit pretium. Exemplo ſit ille, & perpetuo fidem violantibus ob imperii cupiditatem. Cecidit una cum tyranno ingens nobilium, & veteranorum militum numerus. Sed neque victoria Arturio incruenta fuit. Nam in illo ſtrepitu & furore aut interfectus, aut ad deſperationem vulneratus paullo poſt publico totius Britanniæ luctu, ſed præcipue Pugilum mœrentium ob tam inclyti Principis caſum, elatus eſt. Atque hæc quidem Arturii ter maximi finis erat.

Laus Arturii.

ARTURIUS mortuus eſt, ſi modo is recte mortuus dicendus, cujus fama, memoria, laudes toto vivunt & prænitent orbe. Fuerunt majores noſtri, cum poëtæ tum hiſtoriographi, adeo erga Arturium faciles, candidi, grati, ut illius & nomen & facta celebraverint, & æternitate quoque donaverint. Theliesſinus, Melchinus, qui & Mevinus, Ambroſius Maridunenſis, ac Merlinus Caledonius, clariſſima Britannicæ ſidera antiquitatis, hoc præſtiterunt. Nennius & Samuel, Britanni hiſtoriographi, non minorum exhibuere memoriam, collatis laudum niveis
Fol. 18. a. calculis. De quibus atque aliis ſuperius opportune & ſuis locis diximus, freti auctoritate Galfredi, Aluredi, Henrici Venantodunenſis, Joannis Chriſiſtoriographi, Gulielmi à Meildulphi curia, Graii, & Boccatii. At ſi nunc quem juvat

majus

majus & luculentius adhuc aliquid cognoſcere, non recuſabo pauca, ex probatiſſimis deſumpta auctoribus, luci, diligentia qua poſſum optima, reſtituere. Joſephus, Iſcæ Domnoniorum alumnus, & aureum ſuo ſeculo utriuſque eloquentiæ flumen, ſic Arturium in Antiocheide ab eximia fortitudine tantum non ad ſidera ipſa attollit, ut ex his verſibus, cum antiquitate Romana de palma contendentibus, liquet:

Hinc celebri fato felici claruit ortu,
Flos regum, Arturus: cujus quum facta ſtupori,
Non micuere minus, quod totus in aure voluptas,
Et, populo narrante, favus. Quæcunque priorum
Inſpice: Pellæum commendat fama tyrannum;
Pagina Cæſareos loquitur Romana triumphos;
Alciden domitis attollit gloria monſtris;
Sed nec pinetum coryli, nec ſidera ſolem
Æquant. Annales Latios Graioſque revolve;
Priſca parem neſcit, æqualem poſtera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges ſupereminet omnes
Solus, præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Libellus rerum antiquarum Gleſſoburgi nuper comparuit, collectus à quodam ejuſdem cœnobii monacho ſtudioſiſſimo, qui per occupationem colorem rhetoricum tanquam aliud agens Arturium his verbis celebrat: "Prætermitto & de in-"clyto Arturio, rege Britannorum, loqui, in cœmeterio mo-"nachorum inter duas pyramides cum ſua conjuge tumulato, Fol. 18. b. "& multis etiam Britonum Principibus." Sylveſter Giraldus Menevenſis, cultor antiquitatis ſummus, hac oratione, in libro cui Principis inſtitutio titulus, ejus famam illuſtrat: "Ar-"turii quoque, Britonnm regis inclyti, memoria non eſt ſup-"primenda, quem monaſterii Gleſconienſis egregii, cujus & "ipſe patronus ſuis diebus fuerat præcipuus, & largitor, ac "ſublevator magnificus, hiſtoriæ multum extollunt." Joannes Annævillanus, poëta ſuis temporibus plane ingenioſus, nec minus elegans, carmina hæc cecinit in laudem Arturii, quæ vel nunc in ejus Architrenio comparent:

——— *Alter Achilles*
Arturus, teretis menſæ genitiva venuſtas,
A ramo Phrygius, dandi non unda, ſed æquor.

Hîc vero ſi præterea ſtuderem Arturium à multitudiue auctorum, rectiſſime de eo & ſcribentium & conſentientium, cumulate exornare facilius me copia eloquentiæ, quam materiæ, undecunque luculentæ, magnificentia deſereret. Sit ſatis in præſentia paucis ſcriptorum, ſed illuſtribus, ſuffragiis uti. Quid, obſecro, in cauſſa, quod Trittemius in Compendio annalium tam egregiam de Arturio mentionem faciat? Cauſſa

 quidem

quidem ſatis aperta eſt. Nam quod ab aliis bona fide didicit, eadem gratus poſteritati tradidit, id quod plane feciſſet nunquam, ſi de cauſſæ veritate dubitaſſet. Quin præſens nunc loquatur ipſe. "Qui Arturus multa probitate morum, pru- "dentia, manſuetudine, ſimul & humanitate pollens, ſe cun- "ctis amabilem venerandumque cunctis præſtare omni ſtudio "curabat: quia cum virtute animi etiam mira liberalitate af-
Fol. 19. a. "fluebat in omnes, & maxime in eccleſiaſticos, quibus pro "Chriſti amore plura conferebat munuſcula, ſimul & donaria. "Saxones & Pictos de Britannia expulit; Scottos Hibernicos "& Orcades ſuo regno potenter ſubjecit." Volaterranus libro tertio Geographiæ aſſurgit famæ Arturii, & ejus facta fortia accurate celebrat. Porro & Jacobus Philippus Bergomas nono Chronicorum libro Arturii virtutem præconiis vel juſtiſſimis attollit. Sed nec minora ulla Nauclerus eidem in ſua contulit hiſtoria. Hæc plane feciſſent nunquam viri cum doctiſſimi, tum in antiquitate exercitatiſſimi, niſi prius ſibi perſuaſiſſent, Arturium aliquando fuiſſe omnibus virtutum ornamentis abunde inſignem. Sed quæ multorum eſt iniquitas, & animus contemptor, quæ ſtatim ignorantia toti, & craſſa quidem, obducti non liquido perſpiciunt, ſtupide negligunt, contemnunt, ac prorſus rejiciunt. Valeant ejuſmodi antiquæ cenſores hiſtoriæ, & ſua perfruantur ſtultitia, ne dicam inſania. Quid ſi nunc Hectoris Boëthii, ſcriptoris noſtræ ætatis, teſtimonium conſpicuum de Arturii gloria immortali in medium protulero? Certe nihil hoc calculo ejus dignitati decedet, accedet vero plurimum, hoc nomine, quod Scottos, inſtinctu neſcio quo naturæ, Britannum odio, ut eſt in proverbio, Vatiniano proſequatur. Unde ab adverſario, inimico, vel hoſte laudari palmarii loco eſt. Hæc itaque ſunt ejus verba: "Fuit rex Arturius rerum egregie geſtarum gloria & "amplitudine non minus quam Britanniæ reges, qui ante "eum vixere, inſignis: unde opes & vires Britannis, eo "regnante, plurimum crevere." Hactenus Boëthius. Quam hîc vellem dari mihi occaſionem à Polydoro Italo juſtam, ut
Fol. 19. b. Arturio Britanno criſtas erigerem ejus quoque ſuffragio memorabili aliquo? Agit ille cauſſam Arturii, ſed patronus interim tam languens, tepidus, & remiſſus, ut mihi non riſum modo, verum etiam ſtomachum, dum ſalſus, & Italo perfuſus aceto neſcio an rideat, an ſtomachetur. Torquet enim ſe miſere in hiſtoriæ concinnatione, quam ut interim aliquam faciat, cogitur, velit nolit, in gratiam redire cum Galfrefo Monæmuthenſi, quem ante, ut ſibi videbatur, verbis multis, ex felle potius quam ſplene natis, magnifice & pro imperio caſtigaverat. Quem quia interpretem tantum ſemel atque iterum defenderim in cauſſa plane juſtiſſima, periculum, & quidem magnum,

magnum, meo etiam capiti, quum ſim ultra-montanus, imminet. Cavebo igitur, & rei veritate confiſus una, eam pro vallo & foſſa mecum vel perpetuo circumferam. Ut ſileat Polydorus, non ſtatim neceſſe eſt ut orbis ſileat univerſus. Quanquam & Italia Arturium in pretio olim habuit, atque adeo jam habet: quando libri de ejus cum fortitudine, tum victoriis, impreſſi, ut ego didici, Italice legantur, Hiſpanice etiam, & Gallice. Unde & collectio Anglica, auctore Thoma Mailerio, prodiit. Dixerit adverſarius, in illos mendacia irrepſiſſe multa. Pernovi. Quare hoc aliud nihil quam edoctum docere. Ut fabulas contemno, ita hiſtoriæ veritatem amplector & ſuavior. Nec hanc patiar, niſi cum vita, à me unquam diſtrahi amicam. Ingratos refugio, & ad rupes, & ſaxa, teſtes nominis & majeſtatis Arturianæ, confugio. Hac quoque parte venientem me Sylveſter Giraldus Meneveniſis his verbis, ex Itinerario deſumptis, accepit. "Montibus ex-"celſis, præterquam à borea, hæc undique terra" (Brechaniam intelligit) "concluditur. A zephyro montana de Canter Ve- Fol. 20. a.
"han, ab auſtro montes habet meridionaleis, quorum prin-"cipalis Cair Arture Britannice dicitur, id eſt, caſtrum Ar-"turii, propter gemina promontorii cacumina, in caſtri mo-"dum ſe præferentia. Et quoniam in alto cathedra, & in ar-"duo loco ſita eſt, ſummo & maximo Britonum regi Arturio "vulgari nuncupatione eſt aſſignata." Hæc ille. A montibus Brechanicis ad Balduinum nunc mihi commigrandum, urbem olim celebrem, quæ quadringentis ab hinc annis & amplius à Rogero, Montis Gomerici alumno, & Salopiæ comite, Mons Gomericus dicta eſt. Hîc inter collapſa mœniorum rudera locus eſt, fama cognitus, quem civium reliquiæ Portam Arturianam appellant. Fuit profecto ſemper, atque adeo nunc eſt, gens Cambrorum generoſo quodam impetu erga Principum ſuorum laudes, quo titulo vel hodie elucet nomen una cum laude non vulgari Arturii, cognomento Magni, qui & Britannice Arture vaur dicitur. Maur Britannice magnum ſignificat. At linguæ Cambricæ idiotiſmus in Maure conjugato vertit M. in V. quemadmodum & in aliis vocabulis, propter euphoniam, B. ſubinde in V. vertitur.

Avaloniæ antiquitas.

SERIES orationis hîc me admonet, ut de Arturii ſepultura verba faciam, cujus, ut ſatis jam memini, ita lucido ordini in primis convenire judico, ut loci prius antiquitatem, quo funus perlatum eſt, exquiſita cura poſteritati conſecrem. Aval Britannice malum,
Fol. 20. b. vel, ut communiori vocabulo interpreter, pomum, ſignificat, Avalon vero pomarium: unde & à Merlino Caledonio his verſibus, interprete Galfredo Arturio Monæmuthenſi, inſula pomorum dicta eſt:

Inſula pomorum, quæ fortunata vocatur,
Ex re nomen habet, quia per ſe ſingula profert.
Non opus eſt illi ſulcantibus arva colonis:
Omnis abeſt cultus, niſi quem natura miniſtrat.
Ultro fœcundas ſegetes producit, & uvas,
Nataque poma ſuis prætonſo germine ſylvis.

Melchinus Britannus Avaloniæ, & ſacri ibidem cœmeterii meminit. Sylveſter Giraldus in libro de Inſtitutione Principis ſic loquitur: "Quæ nunc autem Gleſconia dicitur, an-"tiquitus inſula Avalonia dicebatur. Eſt enim quaſi inſula "tota paludibus obſita, unde dicta eſt Britannice Avalon, id "eſt, inſula pomifera. Pomis enim, quæ Aval Britannica "lingua dicuntur, locus abundat." Patricius, Hiberorum apoſtolus, in quadam epiſtola mentionem hujus loci facit, ſed alio nomine, cujus & verba ſubjiciam. "Hiberniam ad viam "veritatis converti, & quum eos in fide ſolidaſſem catholica, "tandem in Britanniam ſum reverſus, ac, ut credo, duce Deo, "qui vita eſt & via, incidi in inſulam Iniſwitrine, in qua in-"veni locum ſanctum, & vetuſtum, à Deo electum, & ſancti-"ficatum Mariæ: ibique quoſdam fratres, rudimentis catho-"licæ fidei imbutos, qui ſucceſſerunt diſcipulis ſanctorum "Fugatii & Damiani." Hactenus Patricius, qui & ibidem nomina recenſet duodecim religioſorum, quorum & duo nobiles, quibus omnibus ipſe præfuit, ut ex his verbis liquet: "Sic me, licet invitum, ſibi prætulerunt." Et rurſus in ea-
Fol. 21. a. dem epiſtola: "oſtenderunt mihi fratres ſcripta ſanctorum "Fugatii & Damiani, in quibus continebatur, quod duodecim "diſcipuli ſanctorum Philippi & Jacobi ipſam vetuſtam ec-"cleſiam conſtruxerant, & quod tres reges pagani ipſis duo-"decim totidem terræ poſſeſſiones dederant. Poſtremo, ut "Fugatius & Damianus ſacellum in Turrito monte non

"procul

"procul ab Avalonia D. Michaëli poſuerint." Satis eſt in præſentia vel leviter deguſtaſſe Patricii venerandi epiſtolam. Gulielmus Meildunenſis in libro de antiquitate Gleſſoburgenſis monaſterii ad Henricum Bleſenſem, alias Soliacenſem, epiſcopum Ventæ Simenorum, & libro de regibus primo non diſſimilia ſcribit. Unde & conjectura juſta, Gulielmum ſua tranſtuliſſe ex Patricii epiſtola. Sylveſter Giraldus in libro de Principis inſtitutione etymon nominis non infeliciter aperit: "Dicta quoque quondam Britannice Iniſwitrin fuerat: ex quo vocabulo ſupervenientes poſtea Saxones locum illum Gleſſenbury vocabant. Gles enim eorum lingua vitrum ſonat, & bury caſtrum vel civitas appellatur." Hæc ille, Mihi quidem mendum eſſe videtur librariorum, quod hîc ſcribant byri pro burg aut berg. Byri Saxonice curia: unde Aldermanbyri, id eſt, ſeniorum curia, Litlebyri parva curia, Canonbyri, vulgo Canbyri, canonicorum curia. Burg, alias borow, montem denotat, & egeſtæ terræ tumulos. Berg denique caſtrum Latine dicitur. Unde ſentio, rectius legendum Berg, aut Burg, ut caſtro, quo Giraldus vocabulo utiter, aut oppido ſubſerviat. Quanquam ut ingenue fatear, nomen varie apud antiquos ſcriptum reperio, ut Gleſſenbyri, Gleſtonbyri, & Gleſſenburg. Sunt qui & pronuncient Glas pro Gles: quanquam Gles purius & antiquius, ut Fol. 21. b.
ex Gleſſariarum inſularum nomine liquido apparet.

Funus Arturii.

NEC poſſum, nec volo pronunciare num Arturius totus in bello Alaunico, quod vulgo Camblan, conciderit, an Avaloniæ inter curationem vulnerum. Britannici ſcriptores omnes contendunt uno ore, eum Avaloniæ ex dolore eorundem periiſſe. De loco autem ſepulturæ conveniunt univerſi. Unum hoc auſim adfirmare, tam ſollicitos fuiſſe Britannos de nece Domini ſui, ut eam modis omnibus ſtuduerint claram reddere, & nomen Ducis ſui Saxonibus vel perpetuo tremendum relinquere; uſque adeo, ut plauſibili, & novo quodam commento ſparſerint rumores de eo cum redituro, tum iterum regnaturo. De Arturii vulnerati adventu in Avaloniam ſcripſere aliquot Britanni. At nullus vel fuſius, vel lucidius, quam Merlinus Caledonius à Theliefino vate, ut quidam volunt, edoctus, cujus & hîc verſus ex prophetico libello, interprete Galfrido Arturio, delectos adſigam:

Illuc poſt bellum Camblani vulnere læſum
Duximus Arturum, nos conducente Barincho,
Æquora cui fuerant, & cœli ſidera nota.
Hoc rectore ratis cum Principe venimus illuc,
Et nos quo decuit Morgan ſuſcepit honore,
Inque ſuis thalamis poſuit ſuper aurea regem
Fulcra, manuque ſibi detexit vulnus honeſta,
Fol. 22. a. *Inſpexitque diu: tandemque redire ſalutem*
Poſſe ſibi dixit, ſi ſecum tempore longo
Eſſet, & ipſius vellet medicamine fungi.
Gaudentes igitur regem commiſimus illi,
Et dedimus ventis redeundo vela ſecundis.

Sylveſter Giraldus in Speculo eccleſiaſtico ſcribit Morganen, illuſtrem feminam, curaviſſe funus Arturii. Et rurſus in libro de inſtitutione Principis hæc refert: "Unde & Morganis, nobilis matrona, & partium illarum dominatrix, & patrona, nec non & Arturio ſanguine propinqua, poſt bellum de Kemelen, Arturium ad ſanandum ejus vulnera in inſulam, quæ nunc Glaſconia dicitur, deportavit." Britannicæ interpres hiſtoriæ libro ſexto talia de morte Arturii ſcribit: "Arturius letaliter vulneratus in pugna ad Camblan contulit ſe Avaloniam, relicto imperio Conſtantino, Cadorii, ducis Coriniæ, filio." Joannes Burgenſis abba in ſuis Annalibus hæc fidis commiſit chartis: "Occuluit ſe rex Arturius moriturus, ne caſui tanto inſultarent inimici, amicique confuſi moleſtarentur." Hactenus ille. Nunc de ſacroſancto cœmeterio Avaloniæ, in quo Arturius ſepultus eſt, dicendum, Melchinus in primis hujus meminit, & Arturii ibidem ſepulti. Gulielmus à Meildulphi curia cum alibi, tum præcipue in libro de antiquitati Gleſſoburgenſi ſacrum hoc cœmeterium religioſe celebrat. Idem facit & Giraldus Menevenſis in ſpeculo eccleſiaſtico, & libro de inſtitutione Principis. Non erant eo ſeculo in Britannia tam frequentia, quam nunc ſunt cœmeteria. Saxones nobiles, gens Chriſti ignara, in hortis amœnis, ſi domi forte ægroti moriebantur,
Fol. 22. b. ſi foris & bello occiſi in egeſtis per campos terræ tumulis, quos burgos appellabant, juxta caſtra ſepulti ſunt: vulgus autem promiſcuum etiam in pratis & apertis campis. Erat tunc temporis ſacrum cœmeterium juxta veterem eccleſiam in pretio maximo, quo titulo & à tota nobilitate occidentalium Britanniæ regiuncularum in ſepulchri ſortem cooptatum. Idem poſtea à Saxonibus, Servatorem agnoſcentibus, factitatum eſt: ut Duroverni Cantiorum, Eboraci Brigantum, Lindisfarnæ, atque adeo alibi. De loco ſepulturæ jam ſatis conſtat. Supereſt, ut & ritum, & ſepulchri formam demonſtrem. Adfuit, ſed ſecreto, nobilium chorus Domini, tam

iniquo fato ſublati, funus perlugens. Curavit una funus Morganis, femina pietatis plane incomparabilis, & juſta ſepulchro, lachrimarum flumine irriguo, omnia anxie perſolvebat. Mos ejus ſeculi fuit alnorum ingenteis truncos, quarum partes Avaloniæ vicinæ feraciſſimæ erant, incavare, & in uſus ſepulchorum dedolare. Habet enim Alnus neſcio quid commune cum uliginoſo ſolo, quale cœmeterium eſt: uſque adeo, ut ejus materia, in terra hujuſmodi altius poſita, tantum non æterna cenſeatur. Corpus Arturii deplorati, foſſa bene alta facta, robore alneo excavato conditum eſt. Et quoniam fama, factis, ditione magnificentiſſimus vixit, ſymbolum æternæ memoriæ, Chriſtianorum in hoc ſedulo tum conſuetudinem tum candorem imitati, crucem videlicet, perpetuæ vitæ mnemoſynen, ſepulchro mortui intulerunt. Erat ex lamina plumbea confecta, longa plus minus pedem unum, quam & ego curioſiſſimis contemplatus ſum oculis & ſollicitis contrectavi articulis, motus & antiquitate rei & dignitate. Literis Romanis majuſculis illis, ſed parum dextere inſculptis, Fol. 23. a.
hæc verba continet: HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. Sed hîc forſitan curioſus aliquis exquiret, quo conſilio inſcriptio laminæ plumbeæ commendata ſit? Mos ejus ætatis erat receptiſſimus, & duravit uſque ad recentiora ſecula, ut ſepulchris nobilium laminas plumbeas inſcriptas includerent. Quarum non paucas vidi paſſim per univerſam Britanniam. Plumbum ſua natura facile recipit ſculpturam, & acceptam cum longiſſime, tum fideliſſime, teſte experientia, conſervat. Montes minerarii, plumbi admodum fertiles, vix quinque paſſuum millibus ab Avalonia diſtant. Non puduit Romanos, rerum Dominos, trophæum ex oblonga plumbi tabula in ipſis pene eorundem montium radicibus ad fontes Ochidis fluvioli fabuloſi ditionis epiſcopi Fontani Claudio Cæſari ſic inſcriptum erigere: TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN. Hoc trophæum annis ab hinc paucis aratro erutum, & ad ædes Thomæ Houerti, Icenorum Ducis, Londinum tranſlatum.

Pyramides ſancti cœmeterii.

IN ſepulchreto, quod Avaloniæ ſacroſanctum eſt, ſtant duæ pyramides antiquiſſimæ ſtructuræ, imagines & literas præ ſe ferentes, ſed venti, procellæ, tempus edax rerum, poſtremo invidioſa vetuſtas ita operum eximias olim figuras, & inſcriptiones devenuſtaverunt, ut vix ullo labore deprehendi Fol. 25. b.
vel à lynceo poſſint. Has frequens ſcriptorum pagina com-

memorat, & præcipue Gulielmi Meildunenſis antiquarii cura magni, quem & Silveſter Giraldus, amator & ipſe rerum veterum, ſubſequitur. Uterque equidem docte: ille quod labore exquiſito imagines, & titulos ante quadringentos annos tantum non obliteratos, luci in pulcherrimo, juxta ac elegantiſſimo libello de antiquitate Gleſſoburgenſi reſtituerit; hic quod, juſtis fretus argumentis, & veterum relatione, ſepulchrum Arturii vel inter pyramides, aut loco ab eis non longe diſſito, aliquando poſitum fuiſſe probet. Plura de Giraldo in ſepulchro Arturii invento dicemus. Interea deſcriptionem pyramidum, ab ipſis Gulielmi penicillis graphice depictam, velut in luculenta tabula, ſpectatorum oculis ſubjiciam. “ Illud, quod clam plane omnibus eſt, libenter prædi-
“ carem, ſi veritatem exſculpere poſſem, quid illæ pyramides
“ ſibi velint, quæ aliquantis pedibus ab eccleſia vetuſta poſitæ
“ cœmeterium monachorum prætexunt? Procerior ſane, &
“ propinquior eccleſiæ habet quinque tabulatus, & altitudi-
“ nem viginti ſex pedum. Hæc præ nimia vetuſtate etſi rui-
“ nam minetur, habet tamen antiquitatis nonnulla ſpectacula,
“ quæ plane poſſunt legi, licet non poſſint plene intelligi.
“ In ſuperiori enim tabulatu eſt imago pontificali ſchemate
“ facta. In ſecundo imago regiam prætendens pompam &
“ literæ, Her. Sexi. & Bliſwerth. In tertio nihilominus no-
“ mina, wemcreſte. Bantomp. winewegn. In quarto, Hate.
“ wulfrede, & Eanflede. In quinto, qui & inferior eſt, imago
“ & hæc ſcriptura, Logwor. weſlielas, & Bregdene. Swelwes
“ Hwingendes berne. Altera vero pyramis habet octodecim
Fol. 24. a. “ pedes, & quatuor tabulatus, in quibus hæc leguntur:
“ Hedde epiſcopus, & Bregorred, & Beorwalde. Quid hæc
“ ſignificent non temere definio, ſed ex ſuſpicione colligo,
“ eorum interius in cavitis lapidibus contineri oſſa, quorum
“ exterius leguntur nomina. Certe Logwor is pro certo aſ-
“ ſeritur eſſe, de cujus nomine quondam Logwereſbeorh
“ dicebatur, qui nunc Mons acutus dicitur. Beorwalde nihilo-
“ minus abbas poſt Hemgiſelum.” Hæc Meildunenſis, cui docti illuſtratas pyramides omnino acceptas ferre debent. Nunc Guenhera ſe offert marito Arturio comitem.

Qualis Guenhera.

GUENHERAM ex progenie regulorum Coriniæ ortam facile crediderim, cum aliis argumentis innixus, tum hoc præcipue, quod Britannica referat hiſtoria, eam in palatio Cadori Coriniani educatam fuiſſe, atque hinc ab Arturio in conjugem acceptam. Conjectura eſt, nec ea omnino incerta,

certa. nomen id Britannice ſonare, quod bella dona Italice, & Gallice belle dame. Indubie à fama nomen inditum, ut Guenllean, id eſt, alba Leonora, vel à conjectura Helena: ita ut albæ vocabulum pulchram, bellam, venuſtam exprimat. At ut de ejus venuſtate ſatis conſtat, ita de pudicitia dubitatum eſt. Parcerem ipſe quidem pro meo candore heroinarum læſo honori, & famæ: hiſtoriæ tamen veritas aurem vellit mihi, jubetque, & tantum non imperat, ut referam quid veteres de ea ſenſerint. Tanto reluctari imperio mihi quidem religio, & magna. Britannica hiſtoria adfirmat, eam non modo rem cum Mordredo Picto habuiſſe, verum etiam conjugio illi fuiſſe adjunctam. O ſcelera! ô mores! ô corrupta tempora! Vitæ ſcriptor Gildaicæ, auctor quidem antiquus, ſed in meo exemplari anonymus, hæc de Guenhera adultera prædicat: "Arturius obſedit paludes vicinas Gleſconiæ in odium Meluæ reguli, qui eo Guenheram raptam & perductam vitiaverat." Eſt hoc teſtimonium de regina, quanvis raptam dicat, parum honorificum. Rapiuntur ſubinde ejuſmodi formæ ſua ſponte. Utcunque fuerit, hoc certiſſimum, non longo ſuperfuiſſe illam tempore à nece conjugis, & adulteri. At an morbo corporis aliquo, an animi juſto, quod ego facilius credo, mœrore obierit, non aperte conſtat. Scriptores referunt, pœnitudine ductam eam velum ſacrum Ambroſiæ induiſſe, ibidemque mortuam ac ſepultam, donec humaniſſimi Lanceloti Pugilis invictiſſimi cum cura tum pietas reliquias poſtea Avaloniam tranſtuliſſet. Scrupulus hîc contra adulterii ſuſpicionem ſuboritur: An commiſiſſet tam inſignis Arturii amator, atque idem cultor, ut adulteram in ſacratiſſimo cœmeterio propter illius ſepulchrum terræ committeret? Hiſtoria Gleſſoburgenſis cœnobii accurate collecta perdocet, Guenheram in ſacro cœmeterio fuiſſe ſepultam ad conjugis tumulum, & ejus reliquias eodem tempore inventas quo & mariti. Confirmat hoc Sylveſter Giraldus Menevenſis in Inſtitutione Principis his verbis de Arturio loquens: "Habuerat enim uxores duas, quarum ultima ſcilicet cum "ipſo ſepulta fuerat, & oſſa ipſius cum oſſibus viri ſimul "inventa, ſic diſtincta tamen, ut duæ partes ſepulchri verſus "caput, ſcilicet oſſibus viri continendis, deputatæ fuiſſent: "tertia vero ad pedes oſſa ſeorſum muliebria contineret. Ubi "& trica comæ muliebris flava cum integritate priſtina & "colore reperta fuit, quam ut monachus quidam avide manu "arripuit, & ſublevavit, tota ſtatim in pulverem decidit." Idem Giraldus ſimilia refert in Speculo eccleſiaſtico. Potuit ille quidem cum auctoritate aliqua de hac re loqui, quandoquidem tum temporis in flagranti Richardi Leonii, regis Angliæ, gratia confirmatus, venit ipſo tempore inventi ſe-

Fol. 24. b.

Fol. 25. a.

pulchri

pulchri Gleſſoburgum, & oculatus teſtis, duce Henrico de Soliaco Henrici regis ex Adela nepote, & Richardi regis conſanguineo, tunc Præſide Gleſſoburgenſi, poſtea epiſcopo Ventæ Simenorum, omnia, quæ ad Arturium attinebant, perdidicit. Attamen ſi hîc mihi liceret libere quæ ſentio dicere, adfirmarem profecto longe certioris eſſe fidei ea, quæ de Arturii quam Guenheræ ſepultura traduntur. Nec tamen interim facio vim auctoritati veterum ſcriptorum, ut & meam aliquando non deteriori tractet poſteritas modo. Leguntur Gleſſoburgi in tumulo Lydii marmoris fabre exſculpto, & Arturio, juxta ac Guenheræ, poſito, hii duo verſiculi, ſuum redolentes ſeculum:

Hîc jacet Arturi conjunx tumulata ſecunda,
Quæ meruit cœlos virtutem prole ſecunda.

Sunt qui dicant, Henricum Suineſium, abbatem Gleſſoburgenſem, fuiſſe auctorem verſiculorum: niſi quis putet, Henricum Bleſenſem, alias Soliacenſem, in Suineſii degeneraſſe nomen, cujus tempore inventæ & Arturii & Guenheræ reliquiæ. Quid autem ſibi velint Giraldus & Henricus nomine
Fol. 25. b. uxoris ſecundæ non ſatis hercle intelligo, quando non alterius hactenus, quod meminerim, quam Guenheræ nomen aut memoriam audiverim. Sed ſit fides penes auctores. Ex ſecundi verſiculi hemiſtichio, *virtutum prole ſecunda,* meliorem fuiſſe Guenheram quam fœcundiorem apparet. Neque hîc me latet, Boëthium ſcribere, acriter aliquando depugnatum fuiſſe inter Arturium & Mordredum ad Humbrum fluvium, & Guenheram à Pictis in caſtris ibidem captam, ac poſtea mortuam, ac ſepultam Horeſtiæ vico Anguſiæ. Relinquo Hectorem Veremundi & Turgoti, obſcurorum ſcriptorum, fidei. Et fieri potuit ut illic alteri Guenheræ tumulus, non reginæ, poneretur.

Inventum Arturii ſepulchrum.

INVALESCENTE Saxonum à cæde Arturii potentia, & mox Pictis ac Scottis ſtrenuiſſime profligatis, ac ultra vallum Severianum abactis, cœperunt Saxones devictorum Britannorum reliquias non adeo timere, & multo minus magnifacere, contemnere aperte potius. Quare illorum gloria florere cœpit, Britannorum vero deſloreſcere. Ita tamen, ut nec Saxones amuſi quicquam pene de rebus inter ipſos & Britannos eo tempore geſtis ſcriptum poſteritati reliquerint, (nam quæ poſt Chriſtum

Chriſtum cognitum de primis Saxonum victoriis ſcripta ſunt, ex hiſtoria per ora vulgi & accepta, & chartis tradita ſunt) nec Britanni, tot bellis attriti, operam ſcribendi juſtam ullam hiſtoriæ impenderint. Tantum exſtant fragmenta quædam Gildæ, monachi Bannochorenſis, Britannos potius vellicantis, exagitantis, lancinantis, quam ullo virtutum calculo adprobantis, uſque adeo ut conductus ad male dicendum rhetor videatur. Hoc pacto res Britannica obſcura per calamitatem bellorum relicta eſt. Bardi ſoli muſicis numeris, & illuſtri nobilium memoriæ conſervandæ ſtudebant. Canebant illi ad lyram heroum facta inclyta. Profuit hoc ſtudium mirifice cognitioni, tanquam per manus poſteritati traditæ. Unde equidem factum eſt, ut Arturii quoque maximi nomen, fama, gloria utcunque conſervarentur. O factum bene! Fol. 26. a.

——— *Si quid mea carmina poſſunt,*
Aonio ſtatuam ſublimeis vertice Bardos,
Bardos Pieridum cultores, atque canentis
Phœbi delitias, quibus eſt data cura perennis,
Dicere nobilium clariſſima facta virorum,
Aureaque excelſam famam ſuper aſtra locare.

Devicerat Anglorum gentem, Superis id permittentibus, Gulielmus Nortomannus, & jam imperium Angliæ pervenerat ad Henricum, ejus appellationis ſecundum, nepotem ex Matilde filia Henrici Belloclerici, filium vero Galfredi Plantageniſtæ Andegavenſis. Hic fines imperii prorogare modis omnibus ſtudens ad Hiberniæ quoque regnum animum adjecerat. Richardus Claranus, Comes Strigulienſis, propter Vagam fluvium, vir & natalibus, fortunis, ac virtute ſplendidiſſimus, petierat ante, à Deronutio, Lageniæ regulo, rogatus, Hiberniam: qua expeditione tam fortiter ſe geſſit, ut, proturbatis, fuſis, ac victis regulo obaudientibus, famam & gloriam immortalem, ac, ſi hoc quicquam ad rem pertinet, Fol. 26. b. opes etiam ſibi comparaverit, accepta in uxorem Eva, Deronicii filia, & ex aſſe herede. Senſerat Henricus rex Richardi Strigulienſis ſucceſſus, & ſive ejus invidebat gloriæ, ſeu, quod veriſimilius eſt, prædam tam opimi regni ambiebat, interdixit, propoſito interim non contemnendo præmio, Richardum Hiberniæ imperio. Prudens ille, percognito Principis conſilio, juri ſuo cedere. Interea Henricus, comparata exercitus parte non minima, in Cambriam pervenit reliquam conſcripturus, & inde recta à Menevia in Hiberniam, cujus ſpe potiundæ totus conflagrabat, navigare. Hæc dum agit, à Cambriæ regulis pro dignitate acceptus in conviviis Bardos ad lyram concinenteis non ſine voluptate, interprete uſus, audit. Erat quidem unus inter reliquos cognitione antiqui-

tatis doctiſſimus. Is laudes & inclyta Arturii facta, Henricum victorem futurum cum eo multis nominibus conferens, ita cecinit, ut aures regis mirifice & demulceret, & delectaret. Quo etiam tempore rex hoc præcipue à Bardo dedicit, ſepultum fuiſſe Arturium Avaloniæ in ſacro cœmeterio. Unde munificentiſſime dimiſſo Bardo, tanti monumenti indice, egit cum Henrico Bleſenſi, alias Soliacenſi, nepote ſuo, qui tum, aut paullo poſt ex abbate Bermundianæ inſulæ Præfectus Gleſſoburgenſis deſignatus eſt, ut diligentia exquiſitiſſima ſepulchrum in ſepto ſacri cœmeterii perquireret. Tentatum eſt aliquoties, & tandem magna difficultate inventum, ultimis, ut quidam volunt, annis Henrici ſecundi, regis Angliæ, ut autem alii, quibus ego facile aſſentio, principio imperii Richardi primi, ejus filii. De hac reliquiarum cum indaga-
Fol. 27. a. tione, tum inventione ſcripſere inter ceteros multos duo præcipue, quorum unus erat monachus Gleſſoburgenſis, ſed nomine mihi ignotus: alter vero Sylveſter Giraldus. Acceſſiſſet porro & Gulielmus Meildunenſis, teſtis tertius utriſque conferendus, niſi mors eum de medio ante inventionem ſepulchri ſenem abſtuliſſet. Horum in primis teſtimonio utar, & in præſentia monachi anonymi verba huc adducam: " Conditus hîc fuit rex Arturius, ſicut per regem Henricum ſecundum abbas Henricus didicerat, cujus conſanguineus & dudum familiaris exſtiterat. Rex autem hoc ex geſtis Britonum, & eorum cantoribus hiſtoricis frequenter audiverat, Arturium ſepultum fuiſſe juxta vetuſtam eccleſiam in ſacro cœmeterio inter duas pyramides quondam nobiliter ſculptas ac in ejus memoriam, ut dicitur, erectas. Fuit autem rex Arturius ſepultus valde profunde propter metum Saxonum, quos ipſe frequenter expugnaverat, & quos ab inſula Britannica prorſus ejecerat, & quos Mordredus, ejus nepos peſſimus, contra ipſum primo revocaverat, ne in mortuum etiam vindicis animi vitio deſævirent, qui totam jam inſulam poſt mortem ipſius iterum occupare contenderant. Propter eundem etiam metum, in lapide quodam lato, tanquam ad ſepulchrum, à fodientibus invento quaſi pedum ſeptem ſub terra: quum tamen ſepulchrum Arturii novem pedum inferius inventum fuerit. Reperta eſt etiam crux plumbea non ſuperiori, ſed potius inferiori parti lapidis inſerta literas has inſcriptas habens: HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. Crucem autem extractam à lapide,
Fol. 27. b. dicto abbate Henrico oſtendente, proſpeximus, & has literas legimus. Sicut autem crux inferius lapidi inſerta fuit; ſic crucis literata pars, ut occultior eſſet, verſus lapidem verſa erat. Mira quidem induſtria & hominum tempeſtatis

" illius

" illius exquiſita prudentia, qui corpus tanti viri, Dominique " ſui, præcipue loci illius patroni ratione turbationis inſtan- " tis, totis niſibus tunc occultare volebant. Et tamen, ut " aliquo impoſterum tempore, tribulatione ceſſante, per litera- " rum ſaltem cruci inſertarum, & quandoque repertarum in- " dicia propalari poſſet, procurarunt. Sicut autem prædictus " rex totum abbati prædixerat; ſic Arturii corpus inventum " fuit, non in ſepulchro marmoreo, ut regem decebat tam " eximium, non in ſaxeo, aut Pariis lapidibus exciſo, ſed po- " tius in ligneo ad hoc cavato, & ſexdecim pedibus in terra " profundo, propter feſtinam magis quam feſtivam tanti " principis humationem, tempore turbationis id exigente. " Anno Domini 1189. quadam die locum cortinis circun- " dans fodere præcepit. Dehinc profunditate nimia à foſſo- " ribus exquiſita, jam pene deſperati ſarcophagum ligneum " miræ magnitudinis invenerunt undique clauſum. Quo le- " vato, ac aperto, regia invenerunt oſſa, quantitatis incredi- " bilis, ita ut os tibiæ à terra uſque ad medium crus in magno " viro attingeret. Invenerunt & crucem plumbeam altera " parte ſic inſcriptam: HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS " REX ARTURIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. Dehinc " tumbam reginæ Arturio conſepultæ aperientes tricam " mulieris flavam & formoſam, miroque artificio confertam " inveniunt, quæ tacta ab illis in nihilum eſt comminuta. " Abbas igitur & conventus ſuſcipientes eorum exuvias, cum Fol. 28. a. " gaudio in majorem tranſtulerunt eccleſiam in mauſoléo no- " biliter exſculpto intrinſecus bipertito collocantes: regium " videlicet corpus per ſe ad caput tumbæ, reginam ad pedes, " ſcilicet in orientale parte; ubi uſque in hodiernum diem " magnifice requieſcunt. Hoc autem epitaphium tumbæ in- " ſcribitur:

Hîc jacet Arturus, flos regum, gloria regni,
Quem mores, probitas commendant laude perenni.

Hucuſque diligentiſſime, ſimul & fideliſſime ex Gleſſoburgenſi codice in præſentem hæc convertimus uſum. Sed quoniam videtur mihi epitaphium neſcio quid ſtridulum perſonare, & vitium ſeculi parum eloquentis ſecum trahere, ac poſtremo brevius & humilius eſſe, quam ut tanto conveniat Imperatori, nos aliud ſacroſanctæ doctorum memoriæ, & poſteritati in ejus laudem dedicavimus:

Saxonicas toties qui fudit Marte cruento
Turmas, & peperit ſpoliis ſibi nomen opimis;
Fulmineo toties Pictos qui contudit enſe,
Impoſuitque jugum Scotti cervicibus ingens:
Qui tumidos Gallos, Germanos quique feroces
Perculit, & Dacos bello confregit aperto:

Denique Mordredum è medio qui ſuſtulit illud
Monſtrum, horrendum ingens, dirum, ſævumque tyrannum,
Hoc jacet exſtinctus monumento Arturius alto
Militiæ clarum decus, & virtutis alumnus,
Gloria nunc cujus terram circumvolat omnem,
Æthereique petit ſublimia tecta Tonantis.
Vos igitur gentis proles generoſa Britannæ
Induperatori ter magno aſſurgite veſtro,
Et tumulo ſacro roſeas inferte corollas,
Officii teſtes redolentia munera veſtri.

Fol. 28. b. Nunc opportune prodit Sylveſter Giraldus, ille oculatus inventarum reliquiarum Arturii teſtis, & calculum his verbis ſuum commode apponit: " Hujus autem corpus, quod quaſi " phantaſticum in fine, & tanquam per ſpiritus ad longinqua " tranſlatum, neque morti obnoxium fabulæ confinxerant, his " noſtris diebus apud Glaſconiam inter pyramides duas, in " cœmeterio ſacro quondam erectas, profundius in terra " quercu concava reconditum, & ſignatum miris indiciis, & " quaſi miraculoſis eſt inventum, & in eccleſiam cum honore " tranſlatum, marmoreoque decenter tumulo commendatum. " Unde & crux plumbea lapide ſuperpoſito, non ſuperius, ut " aſſolet, ſed inferiori potius ex parte infixa, quam nos quo- " que vidimus, namque tractavimus, literas has inſculptas, & " non eminenteis & exſtanteis, ſed magis interius ad lapidem " verſas continebat: HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS " REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA." Sequuntur & hæc ibidem: " Quum autem & aliqua indicia corporis " ibi inveniendi ex ſcripturis ſuis, aliqua ex pyramidibus im- " preſſis, quanquam nimia ut plurimum antiquitate deletis, " maxime tamen & evidentiſſime rex Angliæ Henricus ſe- " cundus, ſicut ab hiſtorico cantore Britone audiverat antiquo, " totum monachis indicavit: ſcilicet quod profunde in terra " per ſexdecim pedes ad minus invenirent, & non lapideo " in tumulo, ſed in quercu cavata. Ideoque tam profunde " ſitum corpus, & quaſi abſconditum fuerat, ne à Saxonibus " poſt necem illius inſulam occupantibus, quos vivens tanto- " pere debellaverat, & fere deleverat, poſſet ullatenus inve-
Fol. 29. a. " niri. Et ob hoc literæ veritatis indices cruci impreſſæ in- " terius ad lapidem verſæ fuerunt, ut & tunc temporis, quod " continebant, occultarent, & quandoque pro locis & tem- " poribus id propalarent." Præterea & hæc quoque ibidem ſcribit: " Sciendum etiam, quod oſſa reperta corporis Ar- " turii tam grandia fuerunt, & ut illud poëtæ completum in " his videri poſſet:

Grandiaque effoſſis mirabitur oſſa ſepulchris.

" Os enim tibiæ ipſius appoſitum tibiæ longiſſimi viri, quem

" &

"& nobis abbas oſtendit, & juxta pedem terræ illius ad-
"fixum large tribus digitis trans genu ipſius ſe porrexit. Os
"etiam capitis tanquam ad prodigium vel oſtentum capax
"erat, & groſſum, adeo ut inter cilium & oculos palmalem
"amplitudinem large contineret. Apparebant in hoc decem
"aut plura vulnera, quæ cuncta præter unum majus ceteris,
"quod hiatum grandem fecerat, quodque ſolum letale vi-
"deretur, in ſolidam concreverant cicatricem." Nunc ſi quem juvabit vel ipſa eadem, quæ modo recitavi ex Giraldo, vel his non admodum diſſimilia repetere, legat ejus librum, Speculum videlicet eccleſiaſticum, ubi duo hujus materiæ capita elucent. Interim hîc habeo quod me tenet dubium. Nam Giraldus adfirmat, ſepulchrum quercinum fuiſſe, quod ut falſum eſſe non ſtatim pronuncio; ita inſinuabo ea, quæ mihi contrarium vehementer ſuadeant. Primum alnorum ingentium numerus, ibidem ſoli propitia quadam natura excreſcentium. Tum præterea Avalonianos tam ignaros rerum naturalium non fuiſſe puto, ut quercum crederent diuturniorem futuram in ſubhumida terra, quam alnum aquaticam, & loci incolam. Qui de arboribus ſcripſere humidiuſcula loca alnis & ulmis producendis lubenter attribuunt. Fol. 29. b.
Supereſt & ſcrupulus alter, qui, ſi ego quicquam recte judico, excuſſas ſemel error potius, quam ſcrupulus plane videbitur. Confirmat Giraldus, inventum fuiſſe Arturii ſepulchrum inter duas pyramides in ſacro Avaloniæ cœmeterio, in qua opinione, utpote teſtimonio antiquorum ſcriptorum confirmatus, & ego quoque ſum. At tantum abeſt ut credam, quicquam in illis exſculptum, quod ſepulchum Arturii, id quod agit Giraldus, indicet, exprimat, illuſtret, ut mihi nihil fiat minus veriſimile. Si quicquam fuiſſet, quis illud quæſo rectius aut plenius Gulielmo Meildunenſi, cui uni elucubratas eorundem tum imagines, tum inſcriptiones debet poſteritas omnis, explicuiſſet? At ille ibi ne Gry quidem de Arturio, alias ab eo accurate collaudato. Eſt equidem conjectura probabilis, Giraldum penitus ignoraſſe quid inſcriptionum pyramides continuerint, quum dicat literas præ antiquitate deletas. Quin Giraldum, virum alioqui ſane doctum, & magnum vetuſtæ cognitionis helluonem, omitto, alia, nec inutili provocatus cura: nempe ut inventum Arturii ſepulchrum non modo duorum, quos ſupra nominavi, ſuffragio, verum numero ſcriptorum juſto confirmem, ſtabiliam, denique tanquam ratum perſuadeam. Quoque id commodius fiat, puto convenire cauſſæ, ut ſingula illuſtrium virorum, ſerie quadam expedita & lucida, teſtimonia altius repetam. Qua parte Claudius, homo Gallus, ut lector intelligat fidem inventi ſepulchri vel ad exteros integram perveniſſe, abunde magnus teſtis

erit,

erit. "Anno D. 1217. corpus inclyti regis Britanniæ Arturii, quod ſexcentis & amplius annis delituerat, inventum
Fol. 30. a. "eſt in eccleſia D. Mariæ Gleſſenburiæ." Hîc in annorum computatione aut auctoris, aut, ut candidius interpretor, librarii incuria irrepſit mendum. Nam obiit Henricus ſecundus, rex Angliæ, circa annum à Chriſto nato milleſimum centeſimum nonageſimum, & inventum eſt ſepulchrum primis annis imperii Richardi ejus filii, Chronica Perſorana hæc referunt: "Anno D. 1191. ſepulchrum inclyti regis Arturii "apud Glaſconiam, cruce plumbea ſuper pectus nomen ejus "inſcriptum declarante, repertum eſt." Joannes Fiberius, qui & vulgo Bever dictus, hæc breviſſime, & in tranſcurſu ſcribit: "Anno D. 1191. inventa ſunt oſſa Arturii Gleſconiæ." Matthæus Pariſius, monachus Fani Albani ad ruinas Verolamii, urbis antiquiſſime Catieuchlanorum, ſepulchri ſic meminit: "Inventa ſunt apud Glaſconiam oſſa famoſiſſimi regis Arturii, "in quodam vetuſtiſſimo recondita ſarcophago, circa quod "duæ antiquiſſimæ pyramides ſtabant erectæ, in quibus literæ "exaratæ erant, ſed ob nimiam barbariem & deformitatem "legi non potuerunt. Inventa autem ſunt hac occaſione. Dum "enim ibi effoderent, ut quendam monachum ſepelirent, qui "hunc locum ſepulturæ vehementi in vita deſiderio præoptaverat, quoddam reperiunt ſarcophagum, cui crux plumbea "ſuperpoſita fuerat in qua exaratum erat: HIC JACET INCLYTUS BRITONVM REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA "AVALONIA SEPVLTVS. Locus autem ille, paludibus "undique incluſus, olim inſula Avalonis, id eſt, pomorum in-"ſula, eſt vocatus." Ut merito auctoritati Matthæi plurimum faveo, ſic dolet, aliquot voculas redundanteis ejus acceſſiſſe
Fol. 30. b. orationi in inſcriptione. Illud certe, quod de monacho refert, audivi ante plane nunquam, nec uſque adeo mihi fidem facit. Ranulphus Higedenus Caſtrenſis meminit etiam Arturiani ſepulchri. Alios data opera omitto, ne numerum teſtium in re tam liquido cognita, & recepta adfectaſſe videar.

Tranſlatio reliquiarum Arturii.

MEMINI, me in epiſtola dedicatoria de exuviis Arturii ter tranſlatis locutum. Quarum quæ prima fuit, quia non ſatis perſpicue per majus templum, quo ſcribunt principio traductas fuiſſe, apparet, aliquid apertius & lucidius lectori ſignificabo. Didici à Gleſſoburgenſibus monachis obſervatoribus antiquitatis ſui cœnobii plane ſtudio-

ſtudioſiſſimis, reliquias in magnam baſilicam, quod opus in immenſum beneficio Henrici Plantageniſtæ excrevit, fuiſſe à ſacro cœmeterio tranſlatas; at non eo tunc loco, quo nunc ſunt, poſitas. Porticus ad meridiem eſt, & ſacellum, quo itur in gazophylacium, Hîc adfirmabant oſſa aliquandiu quieviſſe. Deinde iterum tranſlata fuiſſe in preſbyterii ſinus medios: qua temporis intercapedine novum, ſublime, magnificum ſepulchrum ex marmore nigro, quale Lydium eſſe videmus, inſolita quidem arte, & ingenio tum exciſum, tum compactum eſt, de quo una cum tranſlatione jam ſcribere ſupervacaneum ſane eſſet, quando capite præcedenti, de invento Arturii tumulo, ea comparent ſuo ordine omnia. Ad tertiam igitur noſtra ſe convertat oratio, quæ tempore Eadueardi Longi, regis Angliæ, non modo maximi laudatoris, verum Fol. 31. a. etiam admiratoris, peneque cultoris Arturianæ famæ, facta eſt, relictis in ſepulchro magnificentiſſimo, in quo prius conquieſcebant, exuviis omnibus præter Regis & Reginæ crania, quæ juſſit foris ſervari, gratum profecto nobilitati eo confluenti antiquitatis ſpectaculum. Utque nunc tam nobile Eadueardi, nunquam ſatis laudati, facinus æternitate gaudeat, referam ſingula, huc pertinentia, ex archivis Gleſſoburgenſis monaſterii fideliſſime deſumpta, quorum & auctor fuit idem monachus Gleſſoburgenſis, cui cura ardentiſſima inerat Arturium juſtis celebrare præconiis, & res ab eo geſtas fide integra poſteritati commendare. Non defuit ſcriptori ordo lucidus, aut ingenium: ſed ætas illa nec Græcam, nec Romanam familiarem habebat eloquentiam. Qualiacunque ea ſunt, ut ipſe ſcripſit, ita ego ordine recitabo, illud interim opportune expendens, non quam elegantia, ſed quam digna, & quam vera referat.

" Anno D. 1276. Eadueardus rex, Henrici tertii filius, " venit cum regina ſua Gleſconiam. Die vero Martis proxi- " ma ſequente fuit rex, & tota curia, acceptus ſumptibus " monaſterii. Quo die in crepuſculo fecit aperiri ſepulchrum " inclyti regis Arturii, ubi in duabus ciſtis, imaginibus & " armis eorum depictis, oſſa dicti regis miræ groſſitudinis " ſeparata invenit. Imago quidem reginæ coronata. Ima- " ginis regiæ corona fuit proſtrata cum abſciſione ſiniſtræ " auriculæ, & veſtigiis plagæ unde moriebatur. Inventa eſt " ſcriptura ſuper his ſingulis manifeſta. In craſtino videlicet " die Mercurii Rex oſſa regis, Regina oſſa reginæ in ſingulis " palliis pretioſis revoluta in ſuis ciſtis recludentes, & ſigilla " ſua apponentes, præceperunt idem ſepulchrum ante majus Fol. 31. b. " altare celeriter collocari, retentis exterius capitibus utri- " uſque propter populi devotionem, appoſita interius ſcrip- " tura ejuſmodi: *Hæc ſunt oſſa nobiliſſimi regis Arturii, quæ*

“ *anno dominicæ incarnationis* 1278. *decimo tertio Calend:* “ *Maii, per Dominum Eadueardum, regem Angliæ illuſtrem,* “ *hîc fuerunt ſic collocata, præſentibus Leonora, ſereniſſima* “ *ejuſdem Regis conſorte, & filia domini Ferrandi regis Hiſpa-* “ *niæ, magiſtro Gulielmo de Midleton, tunc Norwicenſi electo,* “ *magiſtro Thoma de Becke, archidiacono Dorſetenſi, & præ-* “ *dicti regis theſaurario, Domino Henrico de Laſcey, Comite* “ *Lincolniæ, Domino Amadio Comite Sabaudiæ, & multis magna-* “ *tibus Angliæ.* Hactenus monachus Gleſſoburgenſis, cujus diligentia memoria tam præclari facti immortalis facta eſt. I nunc Gulielme Parve una cum Succenturione tuo, & fortiter pernega. Arturium aliquando aut vixiſſe, aut viciſſe. Me certe opinionis, immo erroris tui, nec participem, nec fautorem, ſed neque rivalem habebis unquam. Flagitium me hercle non modo flagris, ſed graviſſimo quoque ſupplicio dignum, ut quis gloriæ patriæ ſuæ deroget, Principibus, de re publica rectiſſime meritis, ſuam invideat famam, virtuti denique, & factis undecunque illuſtribus non aſſurgat. Spero equidem, lectores candidiſſimi, futurum, ut vos adjutores, cognita cauſſæ tum æquitate, tum veritate facileis habeam, & gratiam pro officio erga rem publicam meo, quæ veſtra eſt benevolentia, humanitas, candor, magnam libenter relaturos. Hoc ego interim fretus omine omnem plane movebo lapi-
Fol. 32. a. dem, ut, nova comparata fortitudine, eaque confirmatiſſima, in harenam deſcendam, debellaturus calumniatorum turbam, laudibus Arturii importune, moleſte, invide obſtrepentium. Sic etenim operi veluti colophonem addere omnino apud me conſtitui.

Convulſio calumniarum temere adfirmantium Arturium non fuiſſe.

HISTORICI certant, & adhuc ſub judice lis eſt, quo tempore Arturius floruerit. Atque hoc certamen ita excrevit & invaluit, ut ſcrupuli de univerſa hiſtoriæ fide, quæ ejus res geſtas prædicat, lectorum fibris nunc hæreant. Quin hæc tam imbecillis eſt calumnia, ut accurata non egeat reſponſione ulla. Valerius eum floruiſſe dicit tempore Zenonis imperatoris. Hector vero Boëthius Juſtiniani tempore, barbaris Italiam occupantibus. Denique alii alia ſcribunt. De tempore non admodum laboro, fuerit modo. Quanquam vel hinc tempus facile colligitur, videlicet ab imperio Aureliani Ambroſii, cujus

jus & Paulus Diaconus mentionem facit. Dixerit forſitan adverſariorum aliquis, Quî factum eſt, ut Arturii non meminerit Paulus? Reſpondeo, aliud egiſſe Paulum, quam ut Britannos, à Romanis tantum non derelictos, anxie celebraret. Nihil interim detrahit dignitati Arturii, aut hiſtoriæ, quod ab eo non nominetur; quum interim bona pars nobilium orbis totiùs ſilentio prematur ab eodem. Illud magnum plane videtur habere momentum, quod Gildas, ſcriptor Britannus, nihil prorſus de Arturio ſcribat. Sunt qui citent Gildæ teſtimonium in ejus tum gratiam, tum laudem. Sed ille quidem fictitius eſt Gildas, & blattis, & tineis ad Iſidis vadum in bibliotheca Maridunenſi prædæ expoſitus. Gildas, à Polydoro editus, fragmentum indubie Gildæ veteris, ſed mancum, luxatum, & mutilum, uſque adeo, ut, ſi jam vitæ reſtitueretur, vix fœtum agnoſceret parens. Scripſiſſe eum libros conſtat titulo Cambreidos, inventos octuaginta & amplius abhinc annis in Hibernicis inſulis, & in Italiam traductos. Ut ſit hiſtoria Gildæ integra, quî potuit de Arturio quicquam recte tanquam oculatus teſtis pronunciare, quum ipſemet dicat, ſe natum fuiſſe anno Badonici belli, quod Arturii victoria, & quidem clariſſima, teſte Nennio, fuit? Hoſtis colligit, Gildas nullam prorſus Arturii mentionem facit, ergo non fuit. Arguta plane collectio, qualis & hæc: Gildas non meminit Arviragi, Lucii, aut Conſtantini Magni, proinde non fuerunt. O novum dialectices acumen! Et tamen hoc tam infirmo corroboratus, ut ſibi quidem videtur, argumento, palmarium facile ſe adeptum arbitratur. Hoccine eſt Italicum acumen? Profecto jam ægre ulterius non patiar dici Ultra-montanus. Et plane.

Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

Scio interim, quid Cambrici ſcriptores de Gildæ ſilentio, quantum ad Arturium pertineat, ſentiant; videlicet Hoëlum, Gildæ conſanguineum, ab Arturio occiſum, cauſſam neglecti ejus nominis fuiſſe. Sed nolo huic inniti præſidio, bellum potius cum eo geſturus, quod hac labe ſuos Britannos ingratus, ac idem parum prudens, ne dicam impius, aſperſerit, "Britanni nec in bello fortes, nec in pace fideles." Niſi profecto viderer adfectui, aut ſtomacho indulgere, ipſe in Britannomaſtigem ferrum, & quidem acutum animoſe ſtringerem. Sed impetum temperabo meum, aliunde propugnatores in medium fortiſſimos adducturus, ne adfectus vim feciſſe meus alicui videatur. Sylveſter Giraldus in Topographia Cambriæ, promittit reſponſurum ſe huic Gildæ calumniæ in Britannica Topographia, quem librum eum olim ſcripſiſſe non dubito, ſed noſtris temporibus nullo, quod ego ſciam, loco exſtat. Quid interim ſcribat ſecundo libro de

Fol. 32. b. Fol. 33. a.

Cambriæ deſcriptione in medium proferam. Sed quando Julius Cæſar, qui tantus erat quantus & orbis, ſub Caſſivallano duce

Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis.

Nunquid non fortes fuere? Quid etiam quando Bellinus & Brennus Romanum imperium ſuis addidere victoriis? Quid Helenæ noſtræ filii imperatoris tempore Conſtantini? Quid Aurelii Ambroſii regno, quem & laudibus Paulus Diaconus effert? Et Arturii noſtri famoſi tempore quanti fuere?

Joſephus Iſcæ Domnoniorum alumnus in Antiocheide ſic canit:

————— Inclyta fulſit
Poſteritas ducibus tantis, tot dives alumnis,
Tot fœcunda viris, premerent qui viribus orbem,
Et fama veteres. Hinc Conſtantinus adeptus
Imperium, Romam tenuit, Byzantion auxit.
Hinc Senonum ductor captiva Brennius urbe,
Romuleas domuit flammis victricibus arces.
Hinc & Sæva ſatus, pars non obſcura tumultus
Civilis, magnum ſolus qui mole ſoluta
Fol. 33. b. *Obſedit, meliorque ſtetit pro Cæſare murus.*
Hinc celebri fato felici floruit ortu
Flos regum Arturus, cujus quum facta ſtupori,
Non micuere minus, totus quod in aure voluptas,
Et populo plaudente favus. Quæcunque priorum
Inſpice: Pellæum commendat fama tyrannum;
Pagina Cæſareos loquitur famoſa triumphos;
Alciden domitis attollit gloria monſtris;
Sed nec pinetum coryli, nec ſidera ſolem
Æquant. Annales Latios Graioſque revolve,
Priſca parem neſcit, æqualem poſtera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges ſupereminet omneis
Solus, præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Quam hæc non reſpondeant Gildæ titulis prudens lector abunde videt, & ſentit laudes Arturii prius in medium adductas huic loco tam bene convenire, ut neceſſe pene habeam eas repetere, nullo, ut ſpero, meo vitio, veſtra, ſi vere judico, lectores, voluptate plurima. Habent enim verſus præcedentes ſuum genium, victurum quidem illum. Tum præterea concinnitate quadam apta, elegantia pura, majeſtate juſta, ita terſis adblandiuntur auribus, ut decies repetiti, niſi me vehementer fallit meus adfectus, perplacebunt. Ponticus Virunnius, homo Italus, philobritannus tamen, Polydoro Italo merito iratus, hæc intonat: "O admirabile tunc genus "Britonum, qui eum" (Cæſarem intelligit) "bis in fugam "expulerunt, qui totum orbem ſubmiſerat occidentis! cui-

"quaſi

"quaſi totus mundus poſtea nequivit reſiſtere, illi etiam fu-
"gati reſiſtunt, parati mortem pro patria & libertate ſubire.
"Hinc ad laudem eorum canit Lucanus de Cæſare:
Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis." Fol. 34 a.

Hîc ſi multitudine teſtimoniorum potius, quam ſolida rei veritate niterer, poſſem & Joannis Annævillani verſiculos ex Architrenio, libello argute canoro, de fortitudine Britannorum deſumere. Sic enim importune in Britannorum juſtas laudes obſtrepentium os præſtructo occluderem vallo. Sed videor mihi pluris, quam convenit, oblocutores iſtos facere. Diſpereant, & invidia rumpantur ſua, quando Britannicus honor per hujuſmodi tenebriones nec ſtat, nec cadit. At interim, ne non ſatis promiſſi memor videar, rurſus repeto harenam, vim argumentorum ab adverſariis comparatam infirmaturus. "Scriptores," inquiunt, "Romani non fecerunt "mentionem Arturii, quare veriſimile eſt eum non fuiſſe." Si nihil ſit verum, niſi quod ex Romana conſtet auctoritate, male conſultum eſſet hiſtoriæ univerſi orbis. Infinita vis rerum memorabilium & nobilitatis pendet potius ab incolis oculatis domi teſtibus, quam ex incerta exterorum relatione. Romani autem univerſum pene orbem ſervum reddiderunt, & ſcriptores apud eos nati & educati ſua facta vel admirabilia eloquentiæ innixi ſtudio fecerunt. Ceterorum vero facta vel ita obſcurabant, vel elevabant, ut nulla pene facerent. Agebatur enim ut elegantiſſime non autem veriſſime cauſſam dicerent. Talia pingebant in chartis, qualia ſperare potius à prudentiſſimis Ducibus, quam facta videre liceat. Nec mirum plane eſt, quod de Arturio nihil memoriæ prodiderint. Gotthi eo tempore Italiam invaſerant, & barbaries pro eloquentia invecta, uſque adeo, ut literis honor rarus, præmia rariſſima decernerentur. Et res non per ſcriptores, ſed per bellatores agebatur. Quare ſi quid certi de Arturio, illud potius à Britannicis ſcriptoribus qualibuſcunque, quam ab infantia & ignorantia Romanorum, eo tempore non modo à ſcribendi functione declinantium, verum etiam de ſua, relictis aliis rebus omnibus, calamitate, multis quotidie modis irruente, cogitantium. Subinfert alius, vaniora eſſe in hiſtoria Arturii, quam ut à maturo & ſapiente facile admittantur. Si de illa ſentit, quæ à vulgo Italice, Hiſpanice, Gallice, & Anglice legitur, non admodum contendo. Quanquam meminerit æquus lector, idem factitatum & in hiſtoria circumforanea Caroli, Rolandi, Gotthofridi, Guidonis, & Belloveſi, ut alios omittam multos. Nec inde tamen eorum nomina, aut veræ fides hiſtoriæ, ſublata. Non eſt novum fabuloſa veris miſcere. ſtudio certe hoc quodam factum, ut ſcriptores plebem ſimplicem admiratione quadam detinerent, auditis rerum mira- Fol. 34. b.

 culis.

culis. Sic Hercules, ſic Alexander, ſic Arturius, ſic Carolus laudati. At alia longe ratio eſt Arturianæ, quam ego complector, hiſtoriæ. Nam quæ non conſtant ratione temporum, quæ non ſunt probabilia, quæ non ſubſidiaria auctorum fide cohærent, quæ non longo ſeculorum uſu, & doctorum ſuffragio ſunt recepta, & comprobata, non temere admitto. Fuit multis ab hinc annis magna contentio Graio auctori, ut opinor, Scalæ chronicorum cum hac calumniatorum turba. Illi objectus Beda, qui ſilentio magno Arturium præteriit. Cui ille ſic argute, ſevere, prudentur reſpondet: "Forſitan repu-"diavit homo ſanctulus Principem ex adulterio natum. Fieri "etiam potuit, ut, auditis aliquot Bardorum de eo vaticiniis,
Fol. 6. b. "animum ab univerſa deflexerit hiſtoria. Sed illa nec fidem "addunt, nec adimunt. Illud veriſſimum, Bedam, virum alioqui "bonum & doctum, gloriam Britannici nominis non ſolum "levem facere, ſed & contemnere quoque. Nam inter illos "& Saxones de imperio Britanniæ agebatur. Romanus pon-"tifex Anglo-ſaxones in imperio peſſime parto conſervare ſtu-"debat. Britanni hoc nomine male ejus capiti precari. Ille "Saxones odio quodam rurſus in eos armare. Quas igitur "laudes potuerunt Britanni à Saxonicis ſperare ſcriptoribus? "Frigidas plane, aut nullas. Adde huc, quod & Beda rerum "ante tempora Gildæ Britannicarum ignarus ut plurimum erat: "adeo ut nec coronarii operis trophæum ſpectabile ad Ambro-"ſiam vel de fama noverit. Credibile eſt, calamitatem belli-"cam, quæ eccleſias una cum bibliothecis exhauſerat infinitis, "clara vetuſtatis monumenta abraſiſſe. Unde ſcripturienti de "antiquitate Britannica occultiſſima pléraque omnia. Sunt qui "putent, multa in Armoricam tranſlata, quanquam & ab illa "pauciſſima hac ætate ſperanda, præterquam quod in exempla-"ribus vetuſtiſſimis de vitis ſanctorum è Britannia eo commi-"grantium pauca exſtent, ſed quæ lucem obſcuris adferant." Gulielmus Parvus Brillendunenſis in prologo hiſtoriæ ſuæ ſic fulminat: "Galfredus hic dictus eſt, cognomen habens Arturii "qui divinationum illarum nænias ex Britannica lingua tranſ-"tulit, quibus, ut non fruſtra creditur, ex proprio figmento "multa adjecit." Hæc ille per ſtomachum, & contemptum. At ego illi fruſtra creditur occinam vel perpétuo, niſi id rationibus potius, quam nudis probet verbis. Satis ſuperque ſcio, multas fabulas & vanitates per univerſam ſparſas eſſe
Fol. 35. b. Britannicam hiſtoriam. Sunt ibi tamen, ſi quis penitius inſpiciat, talia, qualia magno deſiderarentur antiquæ cognitionis incommodo, & quæ à Gulielmo lecta, potius quam intellecta, nullum præ ſe tulérunt commodum. Rurſus apponam & aliud ejuſdem, honorificum ſcilicet, non modo de hiſtoriæ interprete, verum etiam de Arturio ipſo teſtimonium,

nium. "Liquet à mandacibus eſſe conficta, quæcunque de "Arturio & Merlino ad paſcendum minus prudentium curio-"ſitatem homo ille ſcribendo vulgavit." Ut ſexcenties obganniat, fuit quidem Merlinus vir in rerum naturalium cognitione, & præcipue in Matheſi, vel ad miraculum uſque eruditus: quo nomine Principibus ejus ætatis merito gratiſſimus erat, longeque alius, quam ut ſe putaret ſubjiciendum judicio alicujus cucullati, & deſidis monachi. Sed Arturium, & Merlinum, illum fortiorem, hunc eruditiorem, quam ut plebis vel dicacitatem, vel importunitatem curent, omittam. Illud, quod monachus monacho etiam mortuo invidet, mihi iniquiſſimum videtur. Poterat Gulielmus Parvus majorem à vivis, quam mortuis ſperaſſe victoriam. Hoc interim in lucro eſſe deputabat ferire non repercuſſurum. At ſi quicquam manes de humanis rebus ſciunt, perſenſerit adeo ſe non reportaſſe victoriam à Galfredo, præter æquum & honeſtum exagitato, ut ejus de vulnere ſibi perpetuum vulnus contraxerit & ſanguinem. Nec eſt quod Urbinatem medicum adfuturum ſperet, quum & ipſe interim languidus periti cura vehementer indigeat. Supereſt & aliud vulnus, quo Gulielmus putavit ſe Galfridum vel jugulaſſe. Sic enim inſurgit: "Nec unum "quidem archiepiſcopum unquam habuere Britones" Hoccine apud Brigantes didiciſti? Aſſerius Menevenſis, olim Alfredi Magni, regis Angliæ, præceptor, aliud me docuit his verbis in libro Annalium ſuorum: "Qui ſæpe deprædabatur" (Hemeidum regulum intelligit) "illud monaſterium, & parrœciam S. Degwi, id eſt, Davidis, aliquando expulſione "antiſtitum, qui in eo præeſſent, ſicut & nobis archiepiſco-"pum propinquum meum, & me aliquando expulit ſub ipſis." Giraldus refert, & fide optima, Dubricium Iſcanum archiepiſcopum fuiſſe. Eſt enim Iſca Demetarum urbs nobiliſſima & antiquiſſima propter ripas fluminis ejuſdem nominis ſita, quæ & Legionum civitas à Romanis dicebatur. Tranſlata inde Meneviam dignitas, ubi ſanctiſſimus, atque idem doctiſſimus David archiepiſcopi enituit auctoritate. Sampſon, clariſſimæ vir memoriæ, archiepiſcopus Menevenſis, icteriſciam peſtem fugiens, Armoricam petiit: unde origo Dolenſis archiepiſcopatus. A tempore autem Sampſonis uſque ad Nortomannorum de Cambria victorias, epiſcopi Tranſabrini omnes tanquam à ſuffragiis conſecrati ſunt à Menevenſi primate ſuo, qui mordicus jus omne ſuum, ceſſante pallio, retinuit. Apparet etiam ex Dialogo Sylveſtri Giraldi, Canonicos Menevenſes tempore Davidis epiſcopi, qui Bernhardo ſucceſſit, egiſſe cum Richardo Magno, Cantiorum archiepiſcopo, coram Hugutione Cardinale, de Metropolitano ſuæ eccleſiæ jure, de quo & ipſe Giraldus poſtea electus in

Fol. 36. a.

epiſcopum

epiſcopum Menevenſem Romæ ſollicite tractabat. Atque, ut antiquiora repetam, Ptolemæus Lucenſis, qui vitas Romanorum pontificum ſcripſit, in Eleutherio narrat, ut tres Britanniæ Protoflamines converſi ſint in totidem archiepiſ-
Fol. 36. b. copos. Londinum Trenovantum & Eboracum Brigantum hac indubie ſplendebant dignitate. Ubi igitur ſedes tertia? ubi, niſi in Cambria? Qua parte, ut ego ſileam, teſtis & quidem luculentus eſt Trittemius in Compendio annalium. An non pudeat Gulielmum Parvum præceptorem tam vana Polydoro diſcipulo, longe eo eruditiori, inculcaſſe? Ecce autem aliud ex alio malum. Acceptus error uſque adeo multos jam infecit, ut vix ullo helleboro, etiam ſi Anticyram peterent, malum medicabile. Et tamen interim coguntur, neſcio qua violenta auctoritate,* de præceptore bene ſentire. Duras eſſe as partes ego prædico. Præceptoribus profecto meis omnia elicia opto. At quum de veritate & fide cauſſæ agitur, adfectus erga illos plane nullus, non certe ſi mox ſcirem eos capiundos eſſe mihi vel hoſtes omneis.

Peroratio.

HARTENUS, lectores humaniſſimi, Arturium ſuis expreſſi coloribus, non ſine diligentia, labore, ac ſtudio denique propenſo: at interim an pari eloquentia, gratia, & felicitate, candidorum juxta ac eruditorum ſit judicium. Nam ego probe novi, quam mihi ſit curta domi ſupellex: quo nomine nihil quicquam mihi vendico, temerarius plane & parum prudens ſi id committerem. Tantum volui in re honeſta periculum ingenii facere, hiſtoriæ laboranti opem ferre, gloriam patriæ, invidia interceptam, & ſervam inſidiis malevolorum, libertati can-
Fol. 37. b. dide reſtituere, Scio futurum, ut inſultent adverſarii potentiſſimi. Vincant potentia, modo veritas noſtra ſit. Imitabor generoſam palmam, quæ oneri preſſa cedit nunquam. Sed neque in præſentia pro munere quicquam ambio. Adſit veſtra humanitas, benevolentia, gratia, certe omnia adeſſe merito crediderim. Accedet una quoque ad cumulum dextera promptitudo, expedita alacritas, igneſcens etiam per virtutem impetus non ſolum ad ſimilia, verum ad majora quoque exhibenda, quæ doctas excitent aures, excitatas longum detineant, detentas veluti torrente quodam voluptatis ſecum ad amœna deducant. Et hæc mihi omnia, veſtro fretus candore auxilioque, in ſpem plane erectiſſimus facile polliceor.

polliceor. Veſtra quidem mea tota quanta eſt Muſa, nec alio uſquam quam ad vos & publicam tendit utilitatem. Abſurdum plebi ſervire, at vobis perpetuam præſtare operam non procul à regno eſt, quale merito vel Alexandrino præferam. Quid enim ille amplius ex tantis opibus, fortunis, ditionibus ſibi moriens integrum conſervavit præter famam? Hanc, licet multis calculis exemplo inferiorem, per vos partam tamen ita ſollicite promovebo, ut noctes atque dies veſtræ invigilet commoditati, ac tandem, excuſſis tenebris ignorantiæ craſſiſſimis quidem illis, lumen antiquitatis Britannicæ diffuſis late radiis eluceat. Vivite & valete bonarum literarum fautores candidiſſimi.

Fol. 37. b.

ARTURIUS REDIVIVUS.

Optima ſpes rerum, mœſtos ſolata Britannos,
Sorte reviEturum promiſit, & omine læto,
Arturum, obſcuro lucem qui redderet orbi.
Tempus adeſt. Victor prodit redivivus in auras,
Feſta triumphali redimitus tempora lauro.
Hoc quoque veridici vates cecinere futurum:
Martia cæruleos repetit ſic palma Britannos.

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΙΣ.

Contulit Hectoreis arguta voce triumphis
Eduerdum Viduus doctiſſimus ille Nigellum,
Et facti pretium tulit immortale poëta.
Impetus hinc creſcens animi generoſus honeſti
Me jubet Henrici titulos extollere magni,
Et conferre quidem multis victoribus unum.
Inter quos præſtans Arturius eminet heros,
Sæpe Caledonios qui Scottos, quique ſuperbos
Perdomuit Gallos indicti fulmine belli.
Præſtitit hæc eadem, longe & majora ſupremus
Henricus, felix Octavi nomine victor.
Caſtra puellarum cecidere, Bononia fracta eſt,
Adque ſuos rediit patriæ pater almus, & idem
Commiſſi ſceleris vindex Arturius alter.
Nunc ſupereſt victis triſtiſſima mortis imago,
Et ſua fata vocant Scotti Morinique ſiniſtra.

ELEN-

ELENCHUS

Fol. 38. a.

ANTIQUORUM NOMINUM.

ABRINUS ab Abro, Britannico vocabulo, quod oſtiorum in fluminibus nomen eſt. Ab hac appellatione nomen duobus æſtuariis totius Britanniæ maximis inditum eſt, quorum vulgus ſcriptorum unum Sabrinam, alterum vero Humbrum barbare & corrupte vocant.

Alaunus, frequens fluviorum nomen, Britannice Alaun, Saxonice Aile, cujus & appellationis tres ſunt in Corinia.

Ambroſia, vicus non incelebris Vilugianæ provinciæ propter trophæum coronarii operis ſepultura nobilium illuſtre. Aurelianus Ambroſius originem loco dedit. Noſtra ætas vicum Saxonice Ambreſbyri appellat.

Armorica nunc Britannia continentis ſic dicta quod littoralis. Sonat enim ſuper mare.

Avalonia, Britannice Inis Avalon, Latine inſula pomifera. Dicitur præterea Britannice Inis witrin à vitreo aquarum vicinarum colore.

Badonicus mons, Britannice Cair Badon; Ptolemæo Græco Thermæ, Antonino Latino Aquæ ſolis, aliis quoque Balnea. At illud parum appoſite, quum balnea humana caleant induſtria. Badonicus mons miſere à Polydoro quæſitus, at non inventus, apud Brigantes inter montes Blachemorinos.

Brigantes, qui nunc Eboracenſes, & à Saxonibus

partim Deiri. Boëthius Scottus ſtrenue dormitat in hac parte.

Brillendunum, vulgo Bridlington, oppidulum, & portus Iſurovicanæ, alias Eboracenſis provinciæ. Locus quidem olim illuſtratus à Gualterio, Giſbrithi Gandavenſis filio.

Fol. 38. b. Caledonii, dicti à Romanis Britanni, Caledoniæ ſylvæ incolæ, quæ magnam Scotiæ partem olim penetravit.

Clarus fons, Saxonice Shirburne, nomine quidem appoſito, vocatus. Aldelmus doctiſſimus epiſcopus ſedem ibi poſuit Inæ, regis Viſiſaxonum, liberalitate.

Camaletum caſtrum olim magnificentiſſimum in ipſis Murotrigum limitibus. Britannice Camalete, alias Cairmalet.

Catieuchlani celebres Ptolemæo, quorum civitas prima Verolamium Romanis nota ſcriptoribus. Erant in primis Chiltrenicorum montium cultores.

Corinia, vulgo Cornewalle, à Corino palæſtrita ſic dicta.

Domnonii, unde & nunc corrupte Devonia regio occidentalis. Hæc & à quibuſdam Damonia dicitur.

Doris, Britannice Dour, corrupte Dover, portus olim celebris.

Duria à Duro flumine præterlabente, vulgo Dorſetſhire.

Durovernum Cantiorum metropolis, Saxonice Cantewarbyri.

Fontanus à fonte derivatum. Fontes numero multitudinis urbs clara in ipſis Minerariorum montium radicibus ſita, quæ Saxonice Welles appellatur. Ab Ina autem rege, loci illuſtratore, Fontanetum, at antiquitus à Theodoro regulo Theodorodunum dicta eſt.

Geſſoriacum, nunc mutato nomine Bononia. Non defuerunt qui Icium portum, qui Scluſam, qui Gravelinum pro Geſſoriaco poſuerint. At frequens recentiorum imperatorum, addo hoc etiam & veterum trajectus à Bononia in Britanniam brevis, ut nihil interim de Ammiano Marcellino,

charta

charta Militari, Peutingero, aut Beato Rhenano loquar, aliud mihi plane perſuadent.

Gleſſoburgus, Saxonice Gleſſenburgh, à paludum aquis cœruleum referentibus colorem nomen retinet; unde & Dugles nigrocæruleus.

Girvii, qui & Fennicolæ, partim Grantaniam, partim Venantoduniam, partim etiam Hollandiam Lindiſinam, & limites orientalium Anglorum incolebant.

Granta urbs olim notiſſima, & à ſcriptoribus tum Britannicis, tum Saxonicis celebrata, videlicet Felice & Beda. Britanni hanc ſua lingua Cairgrant à fluvio vicino vocabant, Saxones vero à ponte conſtructo Grentebridge, nunc corrupte Camebrige.

Iſca, Britannice Cairwiſke, quæ & civitas Legionum propter Iſcam fluvium à Nigro, Cambriæ monte, in Ventaniam inferiorem illam defluentem.

Iſcalis urbs antiqua Murotrigum, quæ Saxonice ab Ivelo fluvio Ivelceſtre, contracte vero Ilceſter dicitur.

Iſidis vadum, Saxonice Ouſeford, corrupte Oxford.

Lindocollinum à Lindo fluvio, & colle edito nomen traxit, unde alias & Lindiſpharos à ſpecula. Lindum nomen urbis antiquum.

Lindisfarna, Saxonice Halig Eilande, propter littus orientale.

Morini, quaſi maritimi dicti, gens Galliæ Belgicæ.

Murotriges, qui & Somurotriges, vulgo Somerſetſhire menne, Moridunum, vulgo Somerton, urbs olim clara Murotrigum.

Meildulphi curia nomen à Meildulphō Scotto literatiſſimo accepit. Ante enim Britannice Cairbladon urbs dicta eſt. Fol. 39. b.

Minerarii, montes altiſſimi Somariæ, vulgo Minedepe hilles.

Novus burgus, vicus Brigantum, diſparatus ab Eboraco plus minus decem paſſuum millibus, notoque illuſtris Molbreiorum monumento.

Ochis, Anglice Oukey, amniculus in ſabuloſo ſpecu Minerarii montis oriens.

Strigulia, nunc Chepeſtow. Antiquum nomen, ut ego colligo, à fluminis Vagæ alveo vicino inditum.

Simeni, meo judicio, olim fuerunt, qui nunc Avoniani ad meridiem.

Tamar flumen diſterminans Corinios à Domnoniis.

Vaga fluvius Limonio oriens in monte, Britannice Gowy.

Venta Simenorum ad differentiam Ventæ Belgarum, Ventæ Icenorum, Ventæ Sylurum. Crediderim Sylures à ſylvarum umbris, quas frequentabant, fuiſſe dictos.

Vilugia, Anglice Wilugſhire, corrupte Wileſhire.

Verovicum, Saxonice Werenwike, vulgo Werwike.

Verolamium à fluvio vicino indubie nomen ſumpſit. Saxones hanc dixere à publica via Veteliniana Wethelingceſtre. Nunc emporio nomen Fanum Albani.

Venantodunum, id eſt, venatorum mons, Saxonice Huntendune.

Impreſſum Londini apud Joannem Herford
Anno 1544.

ΕΓΚΩΜΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ.

Laudatio pacis.

JOANNE LELANDO
Antiquario Auctore.

AD INGENUOS PACIS CULTORES.

Candida ſyncerœ colitis qui munera Pacis,
Concinite hæc melicis carmina læta ſonis.
Feſta dies nobis quæ Pacem reddidit almam,
Sublatis tenebris rettulit omne jubar.
Concordes igitur veneremur pectore Chriſtum
Auctorem lucis, præſidiumque ratum.

LONDINI

ANNO M.D.XLVI.

Σ Υ Γ Κ Ρ Ι Σ Ι Σ.

PRima roſis ſedes picto debetur in horto,
  Proximam & a prima lilia cana tenent.
Illæ Sidoniæ tinguntur murice gentis:
  Hæc ſunt Sithonia candidiora nive.
Illas noſter amat tanquam ſua ſtemmata Princeps:
  Hæc etiam ſummo Gallus honore colit.
Lilia purpureis Dii ſervent juncta roſetis,
  Vernet ut in terris Pacis amica Quies.

Encomium pacis, Pag. I.

Joanne Lelando Antiquario auctore.

[*Numeri majores in margine primæ Editionis paginas denotant.*]

MARTIA bella canant alii, gladioſque cruentos :
Me juvat eximiæ felicia numina Pacis
Carmine conſpicuo vel ad aſtra extollere pura.
Aſpirate mihi radiantia lumina cœli,
Inceptiſque meis juſtas extendite vires.
Tu quoque clare Pater Patriæ, qui gloria Regum
Prima, Henrice, nites, votit nunc annue noſtris.
Sic mea Muſa ſuas præſtabit candida partes,
Atque manu facili roſeam bene læta coronam
Contexet, niveæ quæ tempora feſta ſerenet
Pacis, præterea titulos & conferat amplos.

JUppiter omnipotens, celſi qui rector Olympi
Judicio quodam maturo proſpicit orbi,
Arbitrioque vices rerum ſic temperat æquo,
Ut ſe perpetuum monſtret Dominumque, Deumque,
Et genus humanum contractet mitius omne :
Hac ratione tamen Pater ut compareat eſſe
Communis populi, leges quoque ſanciat almas,
Illius imperium per quas grex candidus uſque Pag. II.
Suſpiceret, coleret, meritoſque referret honores ;
Quoque vel intentos animos ut redderet ille,
Officiumque ſuum præſtarent pectore læto,
Talia ſponte tulit, mortales qualia nulli
Dona ſubique ſuiſque auſi ſperare futura.
Auricomum ſolem fecit lunamque ſerenam,
Sedibus inque ſuis fulgentia ſidera certis :

Æquora

Æquora conſtituit vaſtas cingentia terras:
Aëra diffudit, tum, qui ſupereminet, ignem.
Terra ſuos fructus parit, admirabile munus,
Et natura virens pictis colludit in hortis.
Hinc paſcuut oculos flores varioque nitore.
Nec ſic contenti tales emittere formas
Spirant ambroſium quid neſcio, nectar & illud.
Spiritus exhalat, ſuavem quoque reddit odorem,
Et bifores refovet confragrans gratia nares.
Quid nunc commemorem ſylvas, ſaltuſque ferarum,
Inſinuemve choros avium, quæ carmina fundunt?
Iſta canet queruleis modulis philomela canora,
Cujus in arguto ſic adſonat ore Camœna,
Mulceat ut ſylvas reſonas, cœlumque ſupremum.
Ecquid pontus habet, ſalſis qui perfluit undis?
Squamigeros piſces fovet arduus, inter & illos
Corpora lunantem delphinum lubrica primum
Conſtituit, merito, refluis quod concitus undis?
Pag. III. Altius inſultet, vivaſque exhauriat auras,
Et ſit præterea puerorum notus amator,
Denique quod melicos concentus diligat omneis.
Forſitan Henricus tulit hinc Valeſius ille
Dulce decus Galli præclaræ inſignia famæ,
Egregiique ſui titulum cognominis altum.
Aër me repetit, liquido qui candet in orbe,
Atque potens ignis, qui vitam, quique calorem
Subſidio quodam confert ſua munera largus.
Hîc mea non patitur jam longum cauſſa receſſum.
Et, quæ præcedunt, æterni dona Tonantis
Magna fuere quidem, recteque monentia plebem,
Ut memores illi complerent juſſa Magiſtri,
Ne majeſtatis læſæ per crimina nota
Supplicium ingrueret, meriti quoque pœna flagelli.
At collata novis, quæ fulgent, quæque ſequuntur
Exemplis ſolidis, adſit modo cenſor acutus,
Parva videbuntur. Divinus ſpiritus ultro
Obtulit ingenium vivum, fonteſque perennes,
Unde & defluerent rationis commoda magna,
Auxilio quorum virtus conſtaret amica.
Ad cumulum rediit Divi indulgentia Patris,
Promittitque ſuis ampliſſima munera Pacis,
Dum recolunt terras, cœlumque deinde coruſcum,
Hac lege indicta acri, ut quilibet illius alma
Mandata obſervet nocteſque dieſque fidelis.
Pag. IV. Quare tanta Dei quum ſit clementia noſtri,
O memores niveo reddamus pectore grates,

Omneque ſidereum pulſet vox conſona cœlum.
Et quoniam Pax nunc, poſt triſtia fulmina belli,
Poſt tonitru horriſonum, quale ante hac audiit orbis
Nullum, poſt miſeras ſedes, clademque frequentem
Per mare, per terras factam, collucet abunde,
Aureus ac tenebras veluti ſol pellit iniquas,
Conſpicuumque refert divino numine lumen
Optatum toties votis, & ſupplice mente,
At vix ſperatum, contraria Marte parante:
Mars periit victus, diſcedite tela cruenta;
Fulminei vomitus ſileant, ſtrepituſque ſonori.
In lucem rediit tandem Pax optima rerum.
Salve feſta dies, quo non illuſtrior ulla
Splenduit à Chriſto nato, quo tempore fauſto
Angelicus cecinit chorus ille ſua ſuävia plane
Carmina, ſynceram bene conſtituentia Pacem.
Queis ego jam niveis ſignem de more lapillis
Nomina clara tui generis Virgo inclyta Virgo?
Aut quibus eximie vernis tua tempora ſertis
Feſta modis multis juſta cum laude coronem?
Purpureæ, mea cura, roſæ lucere ſerena
Fronte tua cupiunt, & lætos addere honores.
Palladius ramus vehementer poſcit id ipſum.
Signa ferax præ ſe fert tutæ Pacis oliva.
Illa triumphalis laurus, victoribus olim Pag. V.
Cognita, rite tuum caput exornabit amœnum.
Convicit rigidum tua ſic præſentia Martem,
Ut profugus tandem, ſpe nulla parte favente,
Sarmaticam gentem, Geticamque reviſeret ille.
Quam vellem nitidis tua pingere facta tabellis?
In medio Dea celſa foro vel tota niteres,
Ut convecta ſuis pulcherrima Cynthia plauſtris.
Artificem ſed me pictorem nulla venuſtas
Conſtituit felix, vel docta Camœna poëtam.
Mellifluum iſta petunt Naſonem, gloria cujus
Sidereis totum radiis diſperſa per orbem.
Hæc eadem poſcunt Pontani lumina clari,
Qui decus omne nitet Muſarum dulce canentûm.
Hîc ego nunc inter poſitus ſaxumque ſacrumque
Diſtineor, mea mens & pendula fluctuat uſque.
Ut deſint juſtæ vires, tamen ipſa voluntas
Me jubet, hortatur, monitiſque impellit amicis,
Ne piger officii videar deſertor honeſti
Accumulare tuas deducto carmine laudes.
Non ſubterfugiam, lapis atque movebitur omnis,
Ut tua laus vireat latæ per climata terræ

Pax ſyncera, parens & nutrix clara Quietis.
Commendo interea zephyris mea vela ſecundis,
Naviget ut tuto nunc læta carinula portu.
Principio referam genus immortale beatæ
Pag. VI. Pacis, & inſignem ſpectatumque illius ortum.
Ætherei ſummus cœli qui Rector, & unus
Cuncta videns ſolide quæ fecerat eſſe coruſca,
Progenuit nitidam divino numine Pacem,
Quæ cœlo exoriens, veluti nova ſtella, micaret.
In terris etiam, radiis ſpecioſa ſerenis,
Lenis & humanas mentes componeret ipſa.
Virgo ſui patris complet pia juſſa renidens,
Conſpicuumque auro conſcendit ſplendida currum,
Et comites ſecum ducit Virtutis alumnas,
Inter quas micuit felix Aſtræaque virgo,
Cujus concinuit laudes hoc carmen Arati:
" Non dum veſanos rabies nudaverat enſes,
" Nec conſanguineis fuerat diſcordia nota."
Hæc ille eximius vates, qui ſidera pinxit.
Pluraque pericinuit, nempe ut, creſcentibus inter
Mortales vitiis, ſphæram conſcenderit altam,
Et cœli ſortita locum, qua proximus illi
Tardus in occaſum ſequitur ſua plauſtra Bootes.
Proxima colluxit læto Concordia vultu,
A Græcis toties & decantata Latinis.
Subſequiturque Quies cœleſtis & illa propago.
Advenere ſimul Pietas, Probitaſque decora,
Mitis & eximio Clementia nomine dicta.
Defuit officio nec caſta Modeſtia ſacro.
Nec bene grata Charis munus neglexit honeſtum,
Pag. VII. Quæ ſe individuam comitem quoque præſtitit ultro.
Vidit Amicitia hæc, & feſtum circinat orbem,
Filiolumque ſuum ſecum deduxit Amorem.
Denique candidulæ, redolentia ſerta ferentes,
Palladioſque manu quaſſantes undique ramos,
Lilia & inſignis candoris munera nota,
Nymphæ omnes comites ſumme venerantur ovantem
In terris pacem, reſonantque precantia verba.
Talia conſpiciens læto Deus enitet ore,
Proſpicit humano & generi mitiſſimus ipſe,
Admonet atque pius per leges perque prophetas
Servandam Pacem, quæ lucida præmia confert.
Quid quod & æterni patris quoque filius ille
Æternus Chriſtus, noſtræ ſpes unica vitæ,
Horrida non venit ſparſurus bella per orbem,
Semina ſparſurus potius felicia Pacis,

Unde

Unde alacer populus fructum deſumeret amplum?
Sed nec Apoſtolici quicquam docuere miniſtri
Quod niveam Pacem convelleret, atque quietem;
Rectius inſtabant ut late creſceret illa.
Paulus, præco Dei, ſic Pacis numina laudat,
Predicat, extollit reliquis cordatior unus,
Collocet ut rarum ſupremo munus Olympo.
Splendida ut hîc mittam ſcripturæ lumina ſacræ,
Non deſunt veterum monumenta illuſtria multa
Græcorum, celebrant quæ ſic pia munera Pacis
Laurigeræ, ut ſolam reſonis concentibus illam Pag. VIII.
Certantes ſublime ferant ad ſidera dignam.
Euripides, tragicæ qui gloria prima Camœnæ,
Pacem deſcribens, opulentam, tumque beatam
Nominat, hæc addens: " Inter pulcherrima Divas."
Atque alibi: " Quantum bello potiorque ſerena
" Sit pax, in primis quæ Muſas promovet almas;
" Luctibus ac adverſatur, ſoboliſque ſuävi
" Dexteritate, hinc atque opibus congaudet opimis."
Hujus Ariſtophanes quoque vates comprobat omne
Judicium, laudes Pacis prædivitis augens.
Bacchylides cecinit ſacer in Pœanibus iſta:
" Maxima quæque refert mortalibus aurea Pacis
" Progenies." Pacem commendat Muſa Philonis,
Hæc & commemorat: " Nunc id quod perplacet, ipſa
" Inveni. Confer quæ ſunt tua munera large,
" Nuptiolas, prolem, cognatos, divitiaſque,
" Corporis & ſani vires, vinumque ſuäve."
Hactenus Aonii celebrarunt carmine Pacem
Sideream vates. Succedent moxque Latini,
Officii memores, almæ & præconia Pacis
Candida mellifluis reſonabunt vocibus apte.
Sulmonenſe decus Naſo, (qui floruit illo
Tempore, quo vaſti felix Octavius orbis
Imperium tenuit tranquilla pace quietum,)
Hæc cecinit plane digniſſima carmina cedro
Illic, terſa dies ubi faſtos Muſa celebrat: Pag. IX.
" Frondibus Attiacis comptos redimita capillos
" Pax ades, & toto mitis in orbe mane.
" Dum deſunt hoſtes, deſit quoque cauſſa triumphi:
" Tu ducibus bello gloria major eris."
Inſuper hos verſus vates meditatur ibidem:
" Sub juga bos veniat, ſub terras ſemen aratas:
" Pax Cererem nutrit, Pacis alumna Ceres."
Rurſus & in libris de arte hæc conſcribit amandi:

“ Candida Pax homines, trux decet ira feras.”
Ingerit & ſe nunc facunda Camœna Tibulli :
“ Interea Pax arva colat, Pax candida primum
“ Duxit araturos ſub juga curva boves.
“ Pax aluit vites, & ſuccos condidit uvæ,
“ Funderet ut nato teſta paterna merum.
“ Pace bidens vomerque vigent, at triſtia duri
“ Militis in tenebris occupat arma ſitus.”
Sillius Italicus canit hæc : “ Pax optima rerum
“ Quas homini noviſſe datum. Pax una triumphis
“ Innumeris potior. Pax cuſtodire ſalutem
“ Et cives æquare potens.” Sic Sillius ille.
Sunt oratorum etiam monumenta, venuſtant
Quæ vel compoſitæ ſublimia nomina Pacis.
Iſocrates rhetor, cum dulcis, tum bonus, acri
Concuſſit bellum ſceleratum fulmine linguæ.
Cauſſa quidem nota eſt. Pacis fuit ille patronus
Pag. X, Innocuæ, didicit pius & ſervire clienti ;
Quam ſic à teneris dilexit gratior annis,
Virginis ut coleret præſentia numina divæ.
Alter & orator ſcripſit, fuit ille Latinus,
Talia, vir totus prudens, de pace togata :
“ Parvæ res creſcunt, modo ſit concordia præſens.
“ Diſſipat infelix diſcordia maxima quæque.”
Nil aliud verbis docuit concordibus iſtis,
Munera quam Pacis mediis complectitur ulnis.
Præterea & numerus doctorum applaudit amicæ
Paci· ſed longo deducere ſingula filo
Tempus non patitur breve nunc. Succinctius ergo
Muſa ſuas partes præſtabit, nec tamen illa
Tranſiliet temere ſynceræ pacis honores.
Bellum triſtis hyems, ſit fas mihi dicere verum,
Omnia corrumpit, veluti populator iniquus.
Nec ſperare ſinit quicquam, quod dulce futurum
Utile quodve ſiet. tanta indignatio crevit.
Veris at effigies Pax eſt ipſiſſima læti,
Ac ſperare jubet felix felicia ſemper,
Rebus & humanis affulget ut Heſperus illa.
Cultores repetunt agros, hortique renident
Floribus eximie pictis. Pecudes & opime
Paſcuntur. Villæ paſſim ædificantur in agris.
Oppida mox inſtaurantur collapſa, ſuiſque
Hinc exſtructa locis ornantur, & aucta profuſe
Pag. XI. Inſolitum oſtentant per lumina clara nitorem,
Viſque ſalutiferæ legis viget undique tota.
Cognitione valens vera reſpublica floret,

Relligioque

Relligioque ſuis innititur alta columnis.
Urbibus in mediis ipſis æquumque bonumque
Prævalet, ac morum candor generoſior omnis.
Porroque artificûm prudens induſtria late
Incalet, & tenuis paupertas ſentit amicum
Subſidium. Viduas defendit cura patroni,
Splendidior ſolito & collucet divitis aula.
Otia felicem reddent tranquilla ſenectam,
Vilis & annonæ pretium non comprimet ullum.
Gloria vera pios ornabit laudibus omnes
Emeritis, pœnaſque licentia prava malorum
Sentiet illa graveis, ſcelera & deflebit amare.
Amiſſus juvenum bello grex reſtituetur :
Virgo frequens nubet delecto chara marito,
Et numeroſa cohors reparabit damna cadentûm,
Pacatuſque maris reflui furor improbus ille
Mercatoris opes domino ſua fœnora reddet.
Denique ſedulitas ſtudiorum clara bonorum,
Eloquiique decus fama ſuper æthera notum,
Ingenium quotquot felix oſtendit & artes,
Nunc depreſſa modis multis magniſque ruinis,
Ad libertatem niveam ſpe freta redibunt.
Annuat his votis Pax officioſa, benigna,
Candida, & extollat nitidæ Virtutis alumnos. Pag. XII.

Hæc ego concinui divinæ Pacis amator,
Qualiacunque mei commonſtrans gaudia cordis.
Te Superi faciles conſervent maxime Regum
Henrice, Eduardumque tuum. Flos inclytus ille
Nobilium decus & puerorum gloria prima.
Conſervent etiam Dii magni fœdera longum
Pacis oliviferæ, ut tu clariſſime Victor
In terris vigeas Franciſco junctus amico,
Gallorum Domino ſummo, Regique potenti.
Sic utriuſque ſuis florebit fama nitelis,
Lætus & applauſum populus dabit ore canoro.

F I N I S.

APPLAUSUS.

VICTOR iö! vivat felix Henricius annos
Neſtoreos, magnus ſolidæ virtutis amator,
Chriſtiädumque fidem defendat fortiter almam,
Pergat & amplecti pulcherrima munera Pacis.
Vivat iö! vivat Gallorum maximus heros
Franciſcus, niveam qui pacem prætulit atro
Bello, diſcutiens tenebras, ſolemque repoſcens.
Vivat iö! Princeps Eduardus, Phoſphorus ille,
Pag. XIII. Exprimat & patrem vultu factiſque ſerenum.
Vivat iö! Henricus, Delphini nomine ſplendens,
Prima juventutis qui gloria dicitur eſſe.
Vivat iö! reflui Neptuni notus alumnus,
Nereïdumque decus Dudlegus feſta revinctus
Tempora Apollineis ramis, quem Regia Galli
Nunc recte mediis genuina amplectitur ulnis,
Officiique vices generoſior uſque rependit.
Vivat iö! Hanbaultus, quem Gallica littora cantant,
Extollunt, celebrant, quod præſit navibus altis,
Oceani tumidas compeſcat Rector & undas:
Quem nunc prætereo præſentem regia divi
Celſior Henrici collaudat, ſuſpicit, ornat.

LONDINI.

Apud Reynerum Wolfium in cœmiterio Paulino,
ad æneum ſerpentem.

Anno M. D. XLVI. menſe Auguſto.

PRINCIPUM,

AC ILLUSTRIUM

Aliquot & eruditorum in

ANGLIA VIRORUM,

Encomia, Trophæa,

Genethliaca & Epithalamia.

A Joanne Lelando Antiquario conſcripta,
nunc primum in lucem edita.

Quibus etiam adjuncta ſunt
Illuſtriſſimorum aliquot Heroum, hodie viventium, aliorumque hinc inde Anglorum,
Encomia quædam: à *Thoma Newtono,* Ceſtreſhyrio, ſuccisivis horulis exarata.

LONDINI,
Apud Thomam Orwinum,
Typographum. 1589.

Honoratiſſimo, ſplendidiſſimo, ac ornatiſſimo viro, D. *Thomæ Henneagio*, Equiti aurato, Cameræ Regineæ Gazophylaci perſpicaciſſimo eidem Reg. Ma. Procamerario digniſſimo, & Conſiliario fideliſſ. Literarum ac literatorum patrono ſummo: Domino mihi multis nominibus ſuſpiciendo, Εὐχαριστίας.

DENT alii gemmas, dent fulva metalla, pyropos
  Dent, ebur, Ebis granaque lecta vadis:
Dent Lybicos dentes dent myrrhina munera, picta
  Dent ſaga, dent Serum vellera, aroma, merum:
Coccyneas chlamydes dent, Aſſyrioſque tapetes,
  Dent etiam Phrygii flava talenta Midæ.
Talia nulla tibi *Newtonus* munera defert
  Henneagi, ô Clarii flos generoſe gregis,
Non Pactolus ei, non profluit aurifer Hermus,
  Non Tagus: huic potius Caſtalis unda fluit.
Qua pro viriculis ſtudet æternare patronos,
  Quotquot & Aonidum numina ſacra colunt.
Inter quos, recolende mihi clariſſime ſemper
  Henneagi fulges, conſpicuuſque nites.
Lelandus Tuccam celebravit carmine doctum
  (Gazophylax Cameræ Tucca Brienus erat.)
Gazophylax Cameræ ſub Dia principe floret
  Henneagius, Tuccæ & munia gnavus obit.
Lelandus Tuccam, *Newtonus* honore diſertum
  Henneagium recolet, carmine, mente, prece.
Teſſera ſynceri ſint iſta poemata amoris,
  Quæ tibi ſubmiſſa conſecrat ipſe manu.
Queis modo ſi faveas, vultu & dignere ſereno,
  Maxima pro parvo munere dona dabis.
Tanto ego (ceu clypeo) tectus munimine, vulgi
  Nil moror applauſus, ſcommata, probra, minas.
Intentet lites mihi quilibet, infremat ore,
  Vulnifico inque meum fulminet enſe caput.
Undique corradat peditumque equitumque catervas:
  Fulgentes rigido congreget ære duces.
Bellica nulla trucis Mavortis machina deſit:
  Cuncta tuo fretus ſperno patrocinio.
Det tibi Neſtoreos cœleſtis Juppiter annos,
  Neſtoreum quoniam pectus & ora dedit.

Amplitud. T. addictiſſimus,

ENCOMIA ILLUSTRIUM VIRORUM,

JOANNE LELANDO *Antiquario Auctore.*

[Numeri in margine collocati Editionis primæ paginas deſignant.]

Ad Illuſtriſſimum Henricum Octavum, Regem Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ incomparabilem. Pag. 1.

REgia quum lætis floreret Roma triumphis,
Eſſet & in pretio lingua Latina ſuo:
Lauriger Auguſtus Vates ornare ſolebat
(Credimus) Flaccum Virgiliumq; ſuos.
Illius hinc crevit ſpatioſum fama per orbem;
Fama quidem nullo deperitura die.
Ergo ſi nomen valet immortale parare,
Officiis doctos excoluiſſe Viros:
Perge laboranti, Rex, nunc ſuccurrere Muſæ,
Quæ pleno laudes concinet ore tuas.

Ad Philomelam.

DUlcia quæ vario meditaris carmina ſaltu
Vocibus argutis, huc, Philomela, veni.
Utque diem radiis Phœbus patefecerit almum,
Somnia nocturnis diſcute vana modis.
Hic locus eſt inter denſas gratiſſimus umbras,
Qui muſco totus luxuriante viret.
Hunc cole, multiſoni concentus nota magiſtra,
Auriculaſque tuo carmine paſce meas.
Sic tibi contingant longæ ſolamina vitæ,
Et fœtus ſimiles gignere ſæpe tui:
Sic pedicas auceps nullas tibi tendat avarus,
Viſcoſo pennas impediatve luto.

Synchriſis cygnorum & poëtarum.

CUM niveis ipſos cygnis conferre poëtas
  Illum qui ſtuduit digna notaſſe puto.
Candidus eſt toto concentor corpore cygnus,
  Pectora ſunt vatis candidiora nive.
Pag. 2. Lætus olor gelidis fluviis gaudere videtur,
  Gaudet & illimi fonte poëta ſuo.
Dulcia Lædæus modulatur carmina cygnus,
  Quum flores Zephyri lenior aura fovet:
Purpureo vates quum vere Favonius inflat,
  Arguto reſonum fundit ab ore melos.
Viminea cygnus caſula contermina ripis
  Sæpe ſub ardenti ſidere tecta petit:
Frigora vicinæ ſylvæ torrentibus undis
  Æſtivo vates tempore captat ovans.
Quis neget albenteis cygnos nunc atque poëtas
  Conveniſſe ſuis undique nominibus?

In effigiem Temporis.

EFfigiem cujus referat, dic, iſta tabella,
  Quam pinxit vivo docta colore manus?
Temporis. Occipiti cur calvo? Certior ut ſis,
  Prenſandam frontem Temporis eſſe docet.
Cur gerit has alas? rapido fugit ocyor Euro,
  Ni caveas, rebus proſpiciaſque tuis.
Cur falcem dextra curvam gerit, oro, minaci?
  Illa omneis hujus demetit orbis opes.
Sola poteſt aciem divina retundere virtus:
  Hanc recolas, nec erit falx metuenda tibi.

Ad muſicam teſtudinem.

TU mihi curarum teſtudo dulce levamen.
  Quum canis, articuli ſollicitata meis:
Tu mihi ſolamen ſtudiorum ſuave meorum,
  Aſſiduo quoties laſſa Camœna libro.
Tu mihi compoſito ad requiem bene dulce juvamen,
  Comprimat ut lenis lumina feſſa ſopor.
Perge, precor, dominum modulis mulcere canoris,
  Per me perpetuum ſic tibi nomen erit.

Pag. 3. *Commigratio bonarum literarum in Britanniam.*

CAna bonas paſſim cantavit fama Camœnas
  Alpinas nunquam tranſiliiſſe nives.
Ut Pandionias facundia liquit Athenas,
  Venit ad Italicos Muſa polita lares.
Fronte tamen ſalva dicam nunc, audiat ipſa
  Roma licet, Muſas tranſiliiſſe nives.

Nam penitus toto diviſis orbe Britannis
  Terſa Camœna dedit, verba rotunda loqui.
Illa vetus linguis florebat Roma duabus,
  At linguis gaudet terra Britanna tribus.

Ad Cygnum, Joviani Pontani cultorem.

POntani ingenium ſoles deſerti,
  Cygne, & ter nivea notare gemma.
Pontani numeros ſoles fluentem
Et venam nivea notare gemma.
Pontani hinc veneres, & hinc lepôres,
Gemma ter nivea ſoles notare.
Te gemma nivea notent venuſti
Omnes, candiduli, elegantiores,
Cultorem reſoni chori, meum qui
Pontanum niveo notes lapillo.

Ad Auroram.

PUrpureis venias invecta Aurora quadrigis,
  Cernere da vultus ô mihi Diva tuos:
Poſcimur, & nos hîc ſtudiorum commonet alma
  Uranie, roſeo tincta colore veni.

Inſtauratio Britannicæ antiquitatis.

DOctorum genitrix fœcunda Britannia, vatem
  Ne te pœniteat me celebrare tuum.
Nam mihi ſi vitæ paucos produxerit annos
  Juppiter, & dederit proſperitate frui;
Quæ modo ſunt craſſis monumenta obducta tenebris, Pag. 4.
  Reſtituam Phœbo lucidiora tibi.

In effigiem Thomæ Dunovedi, ad Brienum Tuccam, equitem Anglum, Sereniſſimo Regi, Henrico Octavo, à Theſauris.

INgens gloria Martius Britannæ
Gentis Dunovedus, feræ cruento
Qui prôh! naumachiæ dolor tumultu
Inter fulmineos cadebat ignes,
Inter cœruleas peribat undas,
Spirat, Tucca, tua elegante villa,
Pictus dexteritate tam abſoluta,
Vivo vertice ut invicem capillos
Diſcretos vigili putes labore;
Ut nunc hinc oculos putes & illinc
Alterna ſubito rota moveri;
Et plenas tepido cruore venas
Toto corpore ſuſcitare vitam.
Quid quod mirificis modis venuſtet

Illuſtrem tabulam coronis alma ?
In qua tot veneres, tot & lepôres,
Tot blandæ illecebræ, tot & colores,
Cum grata novitate ſuave rident,
Quot promittere noluiſſet unquam
Clarus Parrhaſius, nec ipſe Zeuxis.

Ad Zachariam juriſconſultum.

DOctis, Zacharia, artibus refulgens,
Qui Muſas colis & leveis choreas,
Parnaſſum celebrem tuum relinque,
Nec ſpernas veteris caſas amici :
Sint quamvis humiles, tuæ tamen ſunt,
Virtuteſque tuas canunt lubenter.
Ad luſus tibi cognitos venito,
Ornatus viridi caput corona,
Pag. 5. Ac dextra tremula lyram canoram
Pulſa. Quis numeris neget valere
Te, quem plectiger ipſe Phœbus olim
Omneis perdocuit modos canendi ?
Sed tu deſine plura nunc Thalia :
Phœbi Zacharias alumnus intrat.

In effigiem Andreæ Smythi, Chriſtophorum filium complectentis.

PUrpureis pinxit fucis quam clarus Apelles,
Chriſtophorum jungit viva tabella patri.
Mollibus ingenuum puerum complectitur ulnis
Smythus, Apollinei gloria nota gregis.
Hoc quaſi ſentiret, radiantia lumina blande
Volvit, amor patris deliciumque, puer.
Gaudet & amplexu chari puer ipſe parentis,
Cujus in optato luſitat uſque ſinu.

Ad Cygnum judicem.

STabit judicio cadetque ſemper
Noſtrum Cygne tuo diſerte carmen.
Quare ſi niteat ſuis figuris,
Alma inter biferi roſeta Peſti,
Atque inter violas ſuäviores
Felix perpetuo thoro fruatur.
At ſi purpureo vacet colore,
Paſcat loripedis Dei caminos.

Votum ad Libertatem.

NON in Erythræo fulgentes littore conchas,
Aut molleis Arabum poſtulo avarus opes.

Non

Non ego monticulos argenti poſco doloſi:
  Candida Libertas, tu Dea ſola veni.
Quid juvat aurata circundare tempora mitra?
  Quid Veneta corpus cingere veſte juvat?
Puniceo vel quid caput inſignire galero?
  Candida Libertas, tu Dea ſola veni.
Sceptrigeri valeant reges, gemmataque ſerta, Pag. 6.
  Et valeat ſplendor (nobilis Aula) tuus.
Pictarum valeat Nympharum cultus adulter;
  Candida Libertas, tu Dea ſola veni.
Quicquid habet rutila dives Pactolus arena,
  Cedat, & auriferi ſplendida ripa Tagi.
Cedite telluris ſudantia munera vaſtæ;
  Candida Libertas, tu Dea ſola veni.

Ad Stellam Virginem.

STella, ſerenato color eſt tibi talis in ore,
  Qualis mixta ſient lilia quando roſis.
Lumina ſideribus certant, auroque capilli:
  Mollia puniceo murice labra rubent.
Maxima naturæ poſſunt hæc munera dici,
  Caſta tamen quiddam mens tua majus habet.
Virgineum ſerva tam puræ mentis honorem,
  Sic niteas alto lucida ſtella polo.

Immortalis Linacrus.

DEſeret ante ſuos modulos philomela canoros,
  Nullus & in vitreo flumine piſcis erit:
Nullus ager verno producet tempore flores,
  Quam pereat nomen, docte Linacre, tuum.

Natale ſolum.

MAntua Virgilium genuit, Verona Catullum,
  Patria Londinum eſt urbs generoſa mihi.

Ad Mariam Henrici Octavi, regis Angliæ, filiam.

QUicquid habent Charites niveæ, Leneia proles,
  Muſarum quicquid candida turba novem:
Quicquid habet Pithô, quicquid fœcunda Minerva,
  Denique virtutis femina quicquid habet:
Non minus eſt in te (Maria illuſtriſſima rerum)
  Conſpicuum, quam ſol, qui ſine nube micat.

In reditum amici. Pag. 7.

SPargite formoſas violas, mea cura, Napææ,
  Spargite Peſtanis lilia mixta roſis.
Vos lætæ choreas Charites jam ducite feſtas,
  Sollicitaque novo carmine Phœbe lyram.

Adſis

Adſis lætitiæ pater, & ſpumantia muſta
  Quæ tua ſunt larga munera funde manu.
Namque domum rediit longum exſpectatus amicus:
  Fauſta mihi numeris omnibus iſta dies.

Ad Gulielmum Gunteriden, amicum fideliſſ:

O Quantum illa dies ſemper mihi fauſta colenda,
  Quæ ſtudio junxit pectora noſtra pari!
Nam tunc Pymplæum montem conſcendere primum
  Conabar, ſacris tingere & ora vadis.
Tunc etiam Aonios montes luſtrare parabam,
  Nominis ac urbem, Pallas, adire tui.
Denique tunc doctum Phœbum, doctaſque ſorores
  Vidi Aganippææ margine lætus aquæ.
Omnia quæ tibi nunc, Gulielme, accepta referre,
  Noſtra cupit plena Calliopeia tuba.

Ad Cygnum, de commigratione Muſarum ad Grantanam Academiam.

DOctiloquas conſtat peramœnum Helicona ſorores
  Cum duce laurigeri deſeruiſſe chori.
Candide ſed tandem ſcis quo nunc Cygne migrarint?
  Recta ad Grantanas, tecta diſerta, ſcholas.

Ad munificentiſſimum Henricum Octavum, Angliæ Regem.

DII tibi dent omnes, Rex illuſtriſſime, parvum
  Henricum, referat qui patris ora ſui.
Dii tibi dent patri patriæ, feliciter illa
  Vivere Cecropii ſecula longa ſenis.
Pag. 8. Dii tibi dent fidei tutori, Maxime princeps,
  Ut faveant votis optima quæque tuis.
  Qui facis, ut faveant, fulvo regaliter auro,
  Aſſidue votis optima quæque meis.

Laus hiſtoriæ.

HIſtoriæ quicunque cupit cognoſcere laudes
  Eximias, noſtro carmine doctus erit.
Quod ſol æthereo præſtat pulcherrimus orbi,
  Id noſtris præſtat uſibus hiſtoria.

Ad Camœnam, ut Martialem ſalutet.

I Nunc Pegaſeo gradu Camœna,
Et docti pete tecta Martialis.
Scis tu certo ubi ſint? viamque noſti?
Volſægi ædibus adjacent potentis,
Qui nunc vel Tyrio relucet oſtro.
Illic tu facilis fores modeſto
Pulſabis digito, rogans, patronum

Ut

Ut paucis veterem cliens ſalutes,
A curis modo pervacet ſeveris
Si tunc annuerit ſerenus ille,
Intrabis. Pudor invenuſtus abſit:
Ac de more ſtatim meo ſalutem
Dices nomine plurimam. Docebis
Ultra, cur ego miſerim te ad illum
Plane magnificæ virum nitelæ:
Nempe hinc ut liquido meos amores
Erga tam veterem probarem amicum
Integros, niveos fuiſſe ſemper.
I nunc Pegaſeo gradu Camœna,
Et docti pete tecta Martialis.

E Græco epigrammate, in laudem Homeri.

IGnibus aſtra ſuis Lunamque obfuſcat & ipſam
 Auricomus medio Phœbus in axe nitens.
Non ſecus hymniſonos vates obſcurat Homerus, Pag. 9.
 Illuſtris claro lumine Pieridum.

In effigiem amoris.

ZEuxis in illuſtri tabula formabat Amorem
 Pictor, quo nullus clarior orbe fuit.
Purpureique botri teretes ſuperaddidit uvas,
 Aligeri nivea munera digna manu.
In quibus ars ſic eſt vivos imitata colores,
 Luſerit ut corvum præda petita nigrum.
Pinxiſſet puerum ſi quam feliciter uvas,
 Omni perfectum parte fuiſſet opus.

Ad Thomam Lupſetum.

SUNT qui pectore poſtulent avaro
 Theſauros Phrygii Midæ nitentes.
Sunt qui Nirea maximis venuſtum.
Votis ore petant referre pulchro.
Sunt qui Cæſareum ambiant favorem,
Munus tam breve blandientis Aulæ.
Sunt & qui ambroſiis gulæ placere
Affectent dapibus, meroque dulci.
Aſt ter magnum ego deprecor Tonantem,
Lupſete, ut liceat mihi petenti
Tecum vivere, commorique tecum,
Tam noto & niveo undecunque amico.
Queis nunc ſi annuerit meis ſecunda
Sors votis, titulum invidebo nulli
Quantumvis (mihi credito) ſuperbum.

Succeſſus ſtudiorum ſuorum.

ARtes me ſeptem docuit celeberrima Granta,
Et Schola quæ clarum de Iſide nomen habet.
Parhiſii at Muſas mihi perſuaſere colendas,
Hinc variis cecini carmina miſta modis.

Pag. 10. *Ad Thomam Houardum, Principis Icenorum filium.*

QUI genus Herôo clarum de ſanguine ducis,
Hos lege verſiculos, candide Thoma, meos.
Alter ab undecimo poſtquam te viderat annus,
Ingenium excoluit noſtra Thalia tuum.
Nomine quo faveam quantum tibi, nulla referre
Lingua quidem, ſed nec ſcribere arundo valet.
O! utinam poſſes, diis concedentibus ipſis,
Cernere, quæ noſtro pectore clauſa latent.
Tunc recte ſcires, quo te præceptor alumnum
Proſequar eximio ſemper amore meum.
Pervia ſed quoniam mortalia pectora non ſunt,
Sint animi teſtes hæc mea dicta pii.
Siquid & officii nos te præſtamus amando,
Eſſe rogo tantum par in amore velis.

Ad Catullum.

SUNT qui ádmirantur, ſunt qui venerantur, & uſque
Carmina ſuſpiciunt, docte Catulle, tua.
At mihi Muſa quidem ſic eſt blandita Marulli,
Amplius ut dubitem num tuus eſſe velim:
Et mihi ſic placuit Pontani Muſa diſerti,
Hîc ego diſperεam, ſi tuus eſſe velim.

Lucretiæ pudicitia.

QUUM foderet caſtum formoſa Lucretia pectus,
Telaque purpureus tingeret atra cruor:
Tunc exempla dabat nullos moritura per annos,
Quam non mens tacto corpore tacta fuit.

Ad Famam.

DIC tandem mihi, Fama, dic amâbo,
Num donare velis meas Camœnas
Grato munere longioris ævi.
Non ſum neſcius hîc quidem venuſtas
Pag. 11. Illas eſſe parum: tuum favorem
Qualeſcunque tamen petunt benigne.
Quem ſi nunc dederis, novæ ſtudebunt
Formæ, ac purpureum induent colorem,
Ut ſint perſimiles Catullianis,
Ut ſint perſimiles Marullianis,

Ponta-

Pontaniſque, fluentibus quidem illis
Muſis, noſtra quibus nihil videbit
Ætas pulchrius, elegantiuſve.
Sed cur hæc ego curioſus inquam,
Quum ſis diva ſatis tuapte ſponte
Propenſa hymniſonum beare vatem?

Applauſus Poſteritatis.

Aëra dum volucris, fluvios dum piſcis amabit,
  Applaudet numeris Muſa Britanna meis.
Forſitan invidulis nimium ſperaſſe videbor,
  Opto candidulos inter habere locum.
Poſteritas ſileat, nullum ſit in omine pondus,
  Præſenti ſeclo mî placuiſſe ſat eſt.

Ad Thomam Lupſetum.

Laus notiſſima temporum tuorum,
  Lupſete, æquoreis frequens in ore
Facundo Venetis, & eruditis
Gallis, hîc placidam parabis aurem
Dum ſcribit numeros tuus volanti
Lelandus calamo tibi dicatos:
Sint quamvis meritis tuis minores.
Tam ſunt omnia, quæ facis, ſerena,
Ut nulla facula nitere noſtra
Poſſint ſplendidiuſve, fuſiuſve.
Artes in patriam bonas reducis,
Linguas reſtituis politiores,
Theſauros veterum invehis librorum
Doctos, & recolis chorum diſertum.
Interpres facilis Latina formas
Ex Græcis monumenta, & ex Latinis Pag. 12.
Rurſus Græca quidem labore grato,
Nec certe minus utili pioque.
Perge hac ire, precor, via, nec alto
Londino, patriæ tuæ, meæque
Clarus lumina tum feres minora,
Germano eloquii ſuo Novo quam
Como fulmine Plinius politus.

Ad Formoſum, de liberalitate Nic. Odoualli.

Defuit ô! ſtudiis noſtris creſcentibus aurum,
  Munus at Odalli ſuſtulit omne malum.
Iſta prius faciles contemnent pectora Muſas,
  Et capient lœto Gotthica verba ſinu,
Illius hoc in me meritum quam oblivio magnum
  Impia Lethæis mergere poſſit aquis.

Ad nobilem quendam juvenem.

CArmina bella canis, dulci fluitantia vena,
  Quæ referunt dotes, ingeniumque tuum.
Fac ſimili pergas filo deducere verſus,
  Et lepidum cinget feſta corona caput.

De Thermis Britannicis.

NOta Murotrigum calidis ſtat gloria thermis,
  Quo nitet eximium flumen Avona loco.
Hîc natura potens tepidos (miracula) fontes
  Excitat, & quædam vis ſalientis aquæ eſt.
Crediderim venas vicinas ſulphuris eſſe,
  Naſcitur unde latens perpetuuſque tepor.
Et ſi quando latex ebulliat auctior, ater
  Conſurgit fumus, fœtor & inde gravis.
Tres numero fontes (memini ſi rectius) exſtant,
  Regius, inter quos, nobile nomen habet.
Cinguntur muro: ſedes quoque Regius offert
  Exciſas ſaxis ſedulitate pia.
Calluit in medicis undis numeroſa caterva,
Pag. 13.   Fracta ſalutifero & membra calore fovet.
Hîc uranantum puerorum in margine fontis
  Sperat denarios officioſa cohors,
Talia decantans: "Viſne, hoſpes candide, noſtra
  "Uti nunc opera? turba parata ſumus.
"Dives, & es largus, tua nunc patet atque crumena,
  "Promittens nobis præmia læta macris;
"Hæc eadem poſcunt fontes de more ſalubres,
  "Hoſpitis extollunt munificamque manum.
"De meliore nota paucos nunc projice nummos,
  "Undas in medias ſubſideantque graves;
"Nos tamen inſultu facto ſcrutabimur ima:
  "Deſine mirari, nos referemus opes."
Hactenus & pueri: doctorum turba virorum
  Undique decertant quæ ſit origo loci.
Somnia Cambrorum Bladudum ad ſidera tollunt,
  Inventorem operis ſcilicet eximii.
Maildulphuſque, ſui decus admirabile ſecli,
  Cæſaris hîc curas officiumque probat.
Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis
  Cæſar: & officium præſtitit ille? logi.
Induperatores alii, Romanaque virtus
  Urbem Thermarum percoluere ſuam.
Mœnibus inque ipſis retinet monumenta Quiritum,
  Antiquæ clarum nobilitatis opus.
Gloria Thermarum ſic luceat inclyta ſemper,
  Tantum ſint memores hoſpitis uſque mei.

Ad

Ad Muſam ſuam, ut Chriſtophorum Smythum ſalutet.

CHriſtophoro multam Smytho dic, Muſa, ſalutem,
Quum dabis hos verſus, munera grata, meos.
Ille puer quamvis decimum vix computet annum,
Exterſis loquitur verba Latina modis.
Hiſtrio, quum ſcænis geſtit comœdia, laudem
Accipit, & plauſu læta theatra ſonant.
Voce refert triſti quum triſtia facta tragœdus, Pag. 14ſ
Spectator lachrimis mæſtulus ora rigat.
Illius hinc genitor componit Apolline dextro
Carmina, perpetuas quæ meruere cedros.
Hæc eadem argutus recitat, cantatque puellus,
Diffluere in labris Attica mella putes.
Ingenii ſunt iſta quidem vel ſigna beati,
Nec tamen ingenio candida forma minor.
Scire cupis vultus quæ ſit præſtantia? Talis
Eſt, in Appellæis qualis Amor tabulis.
Sic noſtræ volui te commendare Camœnæ,
Virtus laudata ut creſceret illa tua.

Collatio Plutarchi & Severi.

PLutarchus vitas ſcripſit, vitaſque Severus:
Et pulchre officio eſt functus uterquo ſuo.
Quanto Plutarchus lingua præſtantior, alter
Materie tanto eſt clarior atque fide.

Ad Calliopen.

CAlliope laſſo veniam dabis inclyta vati,
Officii non eſt immemor ille ſui.
Craſtina quum roſeos vultus oſtenderit orbi
Aurora, ad ſolitum penna recurret opus.

Ad Guilielmum Blondum, titulo Montjoii, illuſtrem.

SEquanicis mitto parvum tibi munus ab oris,
Candida Pierii gratia, Blonde, chori.
At ſi animum ſpectes, magnum miſiſſe videbor:
Res ubi deficiunt, eſt voluiſſe ſatis.

Ad Joannem Fraterculum, inſignem medicum.

ME curis vacuum beata rura
Nunc Fratercule detinent amice.
Contentus laris hîc quiete parvi,
(Sed quem fertilis hortulus coronat,) Pag. 15.
Compono lepidos Poëta verſus,
Verſus, quos, Clario favente, docta
Forſan poſteritas canet probatos.
Te ſacræ retinet locus ſophiæ

M 2 Illic,

Illic, lector ubi frequens columnas
Tritas occupat, & labore longo
Palmæ dulce decus parat ſuperbæ.
Unde inter medios ſophos, ſophiſtas
Monſtraris digiti nota benigni.
Ut tu gymnaſii celebritate
Gaudes; ſic ego amœnitate ruris.

Ad ſomnum.

GRata quies feſſis membris dulciſſime ſomne,
Languida permulcens lumina, ſomne veni.
Fulſerit ignifera quum clarus lampade Phœbus,
Hinc è turgidulis ſomne recede genis.

Unio Roſæ & Lilii.

PRima roſis ſedes picto debetur in horto,
Proximam & à prima Lilia cana tenent.
Illæ Sidoniæ tinguntur murice gentis,
Hæc ſunt Sithonia candidiora nive.
Illas noſter amat, tanquam ſua ſtemmata, Princeps:
Hæc etiam ſummo Gallus honore colit.
Lilia purpureis dii jungant alba roſetis,
Vernet ut in terris pacis alumna quies.

E Græco.

CAndidus eſt ingens plane Theſaurus amicus,
Si quis ſervandi norit habere modum.

Ad Brienum Tuccam, Henrico Octavo Regi à theſauris.

LUmen Pierii gregis, Briene,
Quem vel tergeminis virûm caterva
Pag. 16. Doctorum titulis ad aſtra tollit:
Si te non teneant tui meique
Cauſſæ Principis inclyti ſeveræ,
Ignotam accipe ſchedulæ Camœnam,
Quæ pro tempore gratiam laborat
His paucis numeris apud te inire.
Ut ſic freta tua benignitate,
Plures, ac etiam elegantiores
Promat, queis celebrem tuam Britannis
Virtutem faciat celebriorem.

In effigiem Nymphæ, terrarum orbem altero calcantis pede.

CAſtalios decorat Smythi formoſa Penates
Nympha, coronati Zeuxidis arte nitens.
Stat roſeo vultu, criſpat quoque vertice plumas,
Syndone ſe mediam, cetera nuda, tegit.
Calcat ovans orbis ſubjecta cacumina vaſti,
Femina quod juvenes prefferit, atque ſenes.

Ad Chriſtophorum Smythum, maximæ ſpei puellum.

INter candidulos decus puellos
Non vulgare quidem, novem ſorores
Ipſas qui colis, huc adeſto Smythe,
Dum nos primitias damus recentes,
Suadente hendecaſyllabos Thalia.
Huc aurem facilis tuam reflecte,
Noſtrum & conſilium libenter audi,
Muſis ſic potieris & cito almis.
Selectos veterum bono libellos.
Ediſce auſpicio, ex quibus Latinæ
Linguæ munera comparabis ampla.
Si porro cupias venuſtus eſſe,
Et terſum ac teretem ſtylum peroptes,
Tunc amplectere candidi Terentî
Argutum eloquium: ſales docebit Pag. 17.
Sparſos ac venerem ſimul jocoſam.
Si molles numeros amor decorus
Expoſcat, tibi Naſo tunc colendus.
Solus regnat enim potens rotundo
Verſus ore loqui: duos foveto
Hos recte, teneris tuis dicatos
Annis: ne fugias cave citato
Ut præter caſulam gradu, morantes
Mellito refovent cibo puellos.

In adventum candidæ Libertatis.

VEniſti, toties petita, tandem,
Libertas placidæ mihi quietis:
Illud dulce quidem datura munus
Quo curam minuas laborioſam,
Et triſtes animi mei labores.
An fallor volucris nigrore ſomni?
Ipſa eſt. Noſco etenim remiſſiorem
Frontem, lumina læta, ſiderumque
Inſtar, tota micantia hic & illinc.
Tum veſtes video leveis, & auro
Servili vacuas, tamen decentes:
Subridet loculum ferens apertum,
Laudata mediocritate felix.
Felix & comite optima quiete:
Nec pili faciens opes Midæas,
Fortunam tenuem beata præfert.
Qua nunc lætitia, quibuſve digne
Adventum celebrem tuum corollis?
Vos Muſæ, mea cura maxima, ô vos

Muſæ

Muſæ incendite nunc focis Sabæa
Plenis munera : vos roſas ſuäve
Spirantes date, ceteroſque fundit
Quos ver purpureum novos odores.
Hæc nam prima dies tulit ſalutem,
Libertate mihi favente blanda.

Pag. 18. *Qualis Gulielmus Latimarus Iſiacus.*

SI quis Cecropiæ gentis ſermone venuſto
Floret, & eloquio, Roma diſerta, tuo :
Si quis Ariſtotelis fœcunda volumina verſat,
Judicii rara dexteritate boni :
Si quis legiferum Moſen, ſanctoſque Prophetas
Excolit, ac Chriſtum purius ore docet :
Si quis, avaritia pulſa, mediocria curat,
Eſt ea Latimari gloria vera pii.

Pardus venator.

ÆRipedem curſu volucri prævertere cervum
Nuper erat canibus palma ſuperba citis.
Prodiit intrepide, non vinci at vincere ſperans,
Pardus, habens maculis vellera ſparſa nigris.
Curſu Gnoſiacas illum ſuperare ſagittas
Et volucres credas vincere poſſe leves.
Romanis, rerum Dominis, venatio forſan
Perplacuit : ſimilem ſecula noſtra vident.

Ad Juſtum, Paulinæ ſcholæ moderatorem.

QUI linguas teneras nova refingis
Quadam dexteritate, nec ruinam
Muſarum pateris nitentium ullam,
Tu nunc, Juſte, meum manu benigna
Carmen ſuſcipe, lectitaque pridem
Conſcriptum monitore præpotente
Phœbo, cujus amor mihi indies ſic
Creſcit, conſpicuos ferens ab alto
Cœlo tot radios, quot hæc arundo
Iſtis nunc facile illinire chartis
Certe nulla poteſt ; lubens patroni
At magni imperium ſequetur omne,
Virtuteſque tuas ad aſtra tollet
Pag. 19. Comptis hendecaſyllabis Phaleucí,
Quos Paulo chorus ille conſecratus
Laudem concinet in tuam canorus.

Columna in Iſidis vado, à Nicolao Cratzero Mathematico erecta.

MArmoreas cantat celeberrima fama columnas,
Quas claris ſtatuit maxima Roma viris.

Nec

Nec minus inſignem cantabit fama columnam,
Cratzeri artifices quam ſtatuere manus.
Candida Zodiacus circundat circulus apte
Marmora, quæ vario picta colore nitent.
Fulgidus auricomo quum ſplendet lumine Titan,
Umbriferis ſpatiis tempora certa docet.
Quum nitidis fulget Phœbe redimita coronis,
Horarum numeros linea tincta notat.
Præterea variis inſcripta columna figuris
Aſtrorum motus ingenioſa refert.
Cujus ab exemplo, doctorum turba columnas
Erexit rara ſedulitate novas.

Ad N. Jonum.

ILluſtris veteres notæ poëtas
Tu verſas, ſtudioſe Jone, dextra
Noſtro conſilio: precor recepta
Ut provincia nunc tuo labori
Fructus accumulet, favente Muſa,
Amplos. Dimidium quidem negotî
Eſt recte incipere: exitus probabit
Diſtorum niveus fidem meorum.
Durum principium: ſed hoc voluptas
Mollit blandula. Scire quæ ſit iſta
Vis? Audi. Reſonos colit poëtas
Quiſquis judicio valet profundo.
Ille autem poterit volare certis
Pennis per varias vices, & atris
Lucentem tenebris opem referre. Pag. 20.
Hinc tutus poterit genuſque quodvis
Doctrinæ melioris ore terſo
Orbi pandere, & Aonas ſorores
Sacris montibus evocare, cum queis
Aut molleis elegos amator ardens
Totus conſonet, aut cruenta grandi
Cantet bella virûm tuba, Deorum
Laudem aut hymniſonis modis ſupremam
Vel fulgentia ad aſtra transfiguret.
Me ſic magna loqui putes, modo adſit
Viva induſtria, mens & incaleſcens.
Maturas ſegetes tui laboris
Exacti pretium feres perenne.

Laus Macrini.

BArbitus argutis Macrini perſonat odis,
Quas vel Pierides concinuiſſe velint.

Comparatio,

Comparatio, in gloriam Henrici octavi Regis potentiſſ.

QUantum puniceis novo roſetis
Cedunt vere ſuis rubeta ſpinis:
Quantum lilio amœnioris horti
Gemmæ omnes aliæ nitore cedunt:
Quantum cetera punicis decoro
Malis poma quidem rubore cedunt:
Quantum coniferis breves myricæ
Concedunt quoque gloria cupreſſis:
Quantum ſtelligero repreſſa tellus
Cœlo mole ſua & nigrore cedit:
Tantum omnes alii celebritate,
Fama, nomine, gloriaque vera
(Ut mittam ingenii valentioris
Lumen, flumina, fulmen, atque vires
Rari judicii tui perennes)
Pag. 21. Concedunt tibi Principes ſereni,
Henrice, ô patriæ tuæ columna
Talis, qualis erat celebris illa
Olim quam extulit Hercules triumphans.

Ad Muſas.

AOnis quæ montibus aſſoletis
Luſitare, & virgineam choream
Ducere, inſertis manibus, ſorores,
Carmine dulci,
Ferte vires, atque lyram canoram
Conſonis hîc verſiculis, poëtæ
Cognito gratiſſima dona veſtro,
Ferte, ſorores.
Omnis arbor parturiens odoris
Floribus, ſpirante Favonio tam
Molliter, mentem ad numeros canoros
Illicit almam.
Aſperæ brumæ impatiens hirundo
Tecta (nidos intepidos quidem illos)
Jam relinquens penna agili ſerenas
Verberat auras.
Sepibus lætæ volucres amœnis
Dulce cantillant, reſonantque claris
Vocibus pulſata celebriori
Æthera cantu.
Si lyram Muſæ faciles rogatam
Hîc novo vati dederitis, aptis
Laudibus divina canet benignus
Numina veſtra.

Ad Franciſcum Poinum, equitem undequaque clariſſimum.

SIC, Franciſce, tuis chorus canentis
Phœbi laudibus inſonat, decora
Ut ſe quiſque putet ſacri tuliſſe
Vatis nomina, gloriamque, & una Pag. 22.
Ornamentum hederæ ſequacis almum,
Si te carmine laudet, ornet, effert:
Quem Muſæ, Charites, Venus, lepoſque
Tollunt unanimes ad aſtra celſa.
Quare nunc mea candidum Thalia
Perſuaſit mihi calculum inſerendum.
Quo dotes celebrem tuas benignus:
Gaudes qui rigidos & inter hoſtes
Blando Pegaſides ſinu fovere;
Contendiſque tuis dare id Britannis,
Priſcis quod dedit inclytus Latinis
Mæcenas, ſtudioſus & Maronis
Et Flacci lyrici illius poëtæ.

Judicium de Brixio & Moro.

BRixius eſt nivei candoris plenus, & ille
Judicii veri libera verba ferit.
Brixius æquavit mellito carmine Morum,
Clarior ingenii nomine Morus erat.

Ad Ephœbum.

NActus oportunum tempus, formoſe ſalutem
Lelandus multam mittit Ephœbe tibi.
Nec modo contentus ſolam miſiſſe ſalutem,
Dona etiam ſtudiis mittit & apta tuis:
Nempe hoc reticulum, nervoſo ſtamine tenſum,
Biſſenas numero Sequanicaſque pilas.
Tu, ſcio, gaudebis collato munere parvo,
Ac ſi miſiſſem gemmea dona tibi.
Nec ſine cauſſa equidem, ſi tandem judico recte,
Reſpondent annis munera noſtra tuis.

Ad Briennum Tuccam, Equitem.

VIrgilii carmen quod non violaverit ignis,
Tucca dedit: tu das Bacchica ſerta mihi.
Quilibet è doctis verſus ſervaret ab igne, Pag. 23.
Principis eſt hederam ſed tribuiſſe viri.
Quanto privatus minor exſtat principe, tanto
Major Romano, Tucca Britannus erit.

Sciurus Chryſidis.

HAſtas dum coryli colit vibranteis
Rufus teſtigeram nucem ſciurus,

Hamis prandiolum rotans aduncis,
Aures lætus & arrigens acutum,
Erectuſque ſedens ſtatim reduxit
Et caudam ad tremulum caput piloſam,
Naturæ referens ſuæ latentem
Certe neſcio quam potentiam ; unde
Et nomen proprium inditum eleganter.
Illic ſcilicet oriens Pelaſgo è
Fonte, & ſignificanter undecunque :
Hinc exercet acutulos receptis
Teſtis denticulos, opuſque fervet :
Fragmenta undique decidunt refracta,
Teſtarum & cumulus cito fit ingens.
Elugent ſua præmia hæc puelli
Sic ſublata quidem, frequenter idque.
Tunc viſcum & pedicas, crucem tyranno
Immiti, unanimes minantur omnes.
Felix ille tamen fame repulſa
Maturas coryli nuces recondit
Cautus continuo horreis in ipſis :
Illic arbor ubi incavata proſtat,
Securoſque thoros ſuis alumnis
Muſco luxuriante præparavit.
Libertatis erat ſciurus iſte
Cultor perpetuus : ſed (heu !) puellus
Unus, fraudibus uſus (heu !) malignis,
Tam gratæ invidet illius quieti.
Hic vero nemus omne curioſus
Colluſtraverat, & dolo aſſuëtus
Compegit remoras, quibus miſelli
Pag. 86. Vel collum implicet, aut pedes catenet.
Ignarus laquei ſciurus atri,
Prædatum egreditur vagus per umbras
Optatas, coryleta qua vireſcunt
Et fructus reparant ſuos abunde.
Nec quicquam timet : interim impeditus
Et multum ſubito malo gravatus,
Perſentit pedicæ ſubeſſe fraudes.
Contendit miſeris modis retorta
Vi diſſolvere vincla, ibi tumultu
At nil proficit, arctiuſque tandem
Irretitus & involutus omnem
Servus ſpem projicit, doloque cedit.
Præſtructor videt, advenitque lætus,
Et vinclis cito prædulam ſolutis
Captæ colla feræ premit catena.

Hinc

Hinc prudens animalculo puellus
Tam molli & lepido potitus, urbem
Turritam repetit, ſui & patroni
Hæc munuſcula deferens amicæ,
Formoſam Venerem ſalutat ore.
Tunc illa, officii memor, puellum
Laudatum aureolo venuſta donat.
Chryſis bella ſuis videns parata
Dona hæc deliciis, comit fovetque,
Cicurat quoque dextera ſciurum
Molli, ac ambroſios cibos miniſtrat.
Nunc collum illius aurea catena
Cingit, longius ille ne vagetur.
Sic qui frondicola eſſe totus olim
Aſſuevit, facile hac domeſticus fit.
Et non illepidos movere luſus
Doctus, tum Dominæ ſuæ placere:
Cujus tam bene cognitam ille frontem
Obſervator habet, nuces amaræ
Quam fuſcas coryli: nigros ocellos
Obſervat Dominæ, indices doloris Pag. 25
Atri, lætitiæve: quos ſolo ipſo
Fixos quum videt, ô quot ille triſteis
Tum curas ſimulat? ſeverus aures
Demittit teneras, gemenſque mœſta
Claudit lumina, velat omne panſa
Cauda corpus, & algida recumbit
Terra, triſtitiam docente vultu.
At quum Chryſidis aureæ micantes
Cernit clare oculos, redit lubenter
Ad luſus veteres, & ad cachinnos:
Fulgentis Dominæ ſinum tepentem
Scandens, lacteolas premit papillas.
Atque ut Chaoniæ ſolent columbæ,
Jungit molliculis labella labris.
Nunc tundit pedibus ferox protervis
Pectus marmoreum ſuæ Dianæ.
Iras & ſimulat graves receptas:
Nunc & depoſitis minis ſerenus
Fingit ludicra blandulus faceta,
Notum præmiolum petens nucellæ.

In reditum Richardi Pacæi, utriuſque linguæ ornamenti clariſſ.

JAM ſoſpes rediit noſter ab inclytis
Pacæus Venetis, Aönidum decus,

Et ſecum in patriam lumina rettulit,
Aut (verum ut fatear) numina rectius.
Ecquis lucidulis candidus unio
Conchis innitet? Ecquis mihi fulgidus
Ramus concrepitat frondibus aureis?
Cum quo pectoris ingentia gaudia
Plaudentis celebrem? Quæ mihi conſonæ
Muſæ clara ferent carmina, queis ego
Pacato reduci gratuler intime?
Quem abſentem miſeris vocibus ambiit
Doctorum chorus, O ſidera conquerens
Pag. 26. Vel crudelia. Quem ſplendidus inſuper
Nympharum numerus notus Apollini
Abſentem indoluit mirificis modis.
Quem ſalvum ac reducem viſere geſtiens
Grex narus ſtudiis, plauſibus aſſonat.
Quem Muſæ reducem denique ſplendidæ
Vinctæ purpureis tempora floribus,
Certant carminibus vel ter ovantibus
Ad cœli nitidi tollere culmina.

In ſtatuam Joannis Coleti, fani Paulini Decani.

ELoquio juvenes ubi Lillius ille polivit,
  In ſtatua ſpiras, magne Colete, tua.
Quam ſi Praxiteles feciſſet magnus & ille,
  Forſitan æquaſſet, non ſuperaſſet opus.
Hac ſalva ſtatua, divini forma Coleti
  Temporibus longis non peritura manet.

Ad Joannem Diconum.

EXimius noſtri cultor, Dicone, fuiſti
  Nominis, eximius cultor & ipſe tui.
Sæpe tibi nugas noſtras recitare ſolebam,
  Sæpe mihi nugas tu recitare tuas.
Poſteritas igitur merito teſtabitur ipſa,
  Numen amicitiæ nos coluiſſe pium.

Ad Cygnum.

CYgne, coronaſti viridi mea tempora ciſſo,
  Et mea ſunt hederæ munera, Cygne, tibi.
Creſcite felices hederæ, felicia vatum
  Præmia, non ullo deperitura die.

Ad Thomam Milonem.

DIcerer à cunctis merito ingratiſſimus eſſe,
  Si non laudaret te mea Muſa, Milo.
Tu me vel teneris annis utroque parente
  Orbum accepiſti, vel pietate mera.

Tu.

Tu me informandum ſtudiis melioribus uſque Pag. 27.
  Curaſti: inſtructor Lillius ille fuit.
Cujus ab induſtri cura didicere Britanni,
  Facunde pubes ingenioſa loqui.
Tu me Socraticos juvenem poſt inter alumnos
  Qua nitet eximie Granta beata, locas.
Deinde etiam Iſiacam petii feliciter urbem,
  Exſtincto Iceno Principe morte meo.
Poſtremo Henrici regis mihi gratia multum
  Profuit octavi, munificæque manus.
Hinc mihi facta domus ſtudioſa Lutetia, ad unguem
  Doctos qua colui ſedulus urbe viros:
Budæum, Fabrum, Paulum Æmiliumque, Ruellumque,
  Æternis plane nomina digna cedris.
Pro quibus ô meritis ceſſabit fundere ſummo
  Lucifer ante ſuum clarus ab axe jubar,
Impiger & fluctus odio delphinus habebit,
  Æquoreaſque ferox urſus amabit aquas,
Quam, Milo chare, tuum labatur pectore noſtro
  Nomen, quod pietas perfovet ipſa ſinu.

Ad Petrum Vannum.

LAudaſti tenuem, doctiſſime Petre, Camœnam
  Qua cecini Tuccæ nomina clara mei.
Ipſe tuæ mentis niveum laudabo viciſſim
  Candorem, ſimili non ratione tamen.
Nam tuus ille meæ candor decus addere Muſæ,
  Candori poterit nil mea Muſa tuo.

Gratulatio ad amicum pro munere.

TEmporibus duris quod certe defuit aurum,
  A famulo accepi, munera grata, tuo.
Quid tibi nunc reddam tali pro munere munus,
  Mittere quum tenuis ſors mea, magna vetet?
Si præſtare novem quicquam per carmina Muſæ
  Poſſint, & ſi quid fautor Apollo meus,
Deſeret ante ſuas ſylvas philomela canora,
  Quam non officii ſim memor ipſe tui.

Ad Gonellum, ut urbem relinquat. Pag. 28.

CUR tanto ſtudio colas celebris
  Londini Aönie improbos Gonelle
Luxus, non video; quibus fovetur
Corpus molliculum, ingenî impotenter
Cura poſthabita ſacri: vel illos
Cur vanos ſtrepitus ames ſuperbæ
Urbis, multiloquus licet popellus

2 Te

Te monſtret digito, quod inter ipſos
Doctos doctus & ipſe conſequaris
Linguæ delicias meras Latinæ.
Averte auriculas tuas ab illo
Plebis judicio levi frequenter.
Si laudis ſolidæ petis coronam,
Seceſſus pete, conferent & illi
Flores ad cumulum venuſtiores.
Ædes ergo age civicas relinque,
Nam, me judice, non videtur ille
Dignis ſat propriæ modis ſtudere
Vitæ, qui genium ſuum per urbis
Ceſſator medias fovet popinas:
Quin ultro ingenium colit qui amœnum
Intento ſtudio & quidem perenni.
Hîc forſan videor tibi moleſtus,
Dum totus cano cantilenam eandem:
Certe candor, amor movent jubentque,
Ac nunc ultra etiam imperant, ut audax
Scribam, ſuſtineamque conſtitutam
Cauſſam, ſed ratione quadam honeſta
Hac, ut pervehemens velim videri
Orator potius tibi, imperator
Quam ſubdurus ego. Satis voluntas
Eſt autem tua cognita, at laboro
Currenti ſtimulum addere impetentem.
Sic villam repetas tuam beatus,
Commiſſamque tibi ſacro patrono.
Pag. 29. Defendas querulos pius clientes.
Te Grantania prædicabit illa,
Qua floret Schola maxime diſerta,
Linguæ & gloriola utriuſque pollens.
Venatoria te ſtatim obviiſque
Gens amplexibus advolans fovebit
Vivum, tum reducem ſibi valentemque
Hinc inde accipient: libenter ergo
Seceſſum celebra, relinque & urbem.

Quale carmen Borbonii.

TAlia Barbonius modulatur carmina vates,
Qualia quum moritur, concinit albus olor.

In effigiem D. Hieronymi.

DIve tuos cerno quoties Hieronyme vultus,
Scripturæ toties ardeo amore ſacræ.

Ad lectorem de Cyngi querela.

PAlladias miſere facundus Cygnus Athenas
Ingeniis queritur non ſupereſſe bonis.

Quid

Quid Pandioniæ jam ſunt niſi nomen Athenæ?
  Carminibus cecinit Naſo poëta ſuis.
Sed cur ſic queritur? florebunt ſemper Athenæ,
  Atticus æterno perfluet ore lepos.
Urbes ut pereant, facundia nulla peribit;
  Gloria virtutis non moritura viret.
Naturæ vitio fons areat unus & alter
  Non exſpectatus tertius ecce fluit.
Ingenii Eloquiique vices commutat & ipſa,
  Sic tamen ut reparet ſemen utrique bonum.
Urbis Athenarum monumenta illuſtria multum
  Suſpicio, veneror, percolo, laudo, cano.
Nomen Athenarum mihi non bene tinnit ad aurem
  Nudum; Granta quidem perſonat uſque mea.
Illam barbaries Scythicis fœdavit ab oris
  Urbem, progenies & truculenta, Getæ.
Hanc Sigbertus apex regni, & Burgundio felix, Pag. 30.
  Certabant ſtudiis condecorare ſacris.
Vicus (& exiguus tantum) male tectus & ille,
  Antiquæ famæ perdidit omne decus.
Cognitione trium linguarum Granta coruſcat,
  Attici & eloquii fulmine præſtat acri.
Quam juvat ingenuæ nutricis dicere laudes!
  Parta per illam ſi nunc mea fama nitet!
Tempora deducant longam felicia vitam,
  Laudibus aſſurgam, Granta ſerena, tuis.

Ad Brienum Tuccam, in frontiſpicio Procopii.

SI quid in humanis ſit rebus, reddere poſſit
  Quod nos prudentes, multiſcioſque viros:
Si quid ſit vitæ quod proſit, & undique mentem
  Moribus informet terque quaterque bonis:
Hiſtoria hoc præſtat, Tucca ornatiſſime, cujus
  Nulla tibi laudes dicere Muſa poteſt.
Accipies igitur quem mitto fronte ſerena
  Hunc Procopum, ſtudiis munera digna tuis.

Ad Thomam Sulmonem, Henrico octavo, Angliæ Regi, ab Epiſtolis Gallicis.

TU mihi doctrinam tribuis laudemque diſerti,
  Et celebras longo nomen honore meum.
Non ego, mi Sulmo, tali me dignor honore,
  Laurea nominibus convenit iſta tuis.

In natalem diem.

TEmpora Pierides roſeis vincite corollis,
  Conſona Caſtaliæ fila movete lyræ.

Hæc

Hæc eſt feſta dies, qua primum vidimus illa
Sideribus picti lumina clara poli.
Hæc lux alma quater ſenis natalibus Idus
Septembris reparat: tempora læta quidem,
Pag. 31. Atque mihi certe niveo ſignanda lapillo,
Officii ut videar commeminiſſe mei.
Sic mihi Neſtoreos concedat Juppiter annos,
Et det tranquilla proſperitate frui.
Deliciis nec enim ſtatuo hîc extendere vitam,
Otia vel rebus pigra fovere malis.
Hoc tantum cupio, ſtudiis prodeſſe politis,
Laudibus & patriæ creſcere certo meæ.
Nobilis illa fuit, ſed tantum hoc defuit unum,
Scriptores memores, poſteritatis amor.
Vos antiquarum rerum (mea cura) Britanni,
Sollicita excutitis qui monumenta fide,
Exſerite ô calamos, exempla oſtendite clara,
Patria ut eniteat, picta colore ſuo.

Ad Laur: Sparchfordum.

SI fortuna potens meis faveret
Votis, præmia pectore allubente
Donarem aurea: ſed mihi volenti
Hæc ſors invida quum neget, retortam
Oſtentans faciem, boni feres nunc
Parvum carmina munus iſta. Tantum
Effuſos numeros ſinit ſeverum
Hoc tempus dare, quos tuus benignus
Certe poſcit amor. Manet repoſtum
Namque imis penetralibus tenacis
Conſtantiſque animi, quibus beaſti
Me pridem officiis domi tuæ, quum
Smithum, delicias meas, venirem
Viſurus: poteram & lubenter illic
Tecum perpetuos dies manere.
Nymphis non Helicon ſacris videtur
Fons nunc gratior, illa quam tua iſtinc
Viſa eſt villa mihi, nitens ſerenum
Paſſim floribus & ſitu tam amœno.
Supplex comprecor ut tuis amicis
Serves, atque tibi valens (paratum
Pag. 32. Muſis hoſpitium) bonis ad annos
Illos centuplices: gravis nec unquam
Vitæ tædia ſentias amara
Mi Sparcforde, vel horridum ruentis
Fortunæ illius impetus feroces.

In

In effigiem Fortunæ navigantis.

NAvigat æquoreo Fortuna in gurgite picta,
Qualis Apellæis eſt Venus in tabulis.
Lubrica dat puppim lunatus corpora delphin,
Cœruleas ſulcans impete ventris aquas.
Dat tenuis ſyndon curvæ quoque vela carinæ,
Quam tenet in nivea ſplendida virgo manu.
Quatuor horriſono ſpirantes turbine venti
Diſtendunt pleno flamine vela ſimul.
I nunc, & dubites tecum, Fortuna proterva
Cur una nequeat ſede manere diu.

Ad Gulielmum, Gunteri filium.

HErculis æterni celebrant præconia vates,
Victor quod Cacum preſſerat ille trucem.
Cecropius famæ tulit inclyta præmia Theſeus,
Qui ſævum rigido contudit enſe Scynin.
Nec minor ipſius crudelem fama latronem
Quod Scyron ad Stygias miſerit ultor aquas.
Si tanta Alcidis debetur gloria facto,
Si tanta Ægiden gloria jure manet:
Quanta tuis merito accedent encomia factis,
Quo duce piratæ, victa caterva, jacent?
Quos neque Turcarum potuit convincere princeps,
Armiferiſve Rhodos inſula clara viris.
Quos neque vitiferæ potuerunt agmina Cretæ
Vincere, quos Veneti nec potuere duces.
Macte animo, & monſtris fac talibus æquora purges,
Guntere, armiſoni cura decuſque Dei.

Ad Thomam Voluesegum, Archiepiſcopum Iſurocanum. Pag. 33.

SIC tuus Henricus, regum qui gloria florens,
Perpetuo ſtudio te colat, ornet, amet:
Sic pia conjungat proceres concordia magnos,
Ut juſto belli fulmine Turca ruat:
Sic vaſtas operum tantorum denique moles
Abſolvas, ſummo templa dicata Deo.
Sis bonus ô! felixque mihi: tutela Camœnæ
Dicêris merito, præſidiumque meæ.

Ad Nicolaum Odouallum.

ODoualle, novem comes ſororum,
Doctas pectore litteras benigno
Qui totus deamas, ſiniſtra plane
Mœſtus ſidera nunc vocare poſſum,
Quæ te tam niveum mihi ſodalem,
Quæ te tam veterem intimumque amicum

Fatò non placido mihi abſtulere,
Tranſlatum ad rigidos quidem Brigantes,
Quo vix crediderim migrâſſe Muſas.
Nam Mavors ibi regnat, ac cruentos
Exercet gladios, premens ſubinde
Scottos, & valida manu Britannos.
Quid Muſis modo Marte cum furenti?
At ſi fata negant, tuos penates
Ut dulces repetas, precor diſerto
Te Septentrio barbarus patrono
Linguis floreat undecunque doctis.

In naumachiam, à Gulielmo Guntero in mari Gallico commiſſam.

FUlmineo hoſtilem premeret quum Marte carinam
Gunterus, tumido victor in orbe potens,
Occuluit pater Oceanus ſua cana timore
Tempora, qua vitrei gurgitis ima latent,
Pag. 34. Cœruleiſque ſuum caput ocyus abdidit undis
Neptunus, ſalſæ rex ſtupefactus aquæ.
Qui ferrugineos alga præcingere crines
Aſſolet, attonitus Glaucus in antra ruit.
Quique capiſtrati delphini curva Palæmon
Terga premit, ſcopulis condidit ora cavis.
Nec minus horriſono Triton qui perſonat ære,
Merſit præcipiti corpora vaſta fuga.
Omnes nam tonitru pavefacti, & fulmine multo
Tormentorum, animos vix habuere ſuos.
Iratumque Jovem è cœlo veniſſe putabant,
Ut fratrem è refluis pelleret ultor aquis.
At quum depoſito lætum Pæana furore,
Victor Iô ingeminans, concinuiſſet Iô;
Et ſpoliis captis, hoſtili & nave refracta,
Magnanimum felix exhibuiſſet opus;
Æquoreus ſenſim princeps caput extulit undis,
Lumine colluſtrans ſpumea regna vago.
Qui poſtquam chari cognoverat hoſpitis ora
Gunteri, eminuit totus ab amne Deus:
Conchiſonumque ſuum ex undis Tritona vocavit,
Ut caneret forti prœlia facta manu.
Ille patris properans audita voce, marinis
Undis exſiliit, claſſica bella canens.
Tum virides toto vidiſſes æquore Nymphas,
Doridaque in numerum diſpoſuiſſe pedes.
Quarum & ad exemplar, tunc turba Britanna recurvo
Littore gaudebat ducere tota choros.
Atque revertentem lætis complectitur ulnis
Victorem tantum, præſidiumque maris.

Ad Joannem Barretum Juriſperitum.

SIC tua Budæi divina volumina magni
Sæpe manus verſet, verſet & Alceati.
Sic tua ſollicitos facundia rara clientes
Sublevet, & medio ſtet tua cauſſa foro.
Perlege quæſo meas, Barrete, Epigrammata nugas, Pag. 35.
Cenſorem quoniam te ſtatuere ſuum.

Ad Briennm Tuccam, equitem.

MAgnus Alexander fertur præclara poëtis
Grandiſonis larga dona dediſſe manu:
Sed nec Tucca tulit meus ulla minora, Philippos
Qui totidem, quot nos carmina læta dedit.
Pierides tanto patrono aſſurgite veſtro,
Æquat Alexandrum munere Tucca ſuo.

Ad D. Quietem.

SAlve læta Quies, veniſti ſidere fauſto
Ut vatem inviſas Dia ſerena tuum?
Te rogo per Phœbum mihi dicas perque ſorores,
Tam longæ fuerit quæ tibi cauſſa moræ.
An te detinuit vates Hieronymus, an te
Heſſus, an Urſinus, Borboniuſve meus?
Doctorum certe quiſquis fuit ille virorum,
Felicem multis credo fuiſſe modis.
Ergo velis mecum longos habitare per annos,
Et mea Muſa tuum nomen ad aſtra feret.

Ad Arturium Arcium, nobiliſſ. Eqnitem.

VEnit fama mihi frequens ad aures,
Quæ te magniloquo ore prædicabat
Doctrinæ eximium politioris
Cultorem, obtigerat mihi priuſquam
Tecum notitia ulla luculenta:
Quam me confiteor bono meo amplo
Arci hîc omnibus erudite veram
Inveniſſe modis. Memor ſerenæ
Frontis, qua me ita candidus beâſti
Vel tum quum Domino tuo meoque
Læta porrigerem manu Libellum:
Ut certe mihi viſus inde fautor
Virtutis celeberrimus venuſtæ.
Quare nunc calamo tibi volucri
Nactus temporis otium quieti, Pag. 36.
Has tranſmittere litteris parabam
Crates, ne beneficium putares
Ingrato, immemorive contuliſſe.

Ad Muſas, ut Mariam, Henr. Oct. filiam, inviſant.

FAuſtis nunc avibus novem ſorores
 Sumptis organulis decenter ite
Ad divam Mariam, decus Britanni
Rarum Trojugenæ: bonas colit quæ
Multum pectore litteras benigno:
Late & conſpicuis nitet per orbem
Quæ virtutibus optimis ſerena.
Recta pergite, cura noſtra, Nymphæ
Ad Nympham faciles, & ora læta
Lætæ ſolvite vocibus canoris.

Ad Mellitum.

DIgnus es hoc dulci Melliti nomine, ſic ſunt,
 Quæ ſcribis, quovis mellea melle magis.

Ad Rodolphum Boureum.

DUM certas animo creſcentem ornare poëtam,
 Candidulo nectens florida ſerta mihi,
Munera pro tenui fortuna maxima præbes,
 Ut doceas Muſis quæ tribuenda bonis.
Talibus officiis ego motus, arundine ſumpta
 Imparibus cupio nectere verba ſonis.
Sed dare jam numeros paucos tibi, docte Rodolphe,
 Eſt aquulam vaſtis fundere gurgitibus.

In effigiem Nymphæ.

EXercet digitos Veneta teſtudine Nympha,
 Puniceus radius cujus in ore nitet.
Pag. 37. Aurea & hanc gracilem commendat corpore veſtis,
 Ac lepidum cingens pluma ſuperba caput.
Cetera quid narrem? narrabo pingere Apellis
 Artifices talem vix potuiſſe manus.

Ad Richardum Tomionem.

AUT me deſtituet Clarius, Clariique ſorores,
 Aut, Tomio, in noſtro carmine primus eris.
Nam quamvis ſolido multos complectar amore,
 Pectoris ipſe tamen maxima cura mei.
Nota ſatis cauſſa eſt, (nec enim manifeſta negabo)
 Me quoniam ſumme diligis atque colis.
O! mihi ſi linguæ centum ſint, oraque centum,
 Creſceret in laudes tunc mea Muſa tuas.
Deſtituor: tenuis certe facundia noſtra:
 Quanta tamen quanta eſt, ſerviet illa tibi.

Gratulatio in redltum Thomæ Lupſeti.

VEniſti incolumis jam mihi reddite
 Lupſete? & Venetûm linquere floridos

Vis

Vis campos, ſtudiis mote Britannicis,
Quæ ſic auxilium concupiunt tuum?
Veniſti ut veteres ſoſpes amiculos
Nunc tandem recolas? ô! niveam mihi
Lucem, quæ potuit te modo reddere
Optatum toties ſollicita prece.
Hæc feſtis radians frondibus eſt dies,
Et ſertis mihi ſignanda recentibus:
Hæc votiva dies, hæc mihi calculo
Ornanda eſt niveo: quæ ſimul expulit
Curas è tremulo pectore lugubreis,
Et te delicium reddit amabile.
Non certe lyrico lauriger ille erat
Flacco Virgilius gratior, Atticis
Poſt longum rediens tempus ab intimis,
Quam Lupſete mihi tu modo reddite:
Quem longum cupiens cernere ſæpius
Laſſabam Superos vocibus aſperis. Pag. 38.

Poſteritatis amor dubius.

POſteritatis amor mihi perblanditur, & ultro
Promittit libris ſecula multa meis.
At non tam facile eſt oculato imponere, noſco
Quam non ſim tali dignus honore frui.
Græcia magniloquos vates deſiderat ipſa,
Roma ſuos etiam diſperiiſſe dolet.
Exemplis quum ſim claris edoctus ab iſtis,
Quî ſperem Muſas vivere poſſe meas?
Certe mî ſat erit præſenti ſcribere ſeclo,
Auribus & patriæ complacuiſſe meæ.

Ad Carolum Blondum, Guil. Blondi filium.

PArvum candidule en tibi libellum
Dono Carole mittimus, quem Homero
Magno Theſpiadum ſacer ſororum
Ut vero tribuit chorus parenti.
Tu munus ſpecie licet puſillum
Ne ſpernas tamen. Indicus lapillus
Sæpe eſt vel Pariis prior columnis.
Ne ſpernas Latiæ lyræ moventem
Græcum ſtamina ſuaviora Homerum.
Nam Muſa illecebras habet Latina,
Quæ ſæpe Aonios tenent poëtas.

Epithalamium Jo. Clementis medici, & Margaretæ.

MUſæ purpureis novem revinctæ
Sertis, nunc Helicone cur relicto

Huc

Huc tendant, lepidos modos canentes;
Cur junctis manibus levem choream
Tam præter ſolitum colant, venuſta
Pag. 39. Dic quæſo ſoror ô mihi Thalia.

Thalia.

HÆC lux, quæ roſea lampade panditur,
Clementi niveam jungit amiculam,
Et dat conjugii ſidere fauſtulo
Pulchri primitias ſacras.
Græcis litterulis vir nitet undique,
Conjunx eloquio prænitet Italo,
Hinc feſtus properat Pieridum chorus
Ut dulces decorent thoros.

Euphroſyne.

SPlendidam lucem celebremus ergo,
Sedula cura niveæ ſorores:
Ilitas dextris faculas tenentes
Sulphure vivo.
Virgines & nunc alacres amœnæ
Incolas Cyrrhæ comitemur almas,
Vocibus belle reſonis canentes
Carmina læta.

Aglaia.

HUC Hymenæe veni, crocea redimite tiara,
Et grato faveas ignibus ore novis.
Lucida felici veniat fax omine quæſo,
Aſſuetaſque preces dic Hymenæe tuas.
Candida nam docto Clementi jungitur uxor,
Margaris, inſigni virgo decore nitens.

Ad Brienum Tuccam, equitem.

TUcca tibi mitto chartacea munera vates,
Non eſt ſors Muſis amplior ulla meis.

Ad Andream Smythum.

QUid verbis referam jam tibi pluribus
Quam ſit res gravis (ah!) te ſine vivere?
Pag. 40. Cum quo ſæpe fui pectoris intima
Arcani ſolitus pandere, & ad lyram
Argutis reſonam dulcia vocibus
Felix aſſidue fingere carmina.
Cum quo ſum ſolitus prata nitentia
Gemmis viſere tam verſicoloribus.
Quod tantum niſi me pelleret invida
Per fluctus miſerum ſors male concitos,

Tecum

Tecum perpetuo vivere molliter
Quam lætus poteram! meque beatulum
Te ſemper ſocio credere candido!
Non auri ſtudium, vel ſacer ambitus,
Non quicquid gremio fertilius ſolum
Producit, ſolidam ſic alio mihi
Mentem diſtraheret, quin tibi jungerem
Me totum facili. At nunc prohibet mea
Quum me ſors miſerum longius aſpera,
Te præſente frui, judico proximum,
Crebris litterulis damna rependere.
Sic præſens animus me comitem tibi
Abſenti niveo junget amiculo.

Laus Roſæ, à comparatione.

LEntula coniferæ quantum viburna cupreſſi
 Vincunt, & ſalicem vincit oliva ferax:
Degeneres fructus, acida, & ſylveſtria poma,
 Punica ut evincunt mala decore ſuo:
Quantum vere novo ſuperat formoſior hortus
 Herbifera montes fertilitate rudes:
Tantum crediderim cunctos ſuperare nitore
 Flores puniceam (Cyprica dona) roſam.

Ad Briennum Tuccam.

TU mihi, tu fulvum magni das pignus amoris
 Aurum munifica, ſplendide Tucca, manu.
En ego pauca tibi parca do carmina dextra,
 Sic me pro magnis parva dediſſe putes.
Quod mihi Tucca dabas nuper, jam fugit & aurum, Pag. 41.
 Tam bene non loculus quam caput ipſe tenet.
Sit ſors fauſta meæ Muſæ, tua, candide Tucca,
 Aurea carminibus vicero dona meis.

Ad Jo. Clericum, Epiſ. Badunicum.

CLerice, facundos inter numerande patronos,
 Qui jus Cæſareum & Pontificale colunt:
Te mea Muſa ſtudet modulis laudare canoris,
 Sit quamvis impar laudibus illa tuis.
Sat ſcio Parrhiſios tua dicere facta ſolere,
 Et tua Romano gloria nota foro.
Nec te ſanctarum ſtudioſa Bononia legum
 Deſinit emeritis irradiare notis.
Quid referam, quibus ipſe modis utranque Minervam
 Exornes? doctos qua ratione viros?
Pontifices claros Badunum reddidit olim,
 Urbem nunc claram clarior ipſe facis.

Diligat

Diligat illa ſuum paſtorem, paſtor & urbem,
Ingenii dotes ut mea Muſa tai.

Ad R. Craifordum.

DUM me Sequanicus chorus benigne,
Craiforde, illecebris tenet quibuſdam
Linguarum, & ſolidæ eruditionis,
Tu vel totus obambulas beatus
Aulæ inter celebres viros Britannæ,
Et vultu frueris ſereniori
Ter felix Domini tui meique.
Quam non ipſe tamen tibi ſecundam
Fortunam invideo: mihi viciſſim
Nunc in re tenui artium bonarum
Non plane tenues macroſve fructus
Contingat modo ſtrenue parare,
Autiquam ac nitidam eloquentiamque
Inſtaurare, meo favente Phœbo.

Pag. 42.

Ad Cygnum de Thoma Linacro.

TE ſæpe audivi quærentem Græca Latine
Cujus adoptaret Pieris ore loqui.
Certior ut fieres ſuper hac re, nuper adibam
Plectrigerum Phœbum, Theſpiadaſque Deas.
Ipſe mihi Phœbus Linacrum, Linacrumque ſorores,
Totaque Caſtalii turba diſerta chori
Dixerunt uno conſenſu, verba Latina
Eſſe illum vellent cujus in ore loqui.

Laus Borbonii Vandoperani.

GAllia Borbonium celebrat facunda poëtam,
Cujus nectareum ſpirat ab ore melos.
Non ſum Borbonio par verſibus, attamen olim
Cantabit Muſas terra Britanna meas.

Solſequium.

SUrgeret Eôo nitidus quum Phœbus ab orbe,
Surrexi, vultus exſeruique meos.
Occiduas ſed quum feſſus pertingeret undas,
Velavi rutilis ora venuſta comis.
Solus amatores inter mihi perplacet omnes
Phœbus, Iô cœli deliciumque ſoli.
Hinc ego demonſtror digito formoſa per hortos,
Nomine vulgari Solſequiumque vocor.

Ad Muſas, ut Henricum octavum concelebrent.

MUſæ dicite Iô & Iô nunc dicite Muſæ,
Tempora Peſtanis cingite feſta roſis.

Totius

Totius Henricus rex illuſtriſſimus orbis,
Pectore ter niveo nos colit, ornat, amat.
Nunc licet ô tali, tanto ac ſub principe nobis
Lumina Sequanicæ viſere pulchra ſcholæ.
Nunc licet Italiam nobis luſtrare diſertam,
Condire & Græco verba Latina ſale.
Quæ veſtro dabitis regi, veſtroque patrono, Pag. 43.
Dicite, pro tali pectore dona mihi?
Quæ? niſi dulciflui notiſſima munera vatis,
Munera per longos non moritura dies.

In librum Th. Linacri de emendata ſtructura.

NON Palamedæis opus impalleſcere chartis,
Nec Diomedæis invigilare libris.
Talia nam peperit Linacer monumenta politus,
Longa dies rerum qualia nulla dedit.
Hoc facile evincam ſub quovis judice recto,
Dulcia præripuit præmia Grammaticis.
Quicquid ab antiquis ſelegit & ipſe Latinis,
Seu Græcis, recitat fertilitate ſua.
Illeque cornicum tentabit figere ocellos,
Edere qui tentat ſcripta polita magis.

Aliud carmen, de eodem Libro.

VIrgineam, docti juvenes, celebrare catervam
Quid juvat, aut nitidas Bellerophontis aquas?
Quidve Helicona ſacrum juvat, aut Permeſſidos amnes?
Laurigero Cyrrhæ quid loca feſta Deo?
Huc potius lætis concurrite paſſibus omnes,
Fingite victuris ora tenella libris.
Somnia Parnaſſi valeant, Bœoticaque arva:
Nunc Linacer nobis omnibus unus erit.

Ad Richardum Guntherum.

PUrpurei ambroſios veris nova ſemina flores
Tu mihi decerpens, munera grata paras.
Sæpius hoc cures, quo certe nomine, multo
Ingenium invenies mitius eſſe meum.

Ad Calliopen, de Jo. Claimundo.

TE nunc, Calliope, colit politus
Claimundus facilis, novem ſororum
Cui fert tot niveos chorus lapillos.
Exornat quoque te frequenter ille Pag. 44.
Largo munere & ore perbenigno.
Quare, Calliope, lyra reſumpta
Cures officium tuum viciſſim,
Nomen Caſtalii ferens ad aſtra
Claimundi aurea laudibus canoris.

Ad Richardum Hirtium.

LUmen Caſtalii chori ſerenum
Hirti qui decoras tuo Britannos
Doctos ingenio illo amœniori,
Currenti calamo jubet notatos
Hos me jam numeros Camœna dulcis
Ad te mittere, cujus os replerunt
Hyblææ ambroſio cibo volucres.
Nam quum nectareis Latina verba
E labris fluitant tuis renata,
Tum plane videor mihi videre
Facundi Ciceronis illa ſecla.
Et quum mellifluos modos poëta
Felix aggrederis favente Muſa
Bella ſcribere, tum meas fluenti
Vena has auricolas ſtyloque mulces.
Plures dicere nunc Camœna verſus
Noli: nam dabis Hirtio canenti
Noſtro carmina, ut undulam tumenti
Infuſam pelago, & minuta ligna
Denſis robore ſaltibus vetuſto.

In pictam Occaſionis effigiem.

QUiſquis in argutis tabulis te, Occaſio, pinxit,
   Seu notus Coæ gentis alumnus erat,
Seu multum toto cantatus Zeuxis in orbe,
   Naturam penitus ſentiit ille tuam.
Namque dedit fronti molleis geſtare capillos,
   Occipiti prorſus crine vacante tuo.
Pag. 45. Fortunam arripiant præſentem: Occaſio frontem
   Avertens, iterum non capienda, fugit.

Collatio Budæi & Cuthoberti Dunoſtalli.

QUA te noſtra canet, Dunſtalle, Britannia laude?
   An qua Budæum Gallia docta ſuum?
Candidus ille ſtudet Græcam celebrare Minervam,
   Græcorum celebras tu monumenta patrum.
Ille colit veteres intento pectore leges,
   Sunt ſtudii leges cura diſerta tui.
Ille rudes aſſis docuit cognoſcere partes,
   Tu numeros primus verba Latina loqui.
Gallia, cauſidicum tecum dignare Britannum
   Conferri, niveis dignus uterque notis.

In mortem Hyppolyti crudeliſſime interfecti.

HIppolytus quondam ſuccinctæ cura Dianæ,
   Occidit, à ſævis dilaceratus equis.

Noſter

Noſter at Hippolytus periit, (quid non furor audet ?)
Transfoſſus gladio pectora tincta fero.
Integer ille fuit liquidas revocatus in auras
Numine felici, Delia caſta, tuo.
Hic melioris erat vitæ revocatus in auras,
Mortis & auctorem pœna ſecuta fuit.
Nam miſere periit ſerpentis fulmine diro,
Spectat ſanguineos exitus iſte viros.
Parcite mortales, ſcelerato parcite ferro :
Tangunt ultores impia facta Deos.

De Zephyro & Cygno.

MIratur Zephyrus meus canori
Cygni mellifluum ſilere carmen ?
Aſpiret Zephyrus, modis canora
Cygnus dulciſonis reſolvet ora.

Ad Sequanam fluvium. Pag. 46.

SEquana vitiferis crinem redimite corollis,
Gallica qui vitreo gurgite prata rigas :
Tu noſtro præſtas ſolamen dulce labori,
Et tetricum miſces luſibus uſque ſophos.
Namque tuis ripis quum lentis paſſibus erro,
Flora quidem nares paſcit odora meas.
Atque oculos eadem pictarum lumine rerum
Detinet inſignis, vel ſine fine, Dea.
Nominis illa tui cultrix, vicinaque felix
Hoſpitibuſque tuis officioſa favet.
Tu quoque, quum ſalicis requieſco feſſus in umbra,
Perſtrepis arguto murmure, Somne Veni.
Audiit hæc Zephyrus genialis, flatque ſecundo
Intentus ſtrepitu, ventilat atque ſalax.
Inſuper illimi natito quum flumine nudus,
Lympha tua eſt votis candida tota meis.
Fac mihi, fac ſemper te talem, Sequana, præſtes,
Et recinet numen Muſa Britanna tuum.

Ad Grantanam Academiam, ut Jo. Redmanum celebret.

SI vis te facilem mihi nunc oſtendere, Granta,
Et vatem officio demeruiſſe pium :
Quæ peto juſta, mea præſtabis candida cauſſa,
Ni cauſſa mavis gratior eſſe tua.
Nominis en tuus eſt noſtri ſtudioſus alumnus
Redmannus, lingua doctus utraque probe.
Hunc famæ ſtudeo modo conſecrare perenni,
Sed mea vix poterit Muſula tanta dare.

Tu bene magna potes præſtare, ſoleſque diſertis
Diſcipulis ſemper grata favere tuis.
Ergo bonas quoniam puris è fontibus hauſit
Artes, Cecropii quot docuere patres,
Effice fama mei Redmanni ut floreat, utque
Lethæas nunquam mortua guſtet aquas.

Pag. 47. *In frontiſpicio libelli.*

INtra laurigeros liber penates
Henrici modo principis ſereni:
Intra, & pellito ruſticum pudorem.
Te rex accipiet manu benigna,
Notus Pegaſidum comes, canentiſque
Argutus Clarii piuſque cultor.

Ad Thomam Viatum, Equitem clariſſ:

DUdlegus patrias ſuum hinc in oras
Ornaturus iter, monebat ut te,
Et notum & veterem mihi ſodalem,
Impertirem aliqua memor ſalute.
Feci quod voluit, lubenſque certe.
Illum nam ſtudiis tuis ſciebam
Vinclis mirifici quibuſdam amoris
Conjunctum: ac etiam addo litterarum
Fautorem & niveum quidem mearum.
Tu nunc fac animum rogo, Viate,
Noſtrum non Veneres ſtyli fluentis
Expendas propius nitentiores.
Quas ſic Caſtaliæ tibi puellæ
Conſenſu facili ſimul dederunt,
Ut vel montibus Aönis in ipſis
Te natum chorus æſtimet virorum
Doctorum niveus fuiſſe plane.
Tu nunc officium vides amici
Qualecunque tui, proba & valeto.

Ad Briennum Tuccam Equitem.

MOS erat antiquis Jani celebrare Calendas
Strenis, quem ritum ſecula noſtra probant.
Hinc eſt, quod mittam munus tibi, ſplendide Tucca,
Officii ut videar commeminiſſe mei.
Quod tibi dant alii gemmas, ſat ſcimus, & aurum:
Convenit ut magnis mittere magna viris.
Pag. 48. Pauca ego, at illa libens, antiqua numiſmata mitto,
Exiguæ ſortis munera parva meæ.
Ille tamen qui quanta poteſt dat, maxima certe
Non auro aut gemmis inferiora dedit.

Ad Janum Laſcarim.

NOſtrorum unice temporum polite
Phœnix Laſcari, qui tuis Athenas
Muſis Cecropias nitere totum
Phœbi judicio facis per orbem:
Jam longum mea geſtiit Camœna
Longum intrare aliqua tuos penates,
Et præſens oculis ſuis videre
Præſentes numero novem ſorores
Cum cantato Helicone, cumque feſtis
Parnaſſi Clario jugis favente.
Quæ tu ſi nivea benignitate
Commonſtraveris, illa ſe putabit
Multis & merito modis beatam.

Ad Gulielmum Guntherum.

HOrrida præſignis victor Gunthere ſolebas
Bella ſequi, & magnos enſe ferire duces.
Poſt domitos Turcas, poſt Gallica prœlia, tandem
Te poſt naumachiam nunc habet alma quies.
Fixiſti galeam criſtatam vertice plumis,
Emeritus poſtem miles ad Herculeum.
Pro niveis tantum caſtris, pro puppibus altis,
Conjuge cum chara, civica tecta colis.
Spirat Apellæa quorum penetralibus arte
Principis Henrici lucida imago tui.

Ad S. Gardinerum.

ARgutos reſonæ modos Camœnæ
Gardinere tibi meæ dicatos
Facunde accipe dextera benigna.
Certat quandoquidem nitentioreis
Virtutes animi tui probare
Paucis hendecaſyllabis libenter. Pag. 49.
Tu certe innumeris locis ad illum
Leges vel veterem labore grato
Splendorem revocas, docens vieta
Tot gloſſemata (opus recentiorum
Scriptorum) ingeniis bonis obeſſe.
Hinc monſtras, Cicero ut, parens Latini
Sermonis, veterum recepta jura
Orando inſinuet, polita lingua &
Ut cauſſas placide ſtatim ſerenet.
Tu Plauti quoque fabulas poëtæ
Antiqui lepidas quidem & venuſtas
Illas, conſpicuo decore quodam

Felix

Felix actor & eloquens, vel uſque
Ad miracula, nunc ſuis theatris
Pulchre reſtituis, niteſque facto.
Miles lumina glorioſus ille
Sic certe mea capta detinebat,
Ut dum vixero, ſemper actionem
Illam vel memori ſinu recondam.
Partes præſtitit Hancuinus amplas,
Achinus quoque tunc ſuæ decorum
Perſonæ exhibuit: ſed unus ille
Fabrilegus erat puellus, inſtar
Multorum lepidus, venuſtus, ardens,
Cujus gloria creſcet undecunque.
Tu nunc denique juris utriuſque
Conſultiſſimus hoc agis, prius quod
(Quantum intelligo) præſtitere nulli,
Nempe ut cauſidicus ſacræ patronus
Interpres vigeat ſcholæ beatus:
Inſtrumenti etiam vetuſtioris
Et myſteria magna dehinc novelli
Tractet judicio valens ſecundo.
Hæc Fortuna videns manu expedita
Famæ ducet ovans gradus te ad altos,
Perducetque, tuum caput decenter
Donec præniteat mitra bicorni.

Pag. 50. *Ad Leonardum Coxum.*

INclyta Sarmaticæ Cracovia gloria gentis
  Virtutes novit, Coxe diſerte, tuas.
Novit & eloquii phœnix utriuſque Melancthon,
  Quam te Phœbus amet, Pieriuſque chorus,
Praga tuas cecinit, cecinitque Lutetia laudes,
  Urbs erga doctos officioſa viros.
Talia quum conſtent, genetrix tua propria debet
  Anglia te ſimili concelebrare modo.
Et faciet, nam me cantantem nuper adorta,
  Hoc ipſum juſſit ſignificare tibi.

Ad Roſetum Gallum poëtam.

CLarum Threicii, Roſete, vatis
  Plectrum cui faciles dedere Muſæ,
Quod ſæpe Armenias tigres ſonoro
Mulcet carmine, montibuſque quercus
Deducit rigidas, & alta (mirum)
Siſtit flumina, paullulum Camœnas
Ponas quæſo tuas ſeveriores,
Atque adſis tenues modos canenti

Lelando, ſolita ſerenitate
Frontis: ſic titulos tuos ſonabit
Poſt hac grandiloquis tubis, ſecreta
Ruptus viſcera Delphico furore.

Ad Philippum.

TErga premis Scythici quoties violenta caballi,
  Nomina de factis vera, Philippe, probas.

Ad Antonium Barkerum.

ANtoni, veteres qui noſtros inter amicos
  Jure tuo loca non inferiora tenes,
Si potes à ſtudiis tetricæ ceſſare Minervæ,
  Paullulum ad has nugas lumina flecte meas.
Non facile hîc credas quantum, Barkere polite,
  Judicio tribuat noſtra Thalia tuo:
Ergo adſis, chartas parvi & tranſcurre libelli,
  Qui Muſæ ſervat pignora chara meæ.

Ad Borbonium Vandoperanum. Pag. 51.

VAndoperane, mei cenſor tu carminis eſto,
  Quam vellem Nugis proximus eſſe tuis.

Filiæ Thomæ Mori. Charitæa corona.

TRES numero Charites Græci finxere poëtæ,
  Æmula quas toties carmine Roma ſonat.
Hactenus at nunquam res eſt hæc credita vera,
  Ut neque de Muſis fabula vana novem.
Nos tamen intrantes facundi limina Mori,
  Attoniti Charites tres novitate rei
Vidimus. Et quid enim eſt oculis (rogo) certius? Ergo
  Accipiat plenam fabula priſca fidem.

Ad Sereniſſ: Mariam, Reg: F.

CLarum virgineæ decus cohortis
Quæ nubes patriæ tenebricoſas
Virtutis facibus tuæ ſerenas:
En tectos Senecæ nitenti in horto
Flores attulimus ſuäviores,
Quam quos purpurei ferunt roſeta
Peſti. Nam hi perituro odore paucas
Poſt horas bifores fovent latebras
Naſi. Illi autem animi ſacros receſſus
Quam longum Ambroſio fovent odore.

Ad Nicolaum Uilſonum.

IRatas habeam novem ſorores
Cum toto Clarii choro canente,
Si quicquam acciderit mihi petenti

Gratum

Gratum litterulis magis venuſtis,
Quas nuper mihi reddidit diſertus
Lupſetus, ſolidum Britannicarum
Muſarum decus, addita tuo vel
Multa nomine candido ſalute.
Unde eſſe officium meum putavi
Ad te ſcribere litteras viciſſim,
Et candorem animi parem referre;
Pag. 52. Non autem ſimilem ſtyli nitorem.
Nam hoc præſtare quibus modis, rogo te,
Poſſim? pene reliqueris locum tu
Quum nullum Veneri elegantiori.
Sed tandem quid ego hæc tibi modeſto,
Qui præconia negligis faventis
Linguæ? Rectius obſecrem, erudite
Uilſone, ut veteri colas amore
Me, qui ſuſpicio tui nitenteis
Virtutes animi, perenne lumen,
Ut, quum occaſio fulſerit ſerena,
Commendes Domino tuo meoque.

Ad Ambroſium.

COnvenit Ambroſii pulchre tibi nomen amœnum:
Moribus es dulci dulcior ambroſia.

Inſtauratio Britannicæ antiquitatis.

QUantum Rhenano debet Germania docto,
Tantum debebit terra Britanna mihi.
Ille ſuæ gentis ritus & nomina priſca
Æſtivo fecit lucidiora die.
Ipſe antiquarum rerum quoque magnus amator,
Ornabo patriæ lumina clara meæ.
Quæ quum prodierint niveis inſcripta tabellis,
Teſtes tum noſtræ ſedulitatis erunt.

Ad Muſam, de Henr: 8. Rege Angl:

SI tu poſt cineres meos ſecundo
Fato vixeris, inter & Latinas
Muſas ſi poteris locum tenere,
Fac ut præſidium tuum meumque,
Fac ut dulce decus tuum meumque
Henricum, patriæ patrem ſupremum,
Doctorum reſonet chorus diſertus.

Ad Carolum Blondum, juvenem nobilem.

TEmpus noſtra ſuum Camœna nacta
Fuſum mollibus otiis amico
Pag. 53. Me tali alloquitur ſono decora:

" Plenas

" Plenas aggredere inclyti puelli
" Laudes carmine Caroli inſonare.
" Namque is Gorgoneos colit beato
" Torrentes ſtudio, comes ſororum
" Doctarum ſolitus, leveis choreas
" Quum alti in vertice germinante ducunt
" Parnaſſi, ſua floreis revinctæ
" Sertis tempora more perdecente :
" Pro quo nunc ſtudio novem puellæ
" Apta hæc munera Blondulo puello
" Conſenſu unanimi quidem dedere,
" Linguæ perpetuum Atticæ lepôrem,
" Linguæ & delicias meras Latinæ."
Parendum monitis, Camœna, honeſtis,
Bis pulchrum reputo tuam Minervam
Inſignem numeris meis probare.

Ad Rogerum Aſchamum.

ASchame litterulas tam belle pingis, ut ipſa
Græcia te ſcribam pervelit eſſe ſuum :
Ut velit eſſe ſuum, rerum caput, inclyta Roma,
Quamvis Italicos ſcribere docta modos.
Sed calamos cur certo tuos attollere vates
Carmine : ſit virtus quum tua nota ſatis ?

Ad Robertum Seuerum.

DUM tu declamas Grantæ, verſaſque beatus
Auſoniæ facili tot monumenta manu :
Græcorumque omnem luſtras ſtudioſior orbem,
Bellerophontæis fontibus ora rigans :
Ipſe tuus, vetus ipſe tuus Lelandus amicus
Fato felici Gallica regna colo.
Hîc tibi ſi curæ eſt, quid agam, cognoſcere, tandem
Accipe, ſed breviter facta relata mihi.
Condo & compono quæ mox depromere poſſim,
Ut reſono Flacci carmine Muſa canat.
Præterea veterum multa exemplaria quæro, Pag. 54.
Exploro, craſſis eruo & è tenebris.
Ecce vides noſtræ rationem (& certius) omnem
Vitæ hîc tranſactæ : docte Seuere vale.

Ad Valerium Martialem.

EGregii vates ſcripſere Epigrammata multi,
Quæ canit in toto doctior orbe chorus.
Judicio noſtro ſed vivum ſolus acumen
Vates tu ſemper Bilbilitane refers.
Materiam Morus ſi pertractaſſet eandem,
Certaſſet Muſis æmula Muſa tuis.

Ille quidem tantum voluit, parvoque labore,
  Monſtrare ingenii lucida ſigna ſui.
Tu vaſtum pelagus penetrâſti: divide laudes,
  Gloria ſic famæ creſcet utrique ſua.

Ad Deſiderium Eraſmum Roterodamum.

SI vis Caſtalio choro placere,
I nunc, I mea ſed gradu citato.
Dulcis Pieri, gentis ad nitentes
Agros Helveticæ, recurvus undis
Qua Rhenus tumidis volat per arces
Defluxu Baſilæias amœno.
Illic invenies diſertum Eraſmum,
Inſigne eloquii decus Latini,
Pulſantem querulo lyræ canoros
Nervos pollice; ſubtimentibus cum
Muſis, tum Clario: inclytos honores
Ne mons verticibus ſacer duobus
Perdat, ne titulos ſuos Cytheron,
Et dent Teutonico locum poëtæ.
Cui ſi Pieri plurimam ſalutem
Noſtro nomine dixeris, ſtatim ulnis
Te amplexabitur obviis benignus.

Pag. 55. *Ad Muſas, de Guilielmo Blondo, Barone Montjoio.*

MUſæ, ſi Domino placere noſtro
Et rem ter facere hîc quaterque gratam
Læto pectore concupiſcitis: nunc
Tandem oſtendite vos meo obſequentes
Blondo, qui patriæ eruditionem
Felix aſſeruit politiorem:
Dum totus ſtudiis dicatus ipſe,
Et virtutis amator eminentis,
Exempli ſpecimen tulit perenne.
Mæcenatis erat loco probati,
Cujus ſedulo gloriam ſecutus
Doctos muneribus beavit omnes
Amplis, atque Scholæ Lutetianæ
Cultor conſpicuus, frequens, diſertus.
Imprimis ſibi comparavit illum
Torrentem eloquii, ſodalem Eraſmum:
Crevit fructus & inde luculentus,
Ac Deſiderius novis adauctus
(Blondo munifico faventa) amicis
Diteſcit: niveus patronus unde
Commendatus ad aſtra celſa ſcandit,
Et facti pretium accipit ſupremum,

Quod

Quod nunquam morietur : enitebunt
Dum libri radiis ſuis politi.

In laudem ætitis.

SÆpe ſub exiguo virtus latet alta lapillo,
  Judicio ætites omnibus eſſe proteſt.
Ipſe aderam in mediis paritura doloribus, eheu !
  Quum clamaret, " opem fer Dea caſta mihi" :
Cujus ſollicita tactus pietate maritus,
  Ventriculo ætiten admovet ille manu.
Vix lapis attigerat gremium, mox vagiit infans,
  Exſiliitque, ferens parvulus ora patris.
O qualis Rector, ſubjectos numine magno Pag. 56.
  Qui lapides noſtris uſibus eſſe jubet !

Ad Jo. Chæredamum.

MUltum magnificis diſerte verbis
  Paſſim Chæredame, & lubenter effers
Lelandi tenues tui Camœnas :
Qui nunc aggreditur tuas viciſſim,
Spirantes tragicum oppido cothurnum,
Impar ter gracili ſonare avena.
Forſan ſurgere ad altiora poſthac
Arguto poterit favente Phœbo :
Et claram æquoreis tuam Britannis
Famam Mæonia tuba referre.

Horti Guilielmi Guntheri, hyeme vernantes.

NUNC biferi ſileant laudare roſaria Peſti,
  Hortos nec jactet regia Roma ſuos.
Vidimus æquoreis hortum florere Britannis,
  Quum premeret gelido frigore Janus agros.
Purpureas violas, ferrugineumque hyacinthum,
  Luteolam caltham, Cecropiumque thymum,
Hinc Clyties florem mutatæ vidimus almum,
  Et Paphiæ ſuaveis, dona venuſta, roſas.
Atque alios, quorum mihi dicere nomina longum :
  Vivite fœcundi jugera picta ſoli.

In Borbonii laudem.

EST mihi Borbonius merito decorandus honore,
  Qui valet ingenio, qui viget eloquio.
Cedite nunc Muſæ (Pympleia turba) canoræ,
  Et tu cum reſona cantor Apollo lyra.
Ite alio Veneres, Charites, Suadela, lepoſque,
  Nil moror applauſus, veſtra nec eulogia.
Forſitan ingratus dicar, contemptor & idem
  Quiſquis erit doctus, Phœbus & ille mihi

Pag. 57. Talem ego delectum facio: meus ergo diſertus
Borbonius noſtro carmine clarus erit.

Inſignia regis Henrici Octavi.

LIlia magnanimis conjuncta leonibus alma,
Regis ab Henrici numine lumen habent.

Inſignia Eadueardi principis.

AUrea ter geminis ornata coronula plumis,
Sidereo Eduardi vertice celſa nitet.

Ad Cygnum, de Joanne Maſono, Equ.

CYgne, decus montis Pymplæi, quæris amore
Maſonum quali proſequar ipſe meum.
Illud quandoquidem ſtudio tu poſcis amico,
Accipe ſyncera verba relata fide:
Tali Maſonum fidum complector amore,
Qualem nulla tibi dicere lingua poteſt.

Eduardo principi Cambriæ illuſtriſſimo, Duci Coriniæ, & Comiti Palatino.

EST mea Muſa tuo vel devinctiſſima patri,
Cujus præcingit feſta corona caput.
Omnibus ergo modis ſtudet invigilatque modeſtis
Te talem ac tantum demeruiſſe ſibi.
Ut deſint vires, animo tamen ardet amico
Eximias dotes concelebrare tuas.
Præbuit exemplum nuper, cecinitque canoro
Natalem illa tuum carmine læta diem.
Prodiit in lucem tum qualiſcunque libellus,
A doctis legitur, judiciumque ſubit.
Non majeſtatem potuit conferre Maronis,
Naſonis fontes ſed nec adire ſacros.
Candida ſollicite, potuit quod, præſtitit omne
Muſa per argutos officioſa modos.
Inque tua ditione frequens demonſtrat aperte
Antiquas urbes, flumina, caſtra, ſinus.
Pag. 58. Quorum nigrarant ingrata ſilentia famam,
Quæ prius emicuit, lumine clara ſuo.
Nec contenta bonis ſtudiis hanc addere metam,
Ad ſolitum felix Muſa recurrit opus.
En liber hic prodit referens Encomia lætus
Inclyta, Nobilibus dona parata viris.
Mirificeque tuum cupit ille extendere nomen,
Famem, virtutes, numen & omne decus:
Talia decantans de te, quæ concinat ætas
Præſens, quæ adveniens poſteritaſque canat.

Ad

Ad ſereniſſ. Eliſabetham, Virginem incomparabilem, Henrici octavi, regis Angliæ, &c. filiam.

SIC tua collucet virtus clariſſima Virgo,
Fulget ut in nitidis vecta Diana rotis.
Atque ſibi laudes merito depoſcit opimas,
Præmia in æterna vivere digna cedro.
Quam vellem me poſſe tuas extendere dotes!
Luceres medio ſtella ſerena polo.
Si mihi Caſtalius fons ora rigâſſet abunde,
Fudiſſet liquidum tunc mea Muſa melos.
Interea poſſum teſtis pius iſta referre,
Quæ te commendent, perplaceantque mihi.
Ardenti ſtudio conflagrans ipſe videndi
Illuſtrem Eduardum, qui decus omne meum,
Aunthullum petii felici ſidere montem,
Hîc vidi fratrem percoluique tuum.
Tempore quo Chæcus, Muſarum cura, politus
Me commendavit voce favente tibi.
Utque ſalutares me tunc ſermone Látino
Egit, ut hinc ſcirem quantus in ore lepos.
De te concepi certe vel maxima quæque,
Candidá judicium vincis at omne meum.
Quid referam hîc aures qua tu dulcedine noſtras
Explêris, clare Gallica verba ſonans?
Aut quid commemorem quos tu teſtudine ſumpta Pag. 59.
Concentus referas, mellifluoſque modos?
Rectius inſinuare tuum volo, Nympha, pudorem
Virgineum, mores ingenuoſque tuos.
Ad cumulum accedet tua nota modeſtia laudis,
Fortunæ teres & circulus omnis erit.
Perge hac ire via precor Heroina beata,
Virtutemque tuam ſuſpice læta ducem.

Ad Joannem Pollardium, Equ.

QUamvis nominibus tu multis clarior exſtes,
Utpote vir prudens, judicioque valens,
Et patrocinii collucens munere claro,
Cauſidico fervet quum tua cura foro:
Attamen eluces mage nullo nomine, quam quod
Muſarum fautor floridus ipſe ſies.
Inde tibi à doctis eſt gratia plena relata,
Perfruere hac grata commoditate tua.
Namque operis pretium memor illa extenderit omne,
Fulgebis medio Caſtalidumque choro.
Sim licet exiguus, Muſas tamen excolo ſacras,
Et dotes poſſum tollere præco tuas,

Interea

Interea tantum quod poſco, candide præſta,
Muſæ & cantanti perge favere meæ.

Ad Jo. Brennum, Equ.

SPlendida belligeri præluxit gloria Brenni,
Innotuit cujus nomen utrique polo.
Militiæ decus ille fuit, victorque triumphans
Romulidûm preſſit colla ſuperba jugo.
Illius hinc laudes Græci & ſcripſere Latini,
Certantes talem concelebrare ducem.
Gallus erat, ſi Roma refert vera omnia vere,
Et Senonum ductor ſtrenuus ipſe fuit.
Illum ductorem Senonum cognoſco fuiſſe,
Pernegat at Gallum Muſa fuiſſe mea.
Notus erat Gallis per Martia facta, ſed illum
Protulit in lucem terra Britanna parens.
Pag. 60. Frater & hujus erat Bellinus natus ad arma,
Dulce Britannorum qui decus omne fuit.
Talibus intentum ſic me docuere priores,
Contemptor patriæ non ego laudis ero.
Interea pergas exemplo aſſurgere claro,
Atque tui felix æmulus eſſe Ducis.
Sic decet ut Brenno Brennus ſubſerviat alter,
Virtutis ſolidæ gloria calcar habet,
Ergo hîc quum referras nomen de nomine Brenni,
Exhibeas forti Brennica facta manu.
Italia edocuit te multa illuſtria felix,
Maxima pars famæ crevit & inde tuæ.
Marte Caledonios Scottos fuſoſque fugatoſque
Aſpexiſti audax, tu quoque victor eras.
Quum caderet multa vi fracta Bononia, miles
Tunc atrox aderas, tela cruenta gerens.
Sed quid ego in bellis tantum nunc immoror iſtis?
Spes mea ſunt Muſæ, deliciæque meæ.
Candida pax regnat: Deponas tela moleſta,
Fac Muſas repetas impiger atque tuas.
Illæ te ſtatuent felicem in vertice ſummo
Parnaſſi: pretium nobile laurus erit.

De Hectore Boethio.

HEctoris hiſtorici tot, quot mendacia ſcripſit,
Si vis ut numerem, lector amice, tibi:
Me jubeas etiam fluctus numerare marinos,
Et liquidi ſtellas connumerare poli.

De libro Hieronymi Vidæ de Scacchis.

MÆonides cecinit fera prœlia, geſſit Achivus
Quæ cum Dardanio milite miles atrox.

Ludicra

Ludicra ſed Marcus cecinit Vida prœlia, picti
Quæ geſſere duces, albus & inde niger.
Ilias æternum ſublimi nomen Homero
Contulit, at Marco ludicra bella ferent.

Ad Polydorum Virgilium. Pag. 61.

PRimus ego aſſerui noſtræ ſua nomina gentis
Urbibus antiquis, ne Polydore neges.
Et quæ Cimmeriis obducta fuere tenebris,
Accepere novum (me referente) diem.

Ad Carolum Capellium, Oratorem Venetum.

IPſe tuos legi ſermones, docte Capelli,
Eloquio claros, relligione, fide.
Te quis in Hebræa ſic profeciſſe putaſſet
Lingua? Rabbinos vel ſuperare potes.
Exſpectare quidem potuiſſem talia Divo
Vel de Munſtero, vel Capitone ſacro.
Sed tu judicium voluiſti fallere noſtrum:
Macte animo. ad Superos hæc via recta deos.

Ad Antonium Roſſum.

SIC doctas habeam novem puellas
Fautrices mihi, Roſſe, Apollinemque,
Ut te tanquam oculos amem meos, qui
Abſentem ſtudio colis ſodalem
Nullo inquam penitus tuum minori,
Quam quo tempore ſingulis diebus
Præſens tecum ad agros amœniores
Iret, ſumpto aliquo in manus libello,
Linguæ non modo qui decus Latinæ,
Sed virtutem etiam doceret ipſam.

Ad Ludovicum Vivem.

GEntis rarus honor decuſque Iberæ
Vives, qui patriam tuam ſerenas
Claris artibus eloquentiaque,
Auctores cupiens ſuo nitori
Doctos reddere, quos moleſta valde
Illa injuria temporum repreſſit,
Aſpira reſonos modos canenti Pag. 62.
Muſæ, quæ vehementer ardet illas
Virtutis ſolidæ tuæ nitelas
Toto pectore conſecrare famæ,
Ut te poſteritas celebret omnis.
Marcus Tullius, utriuſque linguæ
Fons vel perpetuus bonuſque, poſcit:
Orator Fabius minora nulla.

Illius

Illius quoniam diſertus aptuſque
Interpres, ita Scipionis alti
Somnum diſcutis, ut vel elegantis
Commentaria Macrobî labore
Pergrato ſuperes, potens vel æques.
Atque hujus recolis frequenter artes
Dicendi, probus artifex & ipſe.
Tantundem tribuit tibi ſeverus
Hiſpano Seneca eruditionis.
Almum lumen & interim libellos
Illuſtri calamo tuo notatos
Felices reputat ſuos: ovatque
Auguſtinus Afer, ſacratioris
Scripturæ pius optimuſque certe
Doctor, gaudet alacritate motus
Qua tu reſtituis Deo ſupremo,
Oblatrantibus impiis, coronam
Feſtam, munera ſumma Civitatis
Cœleſtis, ſcholia aſpicitque lætus,
Queis illum niveis modis beaſti.
Perge hac comprecor ire: ſic micantes
Conſcendes nitidi ad choros Olympi.

In Flores Terentii, à Nic. Odouallo illuſtratos.

CAndidus eximiam monſtrare Terentius artem
  Eloquii novit, Roma diſerta, tui.
Illius ex horto flores ſelegit amœnos
  Odallus, cupidæ ſedulus inſtar apis.
Pag. 63. Quoque labor pueris ſtudioſis gratior eſſet,
  Tranſtulit in patrios, verba Latina, ſonos.
Inſuper & ſcholion, facundæ munera linguæ,
  Addidit, æterna vivere digna cedro.
Vos igitur juvenes Odallum ornate Britanni,
  Sic fluat è veſtro comicus ore lepos.

Ad Eadueardum Foxium.

FLores gratia patriæ Britannæ
  Foxi, inter celebres tenens Latini
Sermonis merito locum patronos.
Te bis terque tuus rogat benigne
Lelandus, capias ut hæc amici
Læta munera fronte, quæ notavit
Currenti teneris manu papyris:
Nondum cincta quidem Camœna pulchre
Fulgentes hedera comas nitenti.
Quod te non dubitat lubentiori
Facturum ſtudio, (vel hoc probato

2 Inquam

Inquam nomine) principem eruditum,
Communem Dominum, favente ſorte,
Quod tecum deamet, colatque felix.
Cujus gloria vera ſic coruſcat
Virtutum radiis, ut unus ille
Totum ſol nitidus ſerenet orbem.

Ad Auguſtinum Paitonum medicum.

NON equidem poſſum ſatis admirarier, unde
Iſta tibi in Muſam laus ſine fine meam.
Forſitan exſpectas, alterno rurſus amore
Prædicet ut laudes noſtra Camœna tuas.
Rectius hoc facient Patavini, docta caterva,
Inter quos olim tu quoque talis eras,
Qualis erat Linacer, medica celeberrimus arte,
Judicio & lingua clarus utraque meo.
Des igitur veniam tenui, Auguſtine, Camœnæ,
Laudes ſi poſſet, diceret illa tuas.

In frontiſpicio Petronii Arbitri. Pag. 64.

ERuit hic venas abſtruſas divitis auri,
Quærit Erythræi littoris alter opes.
Nos veteres libros, linguæ monumenta Latinæ,
Sollicita aſſerimus terque quaterque manu.
Ecce tibi, lector ſtudioſe, Petronius ille
Prodit, & in nivea veſte ſerenus ovat.
Aurum temporibus cedet, gemmæque, Petronî
Perpetuo docti fama ſuperſtes erit.

Ad N. Biſſum, Fontanum.

EST tua perpetua probitas digniſſima laude
Multis nominibus cognite Biſſe mihi.
Et tua præclaros titulos doctrina meretur,
Seu te ſacra vocet concio, ſive forum.
Addo quod & niveus candor morum ille tuorum
Inſignem ac merito poſtulet uſque notam.
Ergo ego fortunas ut raras oſculor iſtas,
Sic Fontanæ omnis te chorus urbis amet.

Calamus Niloticus, dono datus Guilielmo Blondo.

QUam mihi tranſmiſit pro pignore Smythus amoris,
En ad te exiguum munus arundo venit.
Sit licet exiguum, ne ſpernas attamen: ingens
Gratia vel parvis rebus ineſſe ſolet.
Namque, alia hæc præter quæ ſecum plurima defert
Commoda, Niloticis venit arundo vadis.
O quoties volucri depinxit carmina curſu,
Officium præſtans nocte dieque ſuum!

Accola Niloticæ ripæ proferre ſuſurros
  Edidicit, Zephyro & flante canora fuit.
At mihi muſéum poſtquam excoluiſſet amœnum,
  Concinuit variis carmina miſta ſonis.
A dominoque ægre divelli paſſa, penates,
  Quo fortuna vocat, ſuſpicit illa tuos.

Pag. 65. *Ad Thaliam, ut Eaduseardum Ododunum medicum inviſat.*

TU nunc auriculis ſtudes placere
  Si terſis, pete candidum Ododunum,
Quo felix apium loco caterva
Flores excutit, at ſuäviores,
Et clarum celebra virum Thalia.
Ille alto Siculi docet poëtæ
Carmen judicio. Explicat diſertis
Libros magniloqui modis Homeri.
Tullì & Rhetoricos ſui colores
Orator vehemens venuſtat ipſe.
Cultor denique maximus Galeni
Exercet medicas lubenter artes,
Et noſtris ſtudiis favet ſerenus.
Natura locus eſt ſacer Camœnis,
Ibis gratior hoſpes, & redibis.

Encomium Roſæ, ad Mariam, Regis F.
Roſa loquitur.

GLoria quæ clari virgo ter maxima patris,
  Et patriæ à cunctis diceris eſſe tuæ:
En roſa florigero (formoſum munus) ab horto
  Adſum, lacteolo gemma locanda ſinu.
Id quod ut obtineam, paucis tibi, Nympha ſerena,
  Narrabo generis nomina celſa mei.
Eſt mihi (Diva) pater Zephyrus, qui flamine leni
  Temperat hortenſis florida regna ſoli.
Mater at eximia veniens ab origine Tellus,
  Omnifero cujus numine prata virent.
Ubera prima mihi charæ præbebat alumnæ
  Flora, renaſcentis gratia veris ovans.
Si patriam quæris, pulchra eſt mihi patria Peſtum,
  Appulicos inter fama ſuperba lares.
Si quoque fragrantem trivit quis caſus odorem
  Quæris, & unde mihi ſanguinis iſte color:
Pag. 66. Expediam. Phrygius Ganymedes nectaris olim
  Forte mînîſtrabat pocula plena Jovi.
Dumque miniſtraret, ſtellantis lumina cœli,
  Miratus, fudit nectara dulce puer.
Quod liquidi ſtillans ſinuoſa per atria cœli,
  Suſceptum foliis diffluit uſque meis.

Purpureum

Purpureum magnæ Veneri debemus honorem,
Quæ me præ cunctis floribus alma fovet.
Illa per Idalios lucos dum quærit Amorem,
Sorte pedis dura vulnerat ima rubus.
Unde ego preſſa novos lacero de vulnere ſuccos
Imbibi, & ex albo facta colore rubens.
Jam tibi ſi placeo Maria illuſtriſſima, primum
Baſia da foliis terque quaterque meis.
Tum quoque quum nares fragor demulſerit ardens,
Iſte ſinus niveus me gerat uſque tuus.
Sic decet ut foveas præſtantior omnibus una
Me florem, generis participemque tui.

Ad Antonium Cocum nobilem.

CUris tota mihi jacebat atris
Languens Muſa, lyræ nec ulla curvæ
Manſit gratia, quum tua obſeratas
Pulſavit digito fores Thalia
Noſtras, puniceis decora ſertis:
Et docta citharam manu canoram
Pulſans uſque adeo ſuäviter, me
Captum ut mirificis modis ſimulque
Delectaverit, excitaveritque
Deſuetam ad reſonas fides Camœnam.
Nunc Amphiona provocaſſe credo
Dulci carmine ſaxa delibuta,
Thebanas facili labore ad arces.
Nunc Arioniam lyram ſecutum
Credo pinnigerum fuiſſe piſcem.
Nam tu qui ad numeros vocare noſtram
Tam tardam potes erudite Muſam
Antoni, minimo labore, ſaxa, & Pag. 64.
Piſces æquoreos potes movere.

Ad Gloriam.

GLoria, tu celebris ſemper ſtas vertice ſummo
Parnaſſi, juvenes ad tua ſacra vocans.
Inter quos fateor quondam me thura dediſſe,
Votaque cum preculis ingeminaſſe piis.
Gloria, vis verum dicam? & quæ ſentio? vulgi
Non moror applauſus, judiciumve leve.
Interea potero laudes agnoſcere, ſed quas
Doctorum tribuet calculus ille virûm.

Ad Thomam Roncornum.

FElix quum teneas linguam, Roncorne, Latinam
Judicii rara dexteritate boni:

Cur ſibi non partem ſtudiorum vendicat unam
Carmen, & effuſis miſcet amara jocis?
Incipe Mœonio vates præludere verſu
Adveniet cœptis dexter Apollo tuis.
Ipſe ego præterita pererem quum nocte cubile,
Clauſiſſetque mihi lumina feſſa ſopor,
Laurigerum vidi Phœbum vidique ſorores
Ex hedera facili texere ſerta manu.
Cum quibus ornârant poſtquam tua tempora, dixit
Delius: "Auſpiciis creſce poëta bonis."
Omnia ne ſpernas ſacri felicia Phœbi:
Eſt magnum, talem demeruiſſe deum.

Moriades. Charitæa corona.

DEſine facundas nimium laudare diſerti
Natas hortensî, maxima Roma, tui.
Candida tres Charites nam Mori cura politi
Obſcurant multis nomina veſtra modis.
Non illis ſtudium Mileſia vellera dextra
Carpere, non facili ducere fila manu.
Sed juvat eloquii crebro monumenta Latini
Verſare, & doctis pingere verba notis.
Pag. 68. Nec minus auctores Græcos evolvere, Homerum
Et quem dicendi gloria prima manet.
Ut nec Ariſtotelis dicam quo pectore libros
Scrutentur, Sophiæ myſtica dona deæ.
Turpe viris poſthac erit ignorare Minervæ
Artes, grex adeo quas muliebris amet.

Ad Ludovicum Dubringum.

CArmen quo, Ludovice, me ſalutas
Poſt longos reducem ſcholæ labores,
Arridet varia mihi figura:
Non tam quod facilem quorum ſororum
Secum magnifice afferat, deique
Sacrum Laurigeri gregem poëtas,
Quam quod ſic animi ferat benigni
Candorem niveum, fidemque certam
Inter nos ſimiles futuri amoris,
Quam nunc accipio, lubenſque: non quas
Tu laudes calamo incalente ſcribis
Accepturus: habent enim altiora
Noſtra hæc quam tenuis Minerva poſſit
Fronte agnoſcere maxime pudica:
Sed tu, inquam, facile id facis, quod ultro
Et ſemper facis illici favore:
Hoc eſt, laudibus evehis frequenter

Omnes

Omnes magniloquis, Dubringe, ſaltem
Addictos ſophiæ ſacris ſeveræ.
Ergo carmine reddimus Phaleuco
Laudem, quam tribuis canorus ipſe
Præco. Sic etenim decet, juvatque
Par munus numeris tuis dediſſe.

Ad illuſtriſſimum Henricum, Ducem Richmontanum.

QUO Romana modo majuſcula littera pingi,
Pingi quo poſſit littera parva modo,
Hic liber ecce tibi ſignes monſtrabit apertis,
Princeps, Aönii ſpes & alumne gregis.
Qui tibi ſi placeat, quod certe ſpero futurum, Pag. 69.
Maxima pro parvo munere dona dabis.

Ad inviĉtiſſimum Regem Henricum octavum, De Hippomachiis.

SPlendida quis neſcit veteris ſpectacula ſecli
Quot titulis vatum tollat in aſtra chorus?
Quæ collata tuis, Rex invictiſſime Regum,
Frigent: nunc liceat dicere vera mihi.
Præmia nam pugnæ quoties decernis equeſtri,
Ipſe ſedens Scythico conſpiciendus equo,
Flaminii longe vincis miracula circi,
Et quicquid campus Martius ille tulit.
Teſtis erit magnus Cæſar, mihi teſtis & ipſe,
Gallica qui forti robore regna tenet.
Hi vel ſæpe tuos coram videre triumphos,
Et viſis palmam numen utrumque dedit.
Quis valet applauſus hîc connumerare tuorum,
Quos dant quum ſonipes verberet acer humum?
Quis valet inſultus ſatis admirarier altos,
Quum ferit alipedis calcar utrumque latus?
Artificeſque manus, illos forteſque lacertos,
Quis valet emeritis condecorare notis?
Clamat iô populus, quoties cum laude reportas
Concuſſo fractam victor ab hoſte trabem.
Scinditur interea procerum ſententia late,
De virtute ferunt judiciumque tua.
Omnes magniloqui: certantes fortiter omnes,
Inſignes titulos accumulare tibi.
Unus contendit, domitor quod Caſtor equorum
Talis erat, qualem te tua turba videt.
Alter, lætitia perfuſus pectora dulci,
Hæc dicit: "Talis Troicus Hector erat."
Tertius, applaudens confert tibi nomen Achillis,
Virtutis ſimilem ſortem in utroque notans.

Denique

Denique, ut excreſcat factorum fama tuorum,
Non deſunt, hac te qui ratione probant:
Pag. 70. "Belliger horriſonis quantus Mars fertur in armis,
"Henricum tantum ſentit arena ducem."

In laudem Deſiderii Eraſmi.

ORatore bono tumeat Demoſthene Græcus,
Et celebret Marcum turba Latina ſuum:
Dummodo collaudet magnum Germanus Eraſmum,
Eloquii cujus fons & in ore fluit.

Ad Rob. Aldrigum.

SI ſcires penitus meæ Camœnæ
Erga te ſtudium, benignis illam
Ulnis acciperes, tuoqne dignam
(Ni fallor modo) diceres favore.
At quî ſcire meæ (rogo) tacentis
Affectum potes intimum Camœnæ?
(Ut ſis ergo ſciens) lubenter in te
Teſtatos faciet ſuos amores,
Attingetque tuas canora laudes
Doctrinæ ſolidas, jubente Granta:
Quæ te quæ juvenem bonas docebat
Artes ingenuum, elegantiamque:
Illo tempore, quo beata Eraſmum
Ingentis pretii virum fovebat,
Non magno ſine commodo ſuorum
Omnium, &, tulit ut quidem ſecundus
Caſus, præcipue tuo. Aſſidebas
Nam Deſiderio laborioſe
Exemplaria docta conferenti,
Caſtæ relliquias Latinitatis.
Nunc, Aldrige, tibi ſuas Camœna
Partes præſtitit, additura metam
Succincti hendecaſyllabis Phaleucî.

Pag. 71. *Acclamatio ad illuſtriſſimum Henricum oct: Angliæ regem, Iſidis vadum reviſentem.*

VEniſti princeps exſpectatiſſime rerum
Ut tandem (radiis veluti ſol aureus orbem)
Iſidis illuſtres ſedem numerumque ſophorum?
Ulnis te merito Charis & complectiter Iſis,
Quoſque fovent placido gremio tua nomina, dulce
Cantantes excelſa ferunt ad ſidera Cygni.
Perge precor doctis ſua præmia reddere princeps,
Qui te virtuteſque tuas ſic vaſta per orbis
Climata diſtendent, videaris ut omnibus inſtar
Unus multorum victor ter maximus eſſe.

De

De quibuſdam noſtri ſeculi poëtis.

HIC inter vates, quos ſecula noſtra tulere,
Si quæris, quis me judice primus erit:
Invidia dicam poſita, quod ſentio plane:
Ungues nec metuet noſtra Thalia nigros.
Splendida collucet Pontani gloria primi,
Naſonis cultor maximus ille fuit.
Proximus à primo Græca de gente Marullus,
Ad numeros natus melliſluoſque modos.
Actius, æterno Synceri nomine dignus,
Florem virginei tollit ad aſtra chori:
Mantua quem genuit Baptiſta canorus eandem
Concinuit Mariam: clarus uterque nitet.
Angelus ad numerum venit immortalis eorum:
Divinus vates ſubſequiturque Vida.
Nobilis eſt Heſſi Muſa, illuſtriſſima teſtis
Ilias in Latiis conſpicienda ſcolis.
Nicoleos noto dictus cognomine Valla,
Candidus interpres hac quoque parte micat.
Ætas noſtra ſales ac Mori laudat acumen,
Gratior hæc eadem poſteritaſque canet.
Borbonii Nugæ noſtri vel ſeria ducunt. Pag. 72.
Sunt alii quorum carmina digna cedris.
Non ego Sedigitus: mihi qui volet uſque reclamet:
Judicium per me ſtet modo cuique ſuum.
At ſi nunc ſciolus vel confidentior unus
Pontani minuat dona beata mei:
Præſto eſt quod referam (nec enim metuo mihi ab umbris)
Unde operis pretium cenſor & ipſe feret.
Quicquid Cecropii proceres docuere: Latini
Quicquid & eloquii Roma diſerta tulit:
Eximium quicquid Dea prudentiſſima Pallas
Præſtitit ingenii fertilitate ſui:
Excoluit quicquid Phœbus, doctæque ſorores,
Quicquid in Aöniis prænitet atque jugis:
Et Veneres quicquid, Chariteſque, ſaleſque, lepôreſque
Ac Pithô niveis exhibuere notis:
Ut mittam Uranien, cœli ſtellaſque micantes,
Heſperidumque hortos, munera læta quidem:
Adde antiquarum monumenta celebria rerum,
In lucem è tenebris jam revocata novam:
Omnino edidicit, mente atque recondidit alta,
Intentus ſtudiis nocte dieque bonis.
Hæc me virtutis radiantia ſigna ſerenæ
Tollere Pontanum ſydera ad ipſa jubent.

Ad

Ad Eadmundum Bonerum.

NON ego glandiferas poſſum deducere quercus
  Montibus aut dulci ſaxa movere ſono:
Non poſſum rapidos fluviorum ſiſtere curſus:
  Sectantes prædam nec retinere feras.
Parva loquor parvus: forſan mulcere Thalia
  Auriculas poterit noſtra, Bonere, tuas.

Ad Lud: Bedellium.

SUppeteret mihi ſi dicendi tanta facultas
  Olim quanta fuit Naſo poëta tibi:
Pag. 73. Aut mihi ſi dives præſtaret copia cornu,
  Virgilii quondam quale fuiſſe canunt:
Te vel in illuſtri tabula depingere vellem,
  Bedelli, Aonii candida fama gregis.
Sed quoniam non iſta meo dat curta ſupellex
  Ingenio, vati ſit voluiſſe ſatis.
Nec voluiſſe ſatis, repetat niſi paucula, quæ te
  Commendent, laudes inſinuentque tuas.
Cantius ille ſuum te magni fecit alumnum
  Varramus, multæ nobilitatis homo.
Omnibus hinc doctis cœpiſti gratior eſſe,
  Præcipueque tuus magnus Eraſmus erat.
Qui fuit æqualis magno Grocinus Eraſmo,
  Inſigni coluit te pietate diu.
Prima ſalutiferæ medicinæ gloria, Thomas
  Te Linacer noſter fovit amore pari.
Denique te longo dilexit tempore Morus,
  Morus amor Phœbi, deliciumque fori.
Hæc habui, cupidus te commendare perenni
  Famæ. Nunc votis annuat illa meis.

Ad Tho. Hardingum Theologum.

TAlis nuper erat tua certe oratio felix,
  Excoluit linguæ quæ decus omne ſacræ,
Qualis erat magni Demoſthenis optima quondam,
  Atticus effluxit cujus ab ore lepos.
Qualis & eximii Ciceronis floruit illa,
  Qua duce ſecurus conſtitit ipſe Milo.
Unde hæc tam ſubito crevit facundia dives?
  Aures quæ mentem detinuitque meam?
An dulcis Pithô rorem tibi nectaris illum
  Infudit? vel apes mella dedere ſua?
Intulerit quæcunque tuis ſors fauſta liquorem
  Labris mellifluum, profuit illa quidem.
Denique ſi tua me poſthac oratio lecta,
  Quantum audita ſemel, mulſerit arte pari:

Confirmator

Confirmator ero vel maximus ipſe tuarum Pag. 74.
Laudum; præterea præco canorus ero.
Et mea Muſa tuum celebrabit carmine nomen,
Cedro quo nullum dignius eſſe puto.

Liber Fr: Barbari, de re uxoria, D. Mariæ, Regis filiæ, datus.

BAbarus hoc parvo, quid res uxoria, Libro
Explicat egregie (diva Maria) tibi.
Accipies igitur plenis hæc nubilis annis
Munera, ab officiis non aliena tuis,
Sed qua fronte ſolet turbæ Regina pudicæ
Quum vehitur niveis conſpicienda rotis:
Sic tibi contingat formoſus (Nympha) maritus,
Quem facias læta fertilitate patrem.

Inſtauratio bonarum literarum.

ECCE renaſcentis doctrinæ gloria floret,
Linguarum floret cognitioque trium
Migrat in Italiam Græcus theſaurus, & artes
Se reparaturum prædicat uſque bonas.
Excolit eloquii vivos Hiſpania fontes,
Gallia nunc ſtudiis tota dicata nitet.
Nutrit honorifice doctos Germania multos,
Quorum ſunt orbi nomina nota probe.
Ingeniorum altrix & noſtra Britannia, Phræum,
Tiptotum, Viduum, Flaminiumque tulit.
Lumina doctrinæ, Grocinus deinde ſecutus,
Sellingus, Linacer, Latimaruſque pius,
Dunſtallus, Phœnix, Stocleius atque Coletus,
Lilius & Paceus, feſta corona virûm.
Omnes Italiam petierunt ſidere fauſto:
Et nituit Latiis Muſa Britanna ſcholis.
Omnes inque ſuam patriam rediere diſerti,
Secum theſauros & retulere ſuos:
Nempe antiquorum ſcripta exemplaria paſſim
Græcorum, æternas quæ meruere cedros.
Vivat doctorum felix induſtria, per quam Pag. 75.
Lux, pulſis tenebris, reddita clara nitet.

Ad Robertum Talbotum.

TU qui Caſtalio ſitim liquore
Muſarum comes excutis beatus,
Atque in verticibus ſacri duobus
Parnaſſi, placido ſopore felix
Languenteis oculos ſubinde mulces:
Tu qui nunc hederam geris ſequacem,
Clari præmia conſueta vatis:

Arguta ad cythyram caniſque voce
Concentus melicos, Apollo quales,
Quantumvis deus, ipſe comprobaret:
Adſis oreſonæ modis Camœnæ,
Talbote, Aönii chori nitela,
Quæ certe vehementer optat acre
Iſtud judicium tuum ſubire,
Quo nil terſius, elegantiuſve,
Sed nec doctius, abſolutiuſve,
Ut ſic vel cadat impotenter acta,
Aut ſtet candida, calculo notata
Inſigni, tereti, unionis inſtar:
Et blattas timeat nihil, ſitumque.
Jam tandem videor mihi videre
Creſcentes facie in tua favillas,
Ignes quæ bene ſuſcitent amoris.
Sic frons læta quidem ſerenat ora,
Mentis ſic oculi indices faventis
Elucent radiis, benignus ipſe
Subrides etiam, titillat illud,
Me tum commonet, ut putem Camœnæ
Vel ſalva omnia jam eſſe, ſalva plane.
Rumores igitur ſeveriorum
Omnes unius æſtimabit aſſis,
Et Codros (genus invidum) malignos,
Pag. 76. Picos obſtreperos, loquaciorem
Illum denique pſittacum, ſiniſtra
Et corvos crocitatione raucos
Contemnet, clypeo valente freta:
Ac rurſus niveam benignitatem
In charta memori tuam locabit.

Favonius, inſtructor muſicus.

QUIS docuit Cygnum cantare? Favonius ille,
Cujus ab occiduo ſpiritus orbe venit.

Ad Henricum octavum, Regem potentiſſ:

ANTE ſuos Phœbus radios oſtendere mundo
Deſinet & claras Cynthia pulchro faces:
Ante fluet rapidum tacitis ſine piſcibus æquor,
Spinifer & nullam ſentis habebit avem:
Ante ſacræ quercus ceſſabunt ſpargere ramos,
Floraque, ſollicita pingere prata manu:
Quam, Rex dive, tuum labatur pectore noſtro
Nomen, quod ſtudiis portus & aura meis.

Ad Timotheum Lucium.

LUCI, Pieriæ decus cohortis,
Cum quo ſum ſolitus jocis ſeveras
Curas fallere maxime, obſecrator
Ad te nunc venio: ſimulque cauſſa eſt,
Ut Plauti numeros tui, ſaleſque,
Deponas aliquot lubens ad horas:
Noti & verſiculos legas amici,
Qui dotes faciles tuas celebrant:
Qui te tam veterem mihi ſodalem
Cantant, ſuſpiciunt, colunt, adornant
Pro candore tuo: ſuas putantes
Partes eſſe quidem, benignitatem
Collatis meritis parem referre.

Ad Brienum Tuccam Equitem, quum ei Melam & Solinum offerret. Pag. 77.

SI mores hominum multorum, urbeſque videre
Convenit ingenuo, Tucca diſerte, viro:
Si maris & terræ varios cognoſcere tractus
Tam gratam eſt, ut nil gratius eſſe queat:
Occupet iſte tuos oculos, animumque libellus,
Qui tibi pro ſpeculo totius orbis erit.

In reditum Guilielmi Guntheri.

PArva remitte mihi nunc tempora, dia Thalia,
Tempora nunc ſtudiis parva remitte meis.
Hæc modo feſta dies, quæ lucem protulit almam,
Cretenſi multum more notanda mihi.
En meus en rediit Guntherus lætus ab urbe,
Dulce decus, Muſæ præſidiumque meæ.
Digna Panomphœo reddentur vota Tonanti,
Gaudia qui fauſto ſidere tanta dedit.

In frontiſpicio Libelli.

SI cupis antiquas rerum cognoſcere cauſſas,
Quicquid & inſcripti marmoris orbis habet:
Huc mentem, huc oculos flectas, hîc aurea pleno
Ingentes cornu copia fundit opes.

Ad Franciſcum Dinamum.

BEllisoni doctum deguſtas carmen Homeri,
Exſugens labris Attica mella tuis.
Perge animo forti, cœptis audacibus olim
Plenos ſucceſſus pulcher Apollo dabit.
Ipſe ſequar, mollis Zephyri quum lenior aura
Extendet navis vela ſecunda meæ.

Interea utaris fauſtis, Franciſce, diebus,
Nam ſine litterulis, quæ fugit, hora perit.

Ad Cygnum, de Stella virgine.

O Qualis vultus, & quali dignus Apelle
Prænitet in Stella, candide Cygne, mea?
Pag. 78. Rurſus qui mores! animus quam candidus illi!
Pictor, qui formet talia, nullus erit.

In agilitatem ſchœnobatis.

SPlendida famoſum coluit dum Roma theatrum,
In pretioque ſtetit fabula docta ſuo:
Detinuit populi funambulus alipes uſque
Defixos oculos, fit ſtrepituſque frequens.
Præſtitit artificis partes feliciter omnes,
Tenſa levi doctus ſtringere lina pede.
Talia delectent ſic quum ſpectacula plebem,
Ars pretium ſperans exſerit alta caput.
Venit ad æquoreos animoſa virago Britannos,
Spectâclo certam præſtituitque diem.
Et quia cudebat nummos, urbs inclyta viſa eſt
Londinum, cumulos poſſe referre novos.
Jamque dies aderat, numerus convenerat ingens;
Diſtenti funes, area tota calet:
Ludit in extenſis agili pede Gallica virgo,
Nec timet occaſum præcipiteſve minas.
Sed quocunque parat ſeſe transferre, volucri
Comprimit atque agitat lina retorta pede.
Mæandros populus dum ſuſpicit, adſonat ore
Stentoreo, "temeros femina ſiſte pedes."
Illa volat, curſuque novo perſtringere lina
Perſtat, fæſtivis alloquiturque modis.
Alligat inde pilas teretes audacula plantis,
Et calcat celeri cognita lina gradu.
Mox ſpectatorum loculos ubi ſentit apertos:
"O cadat in caſſes præda petita meos,"
Dixit. Et applaudens populus large erogat, atque
Virginis impigræ ludicra facta probat.
Secula quòd retinent veterum, ſpectacula noſtra
Collaudo plane, ſuſpicioque lubens.
Adſit lætitiæ cumulus: crudelia prorſus
Damnó, ſanguineam, carnificemque manum.
Qualia multa quidem violenta potentia quondam
Urbis Romanæ triſtia ſæpe tulit.

Pag. 79. *Ad Georgium Golduinum.*

COmmunis ſtudiorum amicus ille
Noſtrorum Tomio, meis ſalutat

Te verbis, rogitans tuæ ut Camœnæ
Carmen tam lepidum, elegans, venuſtum
Plene carminibus meis probarem.
Quod quanquam artificem petit peritum,
Fontem ac ingenii, tamen rogatus
Tali nec potui negare amico
Quicquam, nec volui. Ergo ut imperitæ
Ignoſcas rogo, Goldüine, Muſæ,
Quam nunc languidulam prope & jacentem
Hinc magnis Tomio excitavit auſis,
Illinc Lentulus excitavit auſis.

In laudem Galloſridi Chauceri, Iſiaci.

DUM juga montis aper, frondes dum læta volucres,
Squamiger & liquidas piſcis amabit aquas,
Mæonides Græcæ linguæ clariſſimus auctor
Aönio primus carmine ſemper erit.
Altiſonuſque lyræ, Phœbo applaudente, Latinæ
Gloria Virgilius maxima ſemper erit.
Nec minus & noſter Galfridus ſumma Britannæ
Chaucerus Muſæ gratia ſemper erit.
Illos quis neſcit felicia ſecla tuliſſe?
Hunc ætas tantum protulit illa rudis.
Tempora vidiſſet quod ſi florentia Muſis,
Æquâſſet celebres vel ſuperâſſet avos.

Ad H. Colum.

FElix Theſpiadum comes diſerte
Cole, illo ingenuo calore mentis
Linguæ qui recolis patres Latinæ,
Miſcens appoſite Latina Græcis:
Si nunc à tetrica vaces Minerva,
Et non detineant ter occupatum
Majores animum tuum labores,
Hoc carmen breve perlegas amici, Pag. 30.
Quo monſtrare cupit ſuum benignus
Erga te ſtudium, elegantia at non
Illa, qua niveus chorus renidet
Hinc illinc patavinus, atque dotes
Inſignes celebrat tuas canorus:
Sed qua principio ſacram poëſin
Creſcentes juvenes ſolent adire,
Hoc eſt, pertenui & parum ſonora.

De Galloſrido Chaucero, Equite.

PRædicat Aligerum merito Florentia Dantem,
Italia & numeros tota (Petrarcha) tuos:

Anglia Chaucerum veneratur noſtra poëtam,
  Cui veneres debet patria lingua ſuas.

Victoria Viennenſis.

SIqua dies unquam, merito hæc te fauſta canoram
  Admonet ut ſumas, Calliopæa, lyram.
Nam pater omnipotens gentem miſeratus ab alto
  Chriſticolûm, victo victor ab hoſte redit.
Cinxerat innumeris peditumque equitumque catervis
  Muros Turca ferox (pulchra Vienna) tuos.
Hunc ſenſiſſe putes immanem elementa tyrannum,
  Illius inque ſacrum tela vibrare caput.
Danubius tumuit rapidis violentior undis,
  Intentans Scythico funera juſta duci.
Toto (vera loquor) cecidit nix plurima cœlo,
  Et gelidus cœpit ſtringere cuncta rigor.
Hinc etiam cives telorum grandine denſa
  Millia Turcarum multa dedere neci.
Barbarus hæc ſenſit Solymannus, & urbe relicta
  Corripuit turpem turpior ipſe fugam.

De munificentiſſimo rege Henrico octavo.

NON poſſum domino meo referre
  Grates pro meritis pares ſuis: ſed
Pag: 81. Longam ſi dederint ſecunda noſtris
Vitam fata libris; futura clare
Ætas ſentiet, atque prædicabit
Demiſſum à Superis fuiſſe lumen
Illum conſpicuum meis Camœnis.

Ad Richardum Ventamum Juridicum.

DEſieram plectron digitis aptare ſuëtis,
  Et chelys in theca condita noſtra fuit:
Candida quum tua me virtus, Ventame, juberet
  Argutæ nervis invigilare lyræ.
Quis mihi deſueto dictabit carmina vati?
  Quis? niſi præcipuus fautor Apollo meus?
Ille probe novit dotes quas ſacra Minerva
  Ingenii dederit judiciique tibi.
Ille etiam novit tua ſit facundia quanta,
  Quæ vel dura quidem ſaxa movere ſolet.
Supprimat hæc Clarius: nos nulla minora canemus:
  Sunt tua cauſidico fulmina nota foro.
Fulmina cordatos terrentia ſæpe patronos,
  Quum partes nequeunt conſtabilire ſuas.
Non ego nunc vanus jacto ſine teſtibus iſta,
  Carnæus teſtes atque Ododunus erunt.

Quos

Quos habet in pretio querulorum turba clientum,
Conſilium quoties ardua cauſſa petit.
Sit ſatis hîc laudum partem ceciniſſe tuarum :
Olim forte meo carmine major eris.
Tunc canet alma parens noſtros tua Cambria verſus,
Et docti, quotquot terra Britanna fovet.

Ad Joannem Sheprevium.

INter candidulos meos amicos,
Sheprevi, loca qui tenes ſuprema,
Ob morum lepidam ſuävitatem,
Et muſas etiam elegantiores :
En nomen placuit tuum libellis
Noſtris inſeruiſſe : non quod ipſe
His unquam numeris putem futurum, Pag. 82.
Clara arrideat ut ſereniori
Vultu fama tibi, ſed ut benigni
Cognoſcas animum & probes amici.

Ad Thomam Maronem.

QUAM bene cum Zephyro violetis convenit, & quam
Melliferis apibus cum redolente thymo :
Conjuge cum propria viti quam convenit ulmo,
Tam mihi cum niveis moribus hercle tuis.
Unanimes igitur ſynceri munus amoris
Curemus, dextris candide utrinque datis.
En mea dextra tuo prompte ſubſcribit amori,
Ne deſit fidei ſyngrapha certa bonæ.
Fac tua (quod ſupereſt) ſubſcribat dextera noſtro,
Impleat ut gratas charta notata vices.
Sic tibi, docte Maro, illuſtri virtutis alumno,
Cum Muſis faveat clarus Apollo novem.

Fama virtutis æterna.

QUAM parvo fragilis marceſcit tempore forma ?
Deſerit & niveum corpora noſtra decus ?
Ille ego cognovi puerum, qui viderat annos
Biſſenos, (formæ gloria prima fuit.)
Contigit hunc ipſum poſt paucos cernere menſes,
Heu nitidæ formæ gratia lapſa fuit.
Virginei decor eſt oris (ni fallor) amœno
Perſimilis flori, nam cito uterque cadit.
Retrogradi quum ſol petit igneus atria Cancri,
Florida puniceo ſpirat odore roſa :
Deficiente ſtatim vitalis munere ſucci,
Purpureas moritur pallida facta comas.
Sic modo quæ pulchra reſplendet fronte venuſtas
Languebit, ſpatio deſluet atque brevi.

Fingite formam animi, virtutem, cordibus altis,
Cultorem nunquam deſeret illa ſuum.
Conferet hæc vitæ fructus feliciter amplos
Præſenti, pacem conſtituetque ratam.
Pag. 83. Et tandem à tenebris lucem perducet ad almam,
Æternam ut videant atria celſa Dei.

De Jo: Tuino.

INcipe nunc, Erato, noſtrum laudare Tuinum,
Doctorum merito quem chorus omnis amat.
Ille canit dextris Muſis & Apolline verſus,
Quos habet in pretio Cantia tota ſuo.
Inſuper illuſtrat noſtros ex ordine reges,
Imperii ſobolem, Dux Gulielme, tui,
Denique ſcriptorum veterum monumenta polita
Diſquirit, ſtudiis proſit ut ille bonis.
Invigilatque ſcholæ, Dorovernæ nomine, dictæ;
Quæ ſervatori fana dicata tenet.
Iſta quidem ſi ſunt minime laudanda, Tuinum
Deſine tunc, Erato, concelebrare meum.

Ad Thomam Eliotam, Equitem ornatiſſ.

FOrſitan exſpectans, Eliota diſerte, venuſtum
Ut tranſmittam aliquod munus ab urbe tibi.
Ut non exſpectes, mentis tamen intimus in me
Promeruit candor munus at omne tuæ.
At ne quid temere mittam, vel quod ſit ineptum,
Reſtat in officiis unica cura meis.
Non aurum mittam, longo nam temporis uſu
Fulgidus eſt auri deperiturus honor.
Non in Erythræis creſcentia munera conchis,
Margaritarum gratia fluxa, brevis.
Sed neque gemmarum radiantia ſidera mittam:
Tantum oculos paſcunt, cetera nuda quidem.
Excutienda mihi quare ſunt munera, quæ non
Corrumpant ullo ſecula longa modo.
Talia ſed magno quæruntur dona labore,
Et poſcunt animi fertilioris opem.
Quum mea nil aliud poſſit præſtare Camœna,
Præter Caſtaliis carmina miſta modis:
Carmina fac igitur capias hæc fronte remiſſâ
Munera, ſed meritis inferiora tuis.
Pag. 84. Queis modo ſi annuerint ſtabilem fata optima vitam,
Longe auro & gemmis ſplendidiora dedi.
Sic te perpetuo victuros ſcribere libros,
Edere me juvet & carmina digna cedro.

Ad Muſam, de H. Dunovedo Equite.

QUantus erat, celebri quum Roma niteret honore
Mæcenas Flacco Virgilioque ſuo:
Quantus erat lepido facundus Stella poëtæ,
Quem jactat civem Bilbilis alta ſuum:
Quantus erat ſatyræ ſcriptori Caius ille
Baſſus: in Auſonia cognita fama chely:
Tantus Dunovedus tibi ſit, mea Muſa canora,
Quo ſolido propior nemo in amore mihi.

Ad Nic: Ododunum, Eccleſiæ Durovernenſis & Iſurovicanæ Decanum.

FElix Cæſarei fori Ododune
Lumen conſpicuum, ſereniores
Extende hîc radios tuos: ocellis
Lætis aſpice candidum libellum
In lucem modo prodeuntem apertam,
Ut doctos celebret viros, tuaſque
Laudes eximias canat ſonorus.
Hoc unum rogitat, velis favere
Nunc auctori operis laborioſi.
Cujus ſedulitate convaleſcens
Tandem ſic didicit loqui diſerte.
Fauſto ſidere prænitente primum
Te gens libera Cantii videbant,
Natum ex nobilium domo virorum,
Divina indole præditumque, cujus
Magno munere litteras politas
Deguſtâſti etiam domi foriſque.
Unde & Parrhiſios, chorum eloquentem,
Germanoſque, gregem venuſtiorem,
Poſtremo ac Italos, decus Latinæ
Linguæ præcipuum, inclytamque Romam Pag. 85.
Inviſiſti alacer, tuliſti & amplos
Fructus, tunc pretium laboris altum.
Sic tandem repetens tuos penates
Intrâſti medium forum, clienteſque
In rebus dubiis ſuum patronum
Collaudant, recolunt, probant, amantque.
Auctus denique Regio favore
Legati officium omne præſtitiſti.
Noſter concinuit tuas libellus
Laudes: concine tu illius viciſſim,
Alternos numeros amant Camœnæ.

Ad Thomam Moterſhedum.

DOctarum niveum decus ſororum,
Mi Thoma, patriam tuam ſerenas
Qui virtutibus undequaque claris:
Ad te nunc properat gradu ſecundo
Vel lætiſſima Muſa noſtra, ſperans
Pro candore tuo futurum id, optat
Quod vel mirificis modis, benignum
Nempe ut te ſibi comparet patronum;
Quo tandem duce cognito, probatoque
Inſigni Clario, petat celebres
Montes Aönios, petatque feſtum
Parnaſſum, ac Heliconios liquores
Pleno combibat ore perbeata.
Hanc tu ſi facili manu lubenter
Nunc perduxeris uſque eo venire
Quo contendit, ita illa comprobabit
Erga ſe beneficium tuum omne
Collatum, ut reſonet modis canoris
Te natum ſtudia ad politiora:
Nam clariſſima Cæſarum tuorum
Facta & Laurigeros canet triumphos,
Pag. 86. Tum Mauros domitos, ferumque Turcam
Devictum reſonabit & fugatum.

In laudem Hugonis Viſiduni.

VIſidunus erit mea candida cura, celebris,
Qui Chriſtum, ſacram perſonat atque fidem.
Is quum ſuggeſtum conſcendit candidus altum,
Æterni ut referet myſtica verba Dei,
Docta caterva virûm, fluvius qua labitur Iſis,
Convolat, ac aures arrigit uſque ſilens.
Edocet interea magni miracula Chriſti,
Auditor ſolem juſtitiæque colit.
Majori nullus ſtudio pia Themata dictat:
Orator dulcis, ſedulus, atque ſagax.
Quam pius hic tractat partes feliciter omnes,
Quas vel jure ſuo concio ſacra petit?
Audivi claros dicendi ſæpius arte,
Eloquio quorum raptus & ipſe fui:
Hactenus at non eſt certe mihi cognitus alter,
Qui, Viſidunus fulget ut ille meus.
Quid referam multis vultumque habitumque decorum
Illius? aut quod mel profluat ore merum?
Aut quibus exemplis divinæ lumina legis
Illuſtret, rara dexteritate ſua?

Sedulitatem

Sedulitatem apium prudens imitatus Hyblæam,
 Delibat veterum tot monumenta patrum.
Quidve loquar morem quo, denique, numine fretus,
 Ad Chriſtum alliciat mitia corda ſuum?
Hac recta pergat pius, &, duce flamine ſancto,
 Conſcendet magni culmina celſa dei.

Ad Richardum Schellægum.

SAlve delicium merum Britannæ
Gentis, qui celebres tuos parentes
Virtute alta animi celebriores
Reddis, reſtituiſque utranque linguam
Antiquo facilis ſuo nitori:
Momentum breve temporis remitte, Pag. 87.
Excultis ſophiæ libris ſeveræ.
Tullî & Rhetoricos tui colores
Pone, hîc dum Pharia notat papyro
Dulcis verſiculos Camœna paucos.
Quæ ſtare in numero cupit tuorum,
Si tu ſi modo ſplendida relucens
Fortuna, tenuem benignitate
Admittas ſolita, quod ipſe non te
Facturum dubito: vir es modeſtus,
Candoris nivei, & lepôris almi.
Nunc, Schellæge, vale, manuque fauſta
Artes affere, litteraſque doctas.

Cauſſa Cygneæ cantionis non editæ ab Eraſmo.

QUid fuit in cauſſa moriens quod nuper Eraſmus
 Cygneum tacito preſſerit ore melos?
Quæ ſolet argutos cantores reddere Cygnos,
 Non flavit zephyri lenior aura ſui.

Ad eruditiſſimum virum D. Thomam Smythium, Equ.

DOctorum celebras (Smythi) monumenta virorum
 Ardenti ſtudio & dexteritate pari.
Unde tibi accrevit virtutis nomine fama,
 Judice me, nullo deperitura die.
Granta venuſta tuas collaudat, cantitat, ornat
 Eximias dotes, ingeniumque tuum.
Quicquid in Aöniis ſpecioſum montibus olim,
 Quicquid in Italicis prænitet atque jugis:
Eſt tibi tam notum, quam quod notiſſimum: abundas
 Artibus, & rara cognitione vales.
Fontibus eloquii ſitientia labra rigâſti:
 Atticus ille tuo regnat in ore lepos.
Inſtaurare bonas pergas feliciter artes,
 Laudabit factum poſteritaſque tuum.

Pag. 88. *Ad Thomam Tidringtonum.*

TE nunc per Charites rogo benignas,
Et te per faciles rogo Camœnas,
Te per Caſtaliæ ducem catervæ,
Et numen rogo per ſacrum Minervæ,
Quæſo per Genium tuum, venuſtas
Et per litterulas tuas quidem illas,
Ut munus ſolide meum perornes
Verbis ac ſtimulis novis ſubinde:
Si torpet, memor excites Roæum.
Quam tu ſis probus artifex, ſimulque
Novi quam vehemens ſies Pericles.
Extendas igitur velim valentes
Nervos ingenii tui expediti.
Sic ſtabit mea cauſſa te patrono,
Tu laudem officii feres perennem.

In frontiſpicio libelli, cui titulus Antiphilarchia.

ME juſſit pietas amorque veri,
Juſſit relligio, fideſque pura,
Chriſtus denique juſſit ipſe, ſtricto ut
Divini impeterem mucrone verbi
Hoſtem Evangelii ferocientem.
Lectores, mea cura, candidi, nunc
Æquum ſi petimus, novo libello
Linguis ac animis favete dextris.

Ad libellum de D. Jo: Checo.

SI vis Theſpiadum choro probari,
Fac ut conſilio, libelle, noſtro,
Facundo ſtudeas placere Checo,
Quem Pandioniæ colunt Athenæ,
Et quem Roma colit diſerta multum.
Quem Rex maximus omnium ſupremuſque
Henricus reputans virum probatum
Spectatumque ſatis, reconditæque
Pag. 89. Cenſorem ſolidum eruditionis,
Eduardum bene filium, ſuumque
Heredem, puerum, illi ad alta natum,
Sic concredidit, utriuſque linguæ
Flores ut legeret venuſtiores,
Exercens facili manum labore,
Et Chriſti imbiberet ſuäve nectar.
Felicem arbitror hanc diem fuiſſe,
Tanto diſcipulo dedit magiſtrum
Quæ talem. Unde ſuo venuſta alumno

Granta aſſurgit, & excitata plaudit.
Quod juſſi, facias velim, libelle,
Checum concilies tibique amicum.
Is ſi te nivea manu tenebit,
Perluſtrans oculo tuos ſereno
Verſus, ô facile inter eruditos
Exſpectare potes locum poëtas,
Et famam domini tui per orbem
Late extendere. Perge quo parabas.

Ad Thomam Leghum, Armigerum Adlingtonenſem, de D. Richardi Coxii fide & integritate.

QUUM fucis adeo laboret orbis
Totus, me rogitas, amice, narrem
Ore ut veridico tibi petenti,
Si dum reppererim, omnibus fidelem
Quem poſſem numeris virum probare.
Talem me volo repperiſſe credas:
Albo rarior eſt ac ille corvo.
Noviſti bene Coxium pium illum,
Sacri Evangelii tubam ſonoram:
Quem clarus patriæ pater Britannus
Dilectum refovet, ſuoque nato
Inſervire jubet probum tenello.
Is vir judicio omnium piorum
Omni ex parte fidelis integerque.

In effigiem Henrici oct: Regis Angliæ. Pag. 90.

SIqua manus pinxit vivos in imagine vultus,
Hæc operis pretium verna tabella tulit.
Sidereos ſic rex oculos frontemque ſerenat
Splendidus Henricus, ſol ſine nube micans.

Ad Thomam Cranmerum, Cantiorum Archiepiſcopum.

EST congeſta mihi domi ſupellex
Ingens, aurea, nobilis, venuſta,
Qua totus ſtudeo Britanniarum
Vero reddere gloriam nitori.
Sed fortuna meis noverca cœptis
Jam felicibus invidet maligna.
Quare, ne pereant brevi vel hora
Multarum mihi noctium labores
Omnes, & patriæ ſimul decora
Ornamenta cadant, ſuuſque ſplendor
Antiquis male deſit uſque rebus,
Cranmere, eximium decus piorum,
Implorare tuam benignitatem

Cogor:

Cogor : fac igitur tuo ſuëto
Pro candore, meum decus, patronumque,
Ut tantum faveat, roges, labori
Incepto : pretium ſequetur amplum.
Sic nomen tibi litteræ elegantes
Recte perpetuum dabunt, ſuoſque
Partim vel titulos tibi receptos
Concedet memori Britannus ore.
Sic te poſteritas amabit omnis,
Et fama ſuper æthera innoteſces.

Ad Henricum Houertum, illuſtriſſ: Regnorum Comitem.

QUOT ſunt ſidera candicante cœlo,
Et quot ſaltibus arbores in ipſis,
Pag. 91. Quot ſunt pinnigeri freto Britanno
Piſces, & Lybicis lapilli arenis :
Quot ſunt collibus Italis racemi,
Et quot Niliacis agris ariſtæ :
Tot Lelandus agit tibi benigno,
Toto pectore gratias amico
Regnorum Comiti, tibi coronas
Texens laurigeras, perenne munus,
Quæ feſtum caput implicent triumphis.

Caſtos eſſe decet poëtas.

LEſbia laſcivo placuit formoſa Catullo,
Leſbia fulgentes candida pexa comas.
Collaudant alii teneros Varronis amores,
Formoſam & noto nomine Leucadiam.
Qui cecinit molles elegos reſonante Camœna,
Calvi Quintiliam tollit ad aſtra ſui.
Deliciæ Galli docti clarique poëtæ,
Eximium nomen pulchra Lycoris habet.
Lactea Peligni floret Naſonis amica,
Materiem numeris ſueta Corynna dare :
Cynthia laudatur deterſi Nympha Propertî,
Et Cynara eſt Flacco nota puella ſuo.
Talia molliculi cantabant carmina vates,
Ignari vitæ qui melioris erant.
Chriſticola át caſtos caſtus decantet amores,
Et ſacros reſonet Muſa pudica thoros.
Sic in ſiderea cœli ſpatiabitur aula,
Lætitiæque novos concinet ille modos.

Ad libellum, de Jo: Bechenſano.

TU quum prodieris pictus fuligine preli
In lucem, doctos extuleriſque viros :

Bechen-

Bechenſanus erit tibi vel tutela politus,
Artes qui didicit perdocuitque bonas,
Qua celer ancipiti decurſu profluit amnis
Iſis, dicta eſt urbs Iſidis unde Vadum:
Et qua Parrhiſios collambit Sequana flumen, Pag. 92.
Valle vagus media, nobilis urbis honor.
Te decet, excultum multa impertire ſalute
Illum, nam ſtudiis annuit atque favet.
Utpote qui certet præſtantes fortiter artes
Splendorem ad ſolitum jam revocare ſuum.
Lectio multa quidem, linguarum & gratia felix
Illius hîc cauſſam promovet, auget, agit.
Officio quare ne deſis, chare libelle,
Candoris niveo & munere clarus eris.

Ad Helium Eobanum, Heſſum.

HEſſe tuos libros vatum celeberrime legi,
Et lecti ſumme perplacuere mihi:
Sentio Naſonis venam facilemque fluentemque
Ingenii fontes nunc ſubiiſſe tui.
Mentior, hæc eadem niſi tota Britannia noſtra
Quanta eſt (& merito) prædicet atque canat.
Non opus eſt in re manifeſta teſtibus ullis,
Teſtibus hîc quanquam nec mea verba carent.
Unus erat Burgratus, eritque Micocius alter,
Teſtis Pombergus tertius eſſe poteſt.
Quos oratores à Chatto & Saxone miſſos,
Splendida jam noſtri principis aula fovet.
Miſimus ecce tibi verſus ex tempore natos,
Delicias Muſæ quæſo remitte tuæ.

Ad Antonium Denegum, Equitem.

ANtoni, eximios qui flores inter amicos,
Quos dedit Henrici regia clara mihi:
Te mea contendit juſtis celebrare Camœna
Laudibus, & nomen tollere ad aſtra tuum.
In teneris annis juncti conviximus ambo,
Qua docuit terſus Lillius ipſe ſchola.
O quoties audita mihi tua verba ferebant
Aſſiduoſque jocos, aſſiduoſque ſales!
Ingenio nec te quiſquam felicior acri, Pag. 93.
Perpetuuſque tuo fluxit ab ore lepos.
Tum deſiderio captus peregrina videndi,
Acceleras votum, duxque Briennus erat.
Cognitioque tibi linguarum hinc floruit alta,
Perplacuitque oculis Gallica terra tuis.

Senſerat

Senſerat hoc regum qui prudentiſſimus unus,
Te famulum fautor conſtituitque ſuum.
Quanta apud illum ſit tua nunc vel gratia flagrans,
Teſtatur reſonis aula canora modis.
Illa quidem ut ſileat, ſum teſtis certior ipſe:
Commendas regi munera noſtra tuo.
Hinc me conſpicuo colluſtrat lumine Phœbus,
Promovet & cauſſam gratia blanda meam.
Quas tibi nunc referam pro tali pectore grates?
Dicêris Muſæ gloria magna meæ.

De Gallofrido Chaucero.

QUUM vivum teres Atticus lepôrem
Inveniſſet, & undecunque Græcam
Linguam perpoliiſſet, inſolenter
Audebat reliquos, rudes vocare.
Cujus judicium impiger Quirinus
Intenſo ſtudio ſequens, Latinum
Sermonem quoque reddidit venuſtum,
Et cum Græco, alios rudes vocavit.
At quanto mihi rectius videtur
Feciſſe officium ſuum diſertus
Chaucerus, brevitate primus apta
Linguam qui patriam redegit illam
In formam, ut Venere & lepôre multo,
Ut multo ſale, gratiâque multa,
Luceret, velut heſperus minora
Inter ſidera? nec tamen ſuperbus
Linguæ barbariem exprobravit ulli
Genti: tam facilis fuit, benignuſque.
Ergo vos juvenes manu Britanni
Pag. 94. Læta ſpargite nunc roſas ſuäve
Spirantes, violaſque molliores:
Et veſtro date candido poëtæ
Formoſam ex hedera citi coronam.

Ad Richardum Mauriſonum, Equitem.

TRadidit Iſiacis tua carmina candidus hoſpes,
Herôum juſto quæ pede facta canunt.
Judiciumque meum quærebat ſedulus idem,
Aſcribens Muſis non tribuenda meis.
Hæc cui pauca quidem dixi pro tempore: "non ſum
"Inter Ariſtarchos dignus habere locum."
Quin alacri potius teſtabar gaudia vultu,
Anſam me numeris forte dediſſe tuis.
Unde quod ipſe rudi ceciniſſem carmine, quodque
Scripſiſſem, irato terque quaterque Deo:

Tu

Tu melicis plenus numeris & Apolline plenus
  Cantares, hederæ præripereſque decus.
Sic amet Henricus doctos (tua munera) libros
  Octavus, noſtri maximus orbis honor.
Perpetuo certa noſtram ſuperare canendo
  Muſam, grandiſonæ quæ minus apta tubæ eſt.

Promiſſis dives.

REddere ſi quenquam ditem promiſſa valerent,
  Attalicas loculus noſter haberet opes.

Ad Tho: Danetium.

CAndide noſtrarum Muſarum præco Daneti,
  Qui veteris ſecli tempora docta refers:
Diſpeream ſi non tam ſis mihi charus, ut ullo
  Nil prorſus poſſit charius eſſe modo.
Cujus & indicium monſtrabo paratus amoris,
  Obtulerit quoties ſe tua cauſſa mihi.
Interea noſtrum hoc, quod nec leve munus, amice,
  Imparibus capias carmina miſta ſonis.
Carmina, quæ Phœbo doctiſque faventibus, olim
  Auſonii venient forſan ad ora chori,
Et tua ſervabunt florentia nomina, libris
  Ille meis genius ſi modo fautor erit.

Ad Thomam Caium. Pag. 95.

CAius, imperii dum gloria floruit ampli,
  Inter Romanos nobile nomen erat.
Magnificumque refert quiddam vox illa canora,
  Auſonii ſic me perdocuere patres.
Tu per ſe clarum contendis reddere nomen
  Clarius, eloquio judicioque nitens.
Tu celebras ſophiæ myſteria magna ſeveræ,
  Et colis Aonii lumina clara gregis.
Tuque laboranteis Muſas, qua neſcio clade,
  Erigis atque levas, ſubſidiumque refers.
Si nunc præſtiteris deducto temporis uſque
  Curſu te talem, parta corona tibi eſt.

Ad D. Eduardum Phyttonum, illuſtrem Equ:

ERigit inſignes volucris Junonia plumas,
  Auricomus medio quum nitet axe Deus.
Spectat opes hinc inde ſuas, ſpectando tumeſcit,
  Poſtponens formæ cetera quæque ſuæ;
Donec ad incurvos ungues deflectit ocellos,
  Inque ſuum recidunt lumina picta locum.
Exemplum cunctis eſt hoc, Phyttone, notandum,
  Et certe eſt multis utile nominibus:

Elati ut faſtum deponant pectoris omnes,
  Quum ſpectant terræ debita membra putri.

De Georgio Daio, Epiſc: Ceicaſtren:

DAius eſt Muſis commendatiſſimus ipſis,
  Nec calamo felix indiget ille meo.
Attamen hîc cupio veteris meminiſſe ſodalis,
  Ingenuum juveni quem mihi Granta dedit.
Præcipue quum ſit talis, qualem utraque Pallas
  Approbat, & melicis tollit ad aſtra logis.
Et quum ſit talis, qualem Suadela Chariſque
  Certârunt mammis ſuppoſuiſſe ſuis.
Pag. 96. Non loquar ulterius quicquam : virtutibus ejus
  Impenſe eximiis languet avena mea.

In effigiem Eadueardi principis incomparabilis.

INtentis quoties oculis vultumque coloremque
  Aſpicio lætum, dive Edoarde, tuum :
Expreſſam toties videor mihi cernere formam
  Magnanimi patris, quo nitet ore, tui.

Ad D. Audoënum, medicum Regium.

MUſis Iſiacis, Audœne, notus
Es, quas tu recolis ſeveriori
Intentus ſtudio frequenter illo,
Fructum hinc inde refers opimiorem :
Naturæ excutiens potentioris
Vel myſteria magna, quæ, favente
Illuſtri ſophia, tuo labore
Nunc pulſis tenebris nitent ſerenum.
Hinc & tu medicam celebris artem
Exerces : nivea manu volumen
Antiqui Hippocratis ratum, ac Galeni
Verſas conſpicui libros probatos.
Hæc perſenſit apex decuſque regum
Henricus, ſtatuitque te venuſti
Eduardi medicum, deinde & almæ
Reginæ Catarinulæ, ſibique.
Vivat Neſtoreos valens at ille
Annos, præſidium tuum, meumque.

Ad Eadueardum Northæum, Equitem.

DOctorum merito generoſa caterva virorum
  Me plane ingratum diceret atque rudem,
Si mihi ceſſaret calamus cunctator iniquus,
  Nec juſtas laudes ſcriberet ille tuas.
Inclyta Londinum urbs genuit nos ſidere fauſto,
  Imbibimus læti litterulaſque ſimul.

Tu

Tu puero in ſtudiis mihi conjunctiſſimus: ipſos
Suſpexi mores, ingeniumque tuum. Pag. 97.
Et me felicem, fortunatumque putabam,
Te ſocium nactus, præſidiumque mihi.
A Superis petii ſupplex, votoque favebant,
Nos ut perpetuus creſceret inter amor.
Cauſidici tu jura fori celebrare parabas,
Applauſit ſtudiis Granta beata meis.
Tempore ſic longo disjuncta ita corpora noſtra:
Præſentes animi convaluere tamen.
Confectis ſtudiis affulſit lætior hora,
Disjunctos rurſus quæ ſociare queat.
Quid nunc commemorem, quo tu candore beâ
Exiguas Muſas, vel ſine fine, meas?
Hactenus à te nil petii, quod non tuus in me
Contulerit promptus munificuſque favor.
Teſtis erat factorum erga me Tucca tuorum,
Legius, & teſtis, noſter amicus erat.
Coxius & ſupereſt æterno carmine dignus,
Te qui patronum prædicat eſſe meum.
Pingere ſi poſſem, viviſque coloribus uti,
Effigiem exprimeret dextera noſtra tuam.
Splendereſque foro medio, velut heſperus a
Signaque juſtitiæ conſpicienda dares.
Hanc ego quum nequeam præſtare venuſtiu
Id faciam certe quod mea cura monet.
Nempe ut poſteritas noſcat, ſerique nepotes,
Virtutes ſemper me coluiſſe tuas.

Ad Henr: 8. regem.

QUinti nunc opera loquens Latine
Dictys Septimii venit, rogatque,
Princeps maxime, ut erutum duelli
In lucem Priamæii libellum
Verſes, qui referet tibi tuorum
Virtutes celeberrimas avorum.

Ad Guilielmum Henricum, nobiliſſimum Comitem Oſtroſaxonum. Pag. 98.

ME tua nobilitas, qua non illuſtrior ulla,
Provocat ad cytharam, clariſonumque melos.
Perge favere tuas laudes, Gulielme, canenti
Vati, quo certe nomine major eris.
Te genuit ſcitum borealis Avonia, tellus
Eximie omnigena fertilitate ſcatens.
Teque adoleſcentem facundo Pindarus ore,
Ingenuum docuit verba Latina loqui.

Mellifluos modulos quiſquis fuit ille deorum
  Qui te perdocuit contremuloſque tonos,
A te diſcipulo præconia lucida ſumpſit,
  Cujus concentus pulſat utrumque polum,
Crediderim Phœbum ſic te inſtruxiſſe canorum,
  Carmina tam melicis concinis uſque ſonis.
Non te convincit fama celeberrimus Orpheus,
  Ut nec Arioniæ ſtamina læta lyræ.
Nec te convincit reſonis philomela querelis,
  Nec qui, quum moritur, concinit albus olor.
Fulmineo caderet quum fracta Bononia bello,
  Et Morinos premerent Martia tela truces,
Talia perſonuit dulci tua cantio voce,
  Qualia vel Muſæ concinuiſſe velint.
Non meliora quidem Dantes dedit inclytus ille,
  Aut qui Petrarchæ nomine notus erat.
Sed neque Chaucerus reſonanti muſicus ore,
  Aut meus, arguta voce, Viatus, amor.
Sæpe es doctorum numeros laudare ſuëtus,
  Emeritis tribuens præmia digna viris.
Denique tu punctum facile hîc ſic omne tuliſti,
  Impar ut videar laudibus eſſe tuis.

Ad Helium Eobanum Heſſum.

EXiguos elegos nuper tranſmiſimus ad te,
  Cultorem Phœbi Caſtaliique chori.
Pag. 99. Reddita nulla tamen nobis pervenit ab Heſſo
  Littera, quæ poſſet grata referre vices.
Provocat en iterum calamos Burgratus ineptos,
  Da veniam nugis, magne poëta, meis.

Ad Georgium Ferrarium.

SI modo Verlamum, vetus urbs victoribus olim
  Cognita Romanis, tota niteret ovans:
Te niveis certe inſigniret grata lapillis,
  Texeret ac facili florea ſerta manu:
Queis tua congaudens redimiret tempora feſta
  Quod Muſas deamet, Caſtaliumque gregem.
Concidit antiquæ ſed gloria funditus urbis,
  Albani fanum quod reparavit opus.
Fortunæ ſcandens alta ad faſtigia ſummæ,
  Cromuellus ſibi te vir catus aſſeruit.
Deinde animo leges patrias evolvis, & illis
  Sedulus inſervis, cauſidicoque foro,
Patronum veterem repetis patronus & ipſe,
  Ac lepidis dictis lætitiæque ſtudes.

Glori

Gloria at illius cecidit, magnamque ruinam
  Paſſa eſt: ſic verſat ſors male fida rotas.
Aulica vita tibi placuit, mox regia magni
  Te Henrici gremio foverat ampla ſuo.
Horrida bella ſonant, Martis fœtura coruſcat,
  Et Scotti & Morini tela cruenta vibrant.
Fortior occurris, gladio clypeoque reſumpto,
  Bellator prodis Martius, atque minax.
Vidiſti Scottos victor Morinoſque fugatos,
  Et patuit virtus amplior inde tua.
Perge, ut cœpiſti, magnum te oſtendere factis
  Ferrari, & noſtro carmine major eris.

Ad Guilielmum Pagettium, Henrico oct: Regi à ſecretis.

ILluſtrare tuum, Pagetti candide, nomen
  Percupio, niveis & celebrare notis. Pag. 10[illegible]
Lucidus aſpiret Phœbus mihi grata canenti,
  Inceptum facilis promoveatque meum.
Sic ego magnificum potero deducere carmen,
  Et tua per reſonos dicere facta modos.
Sentio nunc veniſſe Deum: vireſque miniſtrat,
  Perſcribam laudes ingenioſe tuas.
Te puerum in lucem Londinum protulit almam,
  Eſt urbs hæc eadem, patria clara mihi.
In qua tu ſtudiis operam cum fruge dediſti,
  Sed nec ego à ſtudiis tunc alienus eram.
Grammatici enituit quo tempore gloria Lillî,
  Notior ille tibi, notior ille mihi.
Cujus tu partes fautor, certante Gonello,
  Tutatus calamo es, non ſine laude, tuo.
Interea excrevit vitæ maturior ætas,
  Atque puellares præteriere dies.
Ecce petis vivos fontes, Grantana fluenta,
  Nectareoque rigas labra liquore tua.
Aſt ego præceſſi: nec ſegniter ipſe ſecutus
  Viciſti ſortis munera parva meæ.
Tu Gardineri petiiſti tecta, diſerti
  Eloquii ſedem, Pieriique chori.
Sors vel ad obſtreperos me duxit iniqua ſophiſtas,
  Tale quidem potui non ego ferre jugum.
Suffugio quodam ſed honeſto Gallica regna
  Inviſi, ſchola qua Parrhiſiana viget.
Quo magnis & tu properâſti paſſibus, ardens
  Linguarum nitida cognitione frui.
Confecta tandem cauſſa feliciter omni,
  Tu patriam repetis civis amicus humum.

Gardinerum etiam recolis de more patronum:
Uritiſlegi & nomina chara tibi.
Per quos cœpiſti commendatiſſimus eſſe
Henrico Regi, nobilibuſque viris.
Scriba Palatinas coluiſti hinc ſedulus ædes,
Exercens calamos dexteritate nova.
Pag. 101. Quo tibi conjuncta eſt Preſdunia tempore virgo,
Qualis in æthereis Cynthia vecta rotis.
Felicem quæ te generoſa prole parentem
Reddidit, & caſto prænitet uſque thoro.
Principis arriſit tandem tibi gratia flagrans,
Legati ac Gallum munere functus adis.
Deinde & Cæſaream fortunatiſſimus aulam
Prudens orator conſpicuuſque petis.
Affulſere tuis meritis hinc præmia digna:
Diteſcis, cumulos poſſidet arca ſuos.
Tantum eſt munifico domino ſervire: beavit
Te Rex, excelſo conſtituitque loco.
Hîc ego pro veteri vel conſuetudine noſtra,
Optarem ſtudiis proximus eſſe tuis,
Ni tuus atque meus cultor Maſonius ille
Jam perſuaſiſſet, me ſatis eſſet tuum.
Addidit hoc etiam, per me te velle videre,
Quæ Burgiduni gloria, fama, decus.
Talia ſiqua juvant, poſſum deſcribere ad unguem,
Oppidum & antiquis irradiare notis.

Inſignia Regia.

CIrculus imperii vaſtum qui circinat orbem,
Atque coronato collucet vertice celſus,
Excolit Henrici multis inſignia votis;
Magnanimos illos noctuque diuque leones,
Eximie & vernos candentia lilia flores.
Quid ſibi vult lauri, quid olivæ feſta corona?
Illa ſuum Phœbum, colit hæc fœcunda Minervam.

Inſignia Janæ Reginæ.

PHœnix nuper eram venuſta pennis,
Ortum non Arabes mihi dedere,
Sed gens clara quidem Severiana:
Henricum colui ſerena ſolem,
Pullum cui facilis meum ſacravi,
Fauſto & ſidere prænitente natum.

Pag. 102. *Roſarum unio.*

REttulit illa dies Anglis ſpectata ſalutem,
Qua roſa purpureis candida juncta roſis.

Cataracta,

Cataracta, Ducum Somerſetenſium ſymbolum gentilitium.

HÆC cataracta, Ducis, fulvo quæ prænitet auro,
Somurotrîgum teſſera nota fuit.

Lilia.

LIlia quis neſcit cœlo demiſſa ſupremo,
Imperio Henrici ſuccubuiſſe ſui?

Pluma, Principis Eaduardi Inſigne.

CAndida gemmiferæ cultrix hæc Pluma coronæ,
Principis Eduardi tollit ad aſtra caput.

Ad Gualterum Heueddunum, Ciceronianum.

HEueddune tibi favet caterva
(Grantæ fluminis accola) erudita,
In ripis puer ipſe cujus olim
Læto pectore luſitare ſuevi,
Et cannas reſecare concinentes
Quum flaret Zephyri faventis aura.
Tu Marco bene Tullio diſerto
Cura ſollicita faves benignus,
Dicendi genus illius coliſque
Facundum, teres, elegans, venuſtum,
Terſum, conſpicuum, fluens, amœnum,
Elimatum etiam, & ſuis decore
Pictum floribus undecumqve vernis
Illis uſque adeo, ut nitente quadam
Majeſtate ſtyli Atticum lepôrem
Græcis fontibus exprimas petitum.
Felicem puto te beatulumque,
Hæc qui ſic meditaris, ut perornes
Tam doctis ſtudiis tibi faventem
Grantam, cujus amor mihi profecto
Tantum creſcit, opaca prævirenſque Pag. 103.
Quantum vere novo illa alumna Phœbi
Laurus vimina ſubjicit tenella.
Inceptis igitur tuis ſecundis
Vela extende manu valentiori:
Ventus mox aderit Favoniuſque:
Tu portum iuvenies, tibi paratum
Optatumque, ubi commode quieſcas.

Ad Thomam Uriteſlegum Tichofeldenſem,
Angliæ Archigrammateum.

PHœbus adeſt, Muſiſque novem comitatus amœnis
Secum lætitiæ ſigna ſerena refert.
Ac me ſubtriſtem ſolatur carmine tali,
Quale vel Aöniis concinit ille jugis.

Te decet imperio noſtro parere, ſorores
  Suaviſonas iſtas ſuſpicere atque meas.
Uriteſlegum, titulis & nomine clarum,
  Extolles dignis, me monitore, notis.
Ingenium cujus, mores, virtuſque modeſta,
  Judicio ſemper ſic placuere meo,
Ut terris dignum, vel cœlo rectius, illum
  Optârim comitem perpetuum eſſe mihi.
Nolo tamen radium talem ſubducere terræ,
  Fulgeat, obſcuris reſtituatque diem.
Imperium hoc noſtrum vates extende canore,
  Ne timeas: vires, eloquiumque dabo.
Dixerat: applauſum reſonando dedere Camœnæ,
  Et ſubito ſedes reppetiere ſuas.
Impulerit quo nos, Uriteſlege beate,
  Imperium Clarii, certior ipſe vides.
Tu, quoniam juvenis mihi vel percognitus olim,
  Aſpira, & cœptis inclyte plaude meis.
Eſt Deus in nobis, agitante caleſcimus illo,
  Ardor & inde mihi dicere facta tua.
Pag. 104. Urbs mea Londinum genuit te clara puellum,
  Et tuus in dubie nobilis inde pater.
A teneris annis coluiſti pectore toto
  Muſas, ſic Genius juſſerat ipſe bonus.
Argutæ reſonos nervos teſtudinis apta
  Curâſti eximie ſollicitare manu.
Et Fortuna parens ſic te promovit alumnum
  Illa ſuum, ut medio lux tua nota foro.
Grantanaſque ſcholas petiiſti ſidere fauſto,
  Gardinerus erat fautor & ille tibi.
Uroque Vicanum te docta caterva vocabat,
  Contulit hoc nomen functio clara patris.
Forma venuſta quidem tua ſic in fronte reluxit,
  Auricomus vertex ſic nituitque tuus,
Lumen & ingenii tibi ſic affulſit acuti,
  Tum virtus ſic te condecoravit ovans,
Unus multorum certe ſis viſus ut inſtar:
  Tu mihi mel fragrans deliciumque merum.
Quid nunc commemorem, quo te Comœdia Plauti
  Accepit plauſu, miles & ille tumens?
Si mihi judicium ſolidum perfloruit unquam,
  Aures ſi aut oculi prævaluere mei,
Diſpeream ſi non fueris tam lucidus actor,
  Quam qui maxime, & hîc dicere vera libet:
Sic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora gerebat,
  Sic quoque perſonuit, quiſquis & ille fuit.

Ut dici poſſit, Romani cura theatri,
Atque operis pretium rettulit omne ſui.
Gardinerus, homo fortunas natus ad amplas,
Se Uoluesego conſecrat atque dicat.
Maxima tu ſpirans, Grantana ſorte relicta,
Principis Henrici ſplendida tecta petis.
Theſaurosque manu nocturna, ſæpe diurna
Verſas, & curis proſpicis uſque tuis.
Pecchamus hæc cernens, ſic ora reſolvit amicus,
Judicio creſcet candidus iſte meo.
Legati munus tum Gardinerus obibat, Pag. 105.
Te comitem lateri junxerat atque ſuo.
Hinc crevit magnis certa experientia rebus,
Et fama enituit latius inde tua.
Cromuelluſque potens ſic delectatus amœno eſt
Flore tui ingenii & dexteritate rata,
Ut te crediderit naturæ dona ſagacis
Hauſiſſe ex Sophiæ fontibus irriguis.
Senſerat hæc princeps, quo non cordatior alter,
Hinc te ſublimi collocat inque gradu.
Orator celebris Batavos, Belgaſque potenteis
Dum petis, eximie munere functus, ovas.
Cæſaris inde tibi ſoror ac Regina beata
Plauſit, & officium comprobat omne tuum.
Floreat Henricus, regni tutela Britanni,
Qui te pro meritis extulit uſque tuis.
Imperio Phœbi monitus hæc qualiacunque
Carmina perſonui: vive, valeque diu.

In Richardum Crokum, calumniatorem.

ME fatuum Crokus fatuorum maximus ille,
Imperio quodam prædicat eſſe ſuo.
Ut ſim, me furiæ non torquent: illius urgent
Clade Mathematicum nocte dieque caput.

In fronte libelli, cui titulus, Genethliacon.

TArdius in lucem chariſſime prodeo lector,
Cauſſa fuit Domini languida Muſa mei.
Da facilis veniam juſta ratione petenti,
Et tibi decedet conditione nihil.
Exeo nunc multo limatior, atque Britannis
Primus ego antiquum reddere curo decus.

Inſignia Eadueardi principis.

FEſta coronatæ ſunt hæc inſignia Plumæ
Principis Eduardi, divino numine cujus
Splendor, honos, tituli, nomen, laudeſque manebunt, Pag. 106.

Dum nivei liquido gaudebunt flumine cygni,
Lactea dumque hortis naſcentur lilia cultis.

Pluma Eaduardum principem alloquitur.

ADſum, candidior Princeps nive, lacte, liguſtro,
Imperiique tui læta ſubibo jugum.
Paciferam dextra quoties geſtabis olivam,
Pileolo ſtabo conſpicienda tuo.
Impleat optato Zephyrus mea carbaſa vento,
Sole ſub ardenti tædia nulla feres.
Inclyta ſi laurus te forte ad bella vocârit,
In galeæ cono ſtabo ſuperba tuæ.
Unica nobilium puerorum gloria, Princeps,
Vivas: perpetuum tu mihi numen eris.

Alluſio ad etymon nominis Eaduardi.

QUiſquis Eaduerdum Romano expreſſerit ore,
Cuſtodem fidei dixerit eſſe ſacræ.
Hoc ego crediderim puero feliciter orto
A ſuperis nomen cœlitus eſſe datum.
Eſt pater antiquæ fidei defenſor amicus,
Degener & nullo tempore natus erit.

Applauſus H. 8.

VIVE pater patriæ, rex invictiſſime: vivat
Aſcaniuſque tuus, phœnicis filius albæ.

Ad D. Guilielmum Seiſillium.

DIcêris merito gallinæ filius albæ,
Sic te ſuſpiciunt fata ſecunda ſuum.
Non modo ſuſpiciunt, commendant rectius almo
Te Phœbo totum, Pierioque choro.
Provenit inde quidem ſucceſſus lætus, & ille,
Qui tibi promittit præmia digna cedro.
Candidus erudiit noſter te Chæcus amicus,
Chæcus Cecrópii gloria prima gregis.
Pag. 107. Cognitione nites linguæ exuberante Pelaſgæ,
Et miſces Græcis verba Latina ſonis.
Invigilas ſtudiis felix noctesque dieſque,
Sic quoque per muſas parta corona tibi:
Illa dies niveo eſt ſemper ſignanda lapillo,
Quæ tibi Milaredam junxit amore pari.
Femina nulla magis doctas amplectitur artes,
Græcula te Græcum diligit illa ſuum.
Illa tibi vitis, tuque ulmus candidus illi,
Conjugio fauſto gaudet uterque ſuo.
Vivite felices, Muſarum cura perennis
Vos ſervet, ſummo conſtituatque loco.

Ad D. Harlegum.

VIrtutes animi ſic te redimire videntur,
 Ut redimit feſtum verna corona caput.
Depoſcunt igitur dignas ſua præmia laudes,
 Præmia in æternis conſpicienda libris.
Fonte caballino ſi quando labella rigâſſem,
 Virtutes alacer tollerem ad aſtra ſacras,
Et te virtutis cultorem, Harlege, probatum
 Laudaret reſonis hæc mea Muſa modis.
Repit humi tenuis, metuens & ſubſidet imo,
 (Abſint ut vires) officioſa tamen.
Nomine quo, ſtrictim laudes attinget amica
 Qualiſcunque tuas, fila canora movens.
Omne genus ſophiæ guſtâſti pervigil, atque
 Hauſiſti eloquii vina fluenta pii.
Tu quoque facundi Ciceronis magnus amator:
 Et tibi majeſtas Virgiliana placet.
Profluviumque colis Naſonis, verſibus unde
 Illius aſſurgis gratior eximiis.
Nulla poëtarum veterum monumenta ſuperſunt,
 Florigero es quorum non ſpatiatus agro.
Hinc vates celeber, lepidus, multumque venuſtus,
 Concinis argutis carmina læta ſonis.
Poſteritati quæ te vel feliciter omni
 Commendent, nomen percelebrentque tuum.
Ecce ſuum officium mea præſtitit omne Camœna,
 Applauſumque tuum vendicat illa ſibi.

Ad Richardum Godericium.

MAgnificum retines, Goderici candide, nomen,
 Quod vel Saxonicum recte idioma probat.
Sic Bonus ac Dives dicêris jure Latino:
 Moribus hoc nomen convenit omne tuis.
Nominis illa tui tam bella notatio non te
 Conſtituit ditem, conſtituitve bonum.
Splendida felicem te virtus reddidit una:
 Macte hac virtute, & dona beata feres:
Cauſidico ſic fama foro tua, lauſque nitebit,
 Et te patronum percolet ipſe cliens.
Nec ſic contentus virtuti imponere finem,
 Suſpice doctrinæ lumina clara piæ.
Illa tuas poſſunt ad cœlum tollere laudes,
 Te quoque per niveas condecorare notas.

Proſopopœia Boloniæ expugnatæ.

ME Geſſoriacum veteres dixere coloni,
Raraque ſors noſtræ nobilitatis erat:
Aſt ubi Cæſareos ſubiiſſem victa triumphos,
Romanas acies, imperiique jugum;
Crevit ab Italica mihi voce Bononia nomen,
Littora qua Morinûm turba refracta colit.
O quoties cladem, & ſum magnas paſſa ruinas!
Me Francus domuit, Danus & Anglus atrox.
Romani valeant, Franci, Danique valete,
Anglus erit vitæ ſpeſque ſaluſque meæ.
Concuſſit (fateor) duro mea mœnia bello,
Pectoris & medio viſcera rupta mihi.
Non ſecus ac terræ cum motu volvitur Oſſa,
Horriſonis crepitans diſſilienſque minis.
Pag. 109. Quid tum? reſtituit mihi culmina Martius heros
Henricus, Regum gloria, palma, decus.
Nunc ego vicino diſcam ſervire Britanno,
Et Rutupina frequens littora nota petam.
Vos fugite interea Galli, nam fulminat Anglus,
Victor & iratus fortia tela quatit.
Gallia quid ſperes? fidei defenſor avitæ
Imperium repetit fortiter omne ſuum.

Henricum oct. victorem Bononia alloquitur.

ROmani rerum domini Rutupina petentes
Littora, trajectus me coluere ducem.
Quid mihi cum victis Romanis? palma, Britanne,
Inclyta me totam vendicat illa tua.
Officiumque meum (quod Gallo diſplicet) omne
In tua transfudit nomina celſa lubens.
Floreat æternum felix victoria patris,
Filius Eduardus ſuſtineatque parem.

In fronte libelli, cui titulus, Bononia Gallomaſtix.

Bononia lectores alloquitur.

GAllica tota fui, nunc ſorte, Britannica, Martis,
Perplacet eximium conjugiumque mihi.
Audiat applauſus veſtros Octavius ille
Victor, iô vivat, dicite, vivat iô.

Ad Henricum Collinum.

FElicem genuit te Atrebatum patria felix,
Quo vel pervenit Cæſar & ipſe potens.
Iſidis inde Vadum dulcem te fovit alumnum,
Urbs antiqua, decens, docta, venuſta, nitens.

Et te perdocuit linguam bene candida utramque,
Unde tibi ſolide gloria parta fuit.
Senſerat hæc ſeniorque tuus fraterculus ille
Ingenii & cernens lucida ſigna tui,
Ad ſtudia intentus ſe totum vertit amœna,
Eſſe tui ſimilis ſolliciteque cupit.
Frugiferi tandem laus floruit alta laboris,
Et meruit doctos inter habere locum.
Vos in amore pares ſtudiis contendite magnis
Fratres, doctrinæ ut luceat almus honor.

Pag. 110.

Ad Jo. Ponetum, virum in utraque lingua eruditiſſ:

ABſentem toties tuum
Qui claris reſonans undique laudibus
Lelandum, facilis mihi
Commonſtras animi ſigna nitentia,
Et mores niveos ſimul.
Quos verbis modo ſi pingere pluribus
Vellem, dicere non ego
Aut tu audire quidem hoc tempore commode
Poſſes. Interea ne videar tibi
Spectati officii mei
Erga te ſolidum forſitan immemor,
Grates en referam libens :
Sic, Ponete, jubet noſtra Camœnula.
Me quod magnifice tuis
Verbis extuleris, immeritum tamen:
Jure nam liquido mihi
(Ni verum pigeat dicere cognitum)
Non certe potero probus
Qualem tu tribuis candide gloriam
Salva agnoſcere fronte nunc.
Novi quam vehemens Rhetor amiculi
In cauſſa eniteas tui.
Indulges nimium: ſed mea longius
Ne te verba trahant, loquar
Hîc quid veridico pectore ſentiam.
Lætor non mediocriter
Hoc candore tuæ mentis : & integras
Laudes quas tribuis mihi
Contentus refero nam tibi ſplendido.

Pag. 111.

Ad Georgium Henedrigum.

TAma tibi applaudit fluvius, facunde Georgi,
Natalemque tuum percolit ille diem.

Qua

Qua patet oppidulum famaque foroque renidens,
Quod capit illimi nomen ab amne ſuum.
Lucidus utque ſies totus, contendit amicus
Iſiden hinc fratrem conciliare tibi.
Tu nunc fluminibus me conſultore ſecundis
Utere: fortunæ ſors erit ampla tuæ.
Iſidis inque vado doctas alacerrimus artes
Extende, & meritis præmia digna feres.
Scripſiſti juvenis multa cum laude libellos,
Qui Regi eximie perplacuere meo.
Ede igitur coctos annis maturior illos,
Aſſurget Muſis docta caterva tuis.

Inſcriptiones murorum Caſtri ſani Mauditi.

Imperio Henrici naves ſubmittite vela.

Ad invictiſſimum regem Henricum octavum, ut claſſem in Gallos promoveat.

PErge precor Zephyris Princeps dare vela ſecundis,
Hoc pater Oceanus, Neptunus poſcit & ipſe,
Nereidumque chorus. Victoria læta triumphos
Promittit ſummos, pretium immortale laboris
Macte animo victor felix: hâc itur ad aſtra.

Ad Jacobum Botlerum.

TE Maridunenſes, facunda caterva, celebrant,
Qua Charis Iſiacas vitreus intrat aquas.
Tu Maridunenſes merito recoliſque diſertos,
Officii grata ſedulitate pii.
Creſcit amor, doctas virtus extendit & artes:
Eximie hac totus tu quoque parte nites.
Incrementa videns lætus Camerarius ampla,
Vir probus & medicus regius, arte vigens:
Pag. 112. Te ſic munificus fuſe exornavit amicus,
Ut tua principibus cognita fama viris,
Undique luceret: tandem hoc, velut omine, tactus
Splendore, Italiam non ſine laude petis.
Unde tibi accrevit titulo virtutis honeſto
Nomen victurum, conſpicuumque decus.
Naturas ubi tu rerum fonteſque perennis
Irriguos ſophiæ dexteritate jugi
Excuſſiſti alacer, juſtum pretiumque tuliſti,
Artibus ingenuis eloquioque valens.
Sidera te in patriam revocabant fauſta ſerenam;
Occurris lætus, deliciaſque refers,

Quales

Quales exhibuit pleno cum copia cornu,
  Oſtentans flores, dona beata, ſuos.
Italiam repetis ſuſcepto munere felix,
  Tempore quo viſa eſt regia Roma tibi.
Inde domum rediens Henrico gratior eſſe
  Regi incepiſti munificoque tuo.
Mox à ſecretis Reginæ doctior almæ
  Es deſignatus: functio grata placet.
Nuncius hinc ad Germanos tranſmiſſus amicos,
  Imperium comples principis omne tui.
Hæc me cantantem ſic Muſa eſt candida odorta,
  Conſona verſiculis talibus ora movens:
" Te memorem officii collaudo terque quaterque,
  " Qui ſic Botlerum concinis uſque tuum.
" Judicio noſtro eſt hederis digniſſimus ipſis,
  " Præmia quæ vatum conſpicienda virent.

F I N I S.

ILLUSTRIUM
ALIQUOT ANGLORUM
ENCOMIA.

A THOMA NEWTONO,
Ceſtreſhyrio, ſucceſſivis horulis exarata.



LONDINI
Apud Thomam Orwinum,
1589.

Pag. 114. *Ad longe honoratiſſimum Herôa, D. Henricum, Darbiæ Comitem, Baronem Strangicum, Monæ inſulæ Regulum, inclytiſſimæ Periſcelidis militem, Dominum ſuum omni obſervantia colendum.*

QUI titulis clares propriis, qui ſtemmate avito
Fulges, qui vera nobilitate nites:
Qui patriæ charus, Reginæ charus, amicis
Charus, & Aönio charus ubiq;gregi:
Iſta tibi tenui contexta poëmata plectro
Accipe quæſo hilari Darbice fronte Comes.
Quam tibi, non ulli debentur juſtius, ipſis
Quod Ceſtreſhyriis nata fuere plagis.
Illa tuæ fidei regio eſt commiſſa, tuoque,
Præſide Regina, ſubjacet imperio.
Impulit hæc ratio, regionis me ejus alumnum,
Qualiacunque mea hæc metra ſacrare tibi.

Ad illuſtriſſimum, ſummæque ſpei Dominum, Ferdinandum Stanlæum, Dominum Strangæum, inclytiſſ. Comitis Darbienſis F. heredem.

DEvincire tuos tibi, Ferdinande, Britannos
Si cupis infictæ glutine amicitiæ,
Herôa ſi mente velis ter magnus haberi,
Et cunctis gratus vivere ubique loci:
Sint imitanda tibi celſi veſtigia patris,
Quo nil nobilius terra Britanna tulit.

Pag. 115. *Ad maxime reverendum in Chriſto patrem, D. Joannem Whitgiftum, Archiepiſcopum Dorovernicum, totius Angliæ Primatem & Metropolitanum.*

QUI populo inſtillas nectar cœleſte, gubernans
Commiſſum rara dexteritate gregem:
Contortos Stygii griphos Cacodæmonis, arte
Qui ſolida retegis (maxime præſul) ave.

Sic λευκοδῶρον te præſtas, nomine, reque:
Candorem geſtans ore, animo, ingenio.
O utinam hæc plures tales produceret ætas.
Non ita ineptiret fæx male ſana virûm.

Ad reverendiſſ. D. Joannem Pierſum, Archiepiſcopum Iſurovicanum.

UXellum nuper te vidit, Perſe, Decanum:
Pontificem vidit Roffa deinde ſuum.
Poſtea pontificem te læta Severia doctum
Excipit, & vigilem fovit amica patrem.
Principis Eliſabetæ Eleemoſynarius inde,
Munia honorifice tradita fidus obis.
Ad ſumma evectus titulorum culmina ſenſim,
Præmia, virtutem quæ comitentur, habes.
Nunc autem ad rigidos te confers, Perſe, Brigantes,
Iſurovicani præſul amande gregis.
Det Deus, his præſis multos feliciter annos,
Tam cohibendo malos, quam refovendo bonos.

De reditu magnanimi Equitis D. Franciſci Draki, poſt triennalem ejus navigationem. Ad D. Joannem Ælmerum, Epiſcopum Londinenſem.

QUI Gama, Veſputius, Corteſius, Haitho, Columbus,
Qui Venetus, Pinzon, Vertomanus, atque Thevetus,
Quique Magellanus, Nunnus, Tiphiſque Britannûm,
Franciſcus rediit Drakus Neptunia proles
Orbes ille alios, alio ſub ſole jacentes,
Ac terras alio poſitas ſub ſidere vidit.
Ille Novam Albionem primus patefecit, ubi illum Pag. 116.
Ceu regem indigenæ communi voce ſalutant.
A Chili auſtralem regionem (quam Elizabetham
Dixit) adinvenit: gnavus virtute Moluccas
Herculea intravit, prope America regna Giloli.
Atque inibi à Rege & Satrapis ſplendentibus oſtro,
Hoſpitio excipitur, magno & decoratur honore.
Poſt, ubi Signiferum Sol ter peragrâſſet amœnus,
(Hoc ſpatio terrarum circumnavigat orbem)
Poſt terræ pelagique minas, poſt mille perîcla,
Triſtia charorum poſt plurima funera amicûm,
Et varios caſus, patrios repetîſſe Penates
Viſus erat, proprioſque Lares: Angliſque decorem
Attulit: applaudunt omnes, reducemque ſalutant:
Magnanimumque Ducem mirantur dona ferentem,
Vellera Phrixææ pretioſa & fulva bidentis.
Inde moræ impatiens longæ, atque ignobilis otî,
Lintea (Nobilium valida accommitante caterva)

Æoliis iterum commiſit carbaſa ventis.
Spagniolamque petens, Ophiræa metalla ferentem,
Inde reportabat bardi monumenta Domingi.
Invia Virtuti nulla eſt via : terror Iberis
Drakus erat, Latiali & peſtis acerba tyranno.
Frendeat horrendi truculentus janitor Orci,
Grunniat Auſonius Caiphas, fera ſibilet hydra,
Et conjurati, doleant, in fœdera reges.
Munia Drakus obit, (rumpantur ut ilia Codro)
Anglo digna viro : nec cœptis officit hilum
Barbara ſanguibibæ rabies meretricis honeſtis.
Mira loquor : multi ante illum freta multa Britanni
Non ſine laude, citis ſulcârant ſalſa carinis,
Nec tamen hi votis potuere potirier, ipſas
Nec reſerare vias pelagi, (ſors omnia verſat)
Quamvis mente alta imbuti atque ingentibus auſis.
Quid Cabotam recitem, vix ulli illa arte ſecundum ?
Hugonem quid commemorem Wilibeion ? ipſum aut
Gilbertum, claris ortos natalibus ? aut quid
Pag. 117. Te, Frobiſere, canam, quo nec mage ſtrennuus alter,
Nec mage ſyncerus, nec doctior hydrographiæ ?
Windhame te taceo, te Jenkinſone ſilebo,
Haukinum, Cancellerum, quos ulla vetuſtas,
Aut carioſa dies memori non eximet ævo.
Candicii laudes & inexpugnabile pectus,
Virtuteſque domique foriſque & Martia facta,
Noſtra nequit ſatis ex merito depingere charta.
Eſſe reor rebus fatalia cuncta : quod uni
Conceſſum eſt, alii eſt divina ſorte negatum.
Fluctivagum multis gazas mare præſtat, idemque
Damnoſum multis, madidis ſpectamus ocellis.
Drakus at è multis, gallinæ filius albæ,
Quem decorat Pithô, quem Suada medulla venuſtat,
Quem pia relligio, quem Dia modeſtia adornat,
Omine felici cuncta incipit, omine fauſto
Perficit, & patriæ ſervit, vivitque fidelis,
Colla petulca domans, & opima trophæa reportans.

Ad longe nobiliſſ. virum, D. Gulielmum, Marchionem Uintonienſem.

JEjune plures operoſa Negotia tractant,
Otia veſtra decus (Marchio clare) ferunt,
Hunc oculis luſtrans Elisa beata venuſtis
Librum, quo tantæ luxuriantur opes :
Laudat opus, laudatque ſuum Heroina Dynaſtam,
Approbat, exquirit, ſuſpicit, ornat, amat.

Quam

Quam nitide (dicens) ſuccincte & Apolline digne?
O tali felix Anglia Marchione.

Ad illuſtriſſ. fortiſſ. que D. Georgium, Comitem Cumberlandiæ.

SÆpe rogor, qualis fuerit Priameius Hector,
Et multis cordi eſt, facta referre Ducis.
Talis erat, qualis tu Cumberlandicus heros,
Marte, ſalo, validus: Marte, potenſque, ſolo.

Ad illuſtriſſ. & ſplendidiſſ. Heröa, D. Robertum Eſſexiæ ac Eviæ Comitem, Dominum ac herum meum ſumma obſervantia ſuſpiciendum. Pag. 113.

QUiſquis avos, proavos, abavos, atavos, tritavoſque
Ordine cenſebit (clare Roberte) tuos:
Ille quidem totidem Scipiones, totque Camillos
Conſpiciet, celſo ſtemmate progenitos.
Quorum quum titulos habeas & prædia, pergas,
Ut virtus tecum creſcat avita ſimul.

Ad inclytiſſimum, raræque indolis & Heroicæ nobilitatis adoleſcentulum, D. Gualterum d' Evreux, dicti prænobilis Roberti d' Evreux, Eſſexiæ Comitis, germanum fratrem.

I Fauſtis avibus, tua te quo fata vocabunt:
Lætus eas, lætus redeas, lætuſque triumphes,
Hoſtibus indomito furioſis Marte refractis.
Concipiunt multi de te ſpem, facta parentis
Gualteri Gualterus ut ipſe imitere probata.
Principi erit gratum hoc, fratrique, atq; omnibus Anglis,
Quum videant talem primævo in flore juventæ,
Grandia moliri, magniſque inſiſtere cœptis.

Ad inclytiſſ. D. Joannem Perottum, militem torquatum, Proregem non ita dudum Hibernicum, nunc vero Reg. Conſiliarium acutiſſ.

CLara Jovem agnoſcit te tota Loëgria, Solem
Cambria, fulmineum glacialis Iërnia Martem,
Principis aula fovet jam te Eliſabetica, fidum
Eubulum, rerum columen, Perotte, ſuarum.

Ad D. Joannem Wollæum, virum doctiſſ. Conſiliarium Reg.

PRoſpera tunc regnis cuncta eventura, Platonis
Aſſeruit quondam pagina docta ſenis,
Quum vel philoſophi regerent, vel philoſophiæ
Addictos foveant, qui diadema tenent. Pag. 119.
Ter felix ergo Reſpublica noſtra, ſuperbit
Principe quæ docta, nobiliumque choro,
Qui diſciplinas merito amplexantur honore,
Conſpicuique nitent Palladis arte ſacræ.

Inter

Inter quos generoſe caput Wollæe diſertum
  Exſeris, Aönii dux & alumne gregis.
Cujus judicio mea ſi ſtet Muſula terſo,
  Curvato recinet pectine grata tibi.

Ad ornatiſſ. D. Joannem Forteſcutum, conſiliarium Regineum.

SCutum forte tuis quum ſis fulcrumque Britannis,
  Conveniens certe nomen & omen habes.

Ad ornatiſſ. virum, Guilielmum Daviſonum, Regineum Secretarium.

TEmpora læta diu vidiſti, tempora dura
  Senſiſti, & variis fata inimica modis.
Flante, reflante tamen fortuna, ſemper eundem
  Te præſtas, fortem ſcilicet atque pium.
Macte animo Daviſone tuo: ſic itur ad aſtra.
  Præmiolum virtus aſſolet eſſe ſui.

Ad D. Guilielmum Ruſſellum, Equitem ſplendidiſſ. & fortiſſ.

INgenium, formam, eloquium, gnavamque juventam,
  Intrepidum pectus, belligeraſque manus,
In te qui non ſuſpiciat, Ruſſelle, Choræbo
  Stultior eſt, media lippit inerſque die.
O pergas rutilam Bedfordis addere lucem,
  Franciſci patris facta imitando tui.

Ad ſplendidiſſ. virum, D. Horatium Palavicinum, Italum, Equeſtri dignitate donatum, Gratulatio

FOrte vernanti ſpatiabar agro,
  Lucida cœli fruiturus aura,
Pag. 120. Quum meas tali Zephyrus ſuſurro
          Perculit aures.
Nuncium apporto tibi quod placebit,
Palavicinus, decus ô ſacrarum
Dulce Muſarum, modo dignitate
          Fulget equeſtri.
Regia hunc Princeps amat Elſabeta,
Sceptra quæ regni tenet Anglicani,
Hunc amant omnes proceres, popellus,
          Atque Toparchæ.
Fac lyram ſumus igitur canorum,
Numine & ſacri Clarii vocato,
Audeas lætus ſociare nervus
          Carmina feſta.
Dixit: & dictis Erato lubenter
Annuens, frontis nitidæ ſerenos
Induit vultus, modulis reſolvens
          Talibus ora.

Hæc

Hæc dies felix niveo lapillo
Digna, & eſt ſertis roſeis notanda:
Palavicinum tituli quod ornet
Nomen equeſtris.
O precor pars ſit minima hæc Horatî
Gloriæ, multis titulisque creſcas,
Vixeris donec Pilii virentes
Neſtoris annos.

De bellicoſo Equite, D. Rogero Williams:
Ad Eduardum Stapletonum.

SI vir ſit quiſquam, Stapletone, animoſus & acer,
Hunc ipſum certe Uiliamſum credo Rogerum.

Ad eximiæ ſpei pueros, Joannem, Henricum, Ambroſium, Georgium, Graios, ſplendidiſſimi viri, D. Henrici Graii Equitis aurati, Pyrgoienſis, Filios.

MAgnificis ſplendetis avis, generoſa propago:
Nobilis hinc mater, nobilis inde pater.
Volvite doctiloquûm myrothæcia culta virorum, Pag. 121.
Graia voce loqui diſcite, & Auſonia.
Nubant virtutes natalibus: inde decorem
Addetis veſtræ (credite) proſapiæ.

Ad D. Thomam Gentum, Fiſci Reginei Baronem.

REligio, virtus, pietas, pudor, ac aletheia,
Exſulat è terris, mobile vulgus ait.
Fallitur. Eximias nam qui conſiderat in te
Dotes, queis totus (Gente diſerte) micas,
Non tantum has, verum reliquas pulchro ordine Nymphas
Conſpiciet, quæ ornant teque tuamque tribum.
Eſſe tui ſimiles ſed paucos Anglia deflet,
Hinc dolor, hinc mœſtis mixta querela ſonis.

Ad D. Guil. Fletuuodum, Rec. Londinenſem.

IPSE forem brevibus Gyaris, & carcere dignus,
Culleolo inſutus, ſi te mea Muſa ſileret
Theſpiadum Fletuode comes facunde ſororum,
Æqua juſtitiam trutinas qui lance ſeveram,
Et Londinigenis jura Anglica rite recludis,
Fulminea pollens velut alter voce Pericles.

De Annalibus, ſive Chronicis Anglicis, vernaculo ſermone editis & impreſſis, 1587.

GRamine, fluminibus, grege, principe, fruge, metallis,
Lacte, feris, armis, urbibus, arte, foris.
Quæ viget ac floret generoſa Britannia, quæque
Obruta pulvereo ſqualluit ante ſitu,

Exſerit ecce caput, genuinum nacta nitorem,
Et rutilans fundit cum gravitate jubar.
Et quod blæſa hominum mutilârat tempore lingua,
Illud habet rectum, pumice terſa novo.
Loydus in hac pridem gnavus proluſit arena;
Lelandus, Priſius, Stous, Holinſhedius,
Pag. 122. Lambardus, Morus, Camdenas, Thinnius, Hallus,
Vocalis, Grafton, Foxius, Harriſonus,
Lanquettus, Patinus, Cooperus, Rouſſa, Pouelus,
Caxtonus, Sprottus, Saxto, Treviſa, Balus,
Hardingus, Gildas, Staniherſtus, Beda Nevillus,
Doctaque Flaminii lima polivit opus.
Nec te cane ſenex, magne ô Parkera, ſilebo,
Cui decus attulerat pontificalis apex.
Omnibus his merito eſt laus debita, & optima merces,
Quod patriæ accendant lumina clara ſuæ,
Longa dies opus hoc peperit, longæva ſenectus
Et libri auctores perbeet, atque librum.

Ad præſtabiles & inſignes viros, Guil. Dethicum, Rob. Cokum, & Edmundum Knightum, primarios Reg. Maj. Fæciales, quos vulgo Armorum Reges appellitant, ac Garteri, Clarenſii & Norreii titulis inſignitos.

SI poſſem Aönias in carmina ducere Muſas,
Nomina veſtra lubens in celſa palatia cœli,
Empyreaſque domos phalerata voce referrem.
Veſtrum eſt condignis heroica facta trophæis
Inſignire virûm, tituliſque ornare decoris.
Sic exculta ſolet virtus aſſurgere: calcar
Egregie factis hortatrix gloria ſubdit.

Ad Chr. Oclandum, de Elizabetheide ſua.

FUlmine Salmoneus, clava Tyrinthius armis
Dardanides, Pollux cœſtibus, axe Pelops,
Hippomenes curſu, gladio Veianius, herbis
Phillirides, Linceus lumine, Caſtor equo,
Iſmenias fidibus, pictura Zeuxis, Opheltes
Velis navigio Tiphis, aqua Herminius,
Sculptura Phidias, ſtatua Polycletus, Arachne
Textura, pictis curribus Automedon,
Pag. 123. Venatu Hippolitus, lituo Miſenus, Ilerdes
Miſſilibus telis, celteque Praxiteles.
Non tam præſtabant, hoc tu quam carmine: per quod
Scimus Hianthæum te coluiſſe chorum.
Auſpiciis lætis iniiſti, perge poëta,
Auſpicio ut læto perficiatur opus.

Dignus

Dignus es æternum Divam canere Eliſabetam,
Dignaque Diva tuo eſt Eliſabeta ſtylo.

In. Elizabetomaſtigas, Romanæ Thaidis amatorculos, & Cacolycæ illius Synagogæ aſſeclas.

RASA cohors, mitrata phalanx, Jebuſæa caterva,
Carnivoras pendens in cruce paſcat aves.
Omnia tabeſcant tricoronis membra tyranni,
Et pereant, Stygio victima digna Jove.
Quotquot & in Domini ſegetem zizania mittunt,
Ne pereant ſapiant: ni ſapiant, pereant.
Eliſabet, regni ſpes ô ſpes una Britanni,
Mathuſalæmæos vivat aduſque dies.
Protegat intrepide ſacroſanctæ oracula legis,
Sanguibibique premat colla ſuperba Papæ.
Vinciat Angliacos concordia læta dynaſtas
Cum populo, atque Italus lixa coaxet. Amen.

Ad Guiliel. Hunniſſum, amicum integerrimum. De Jo. Stoëo Chronographo.

ANglica ſcire cupis ſolide quis Chronica ſcribat?
Stous id egregia præſtat, Huniſſe, fide.
Quottidie è tenebris is multa volumina furvis
Eruit, is mandat plurima ſcripta typis.
Ex nitida illius deprompſi ego Bibliotheca
Plurima, quæ nobis nocte dieque patet.

Ad Guil. Bromlæum, illuſtriſſimi D. Angliæ Archigrammatei Oeconomum.

SI mea Muſa tibi placeat, placuiſſe videbor
Cunctis, nam cunctis, mi Gulielme, places.

Ad D. Guilielmum, cognomento Regem, juriſconſultum, amicum ſpectatiſſ. Pag. 124.

LItterulis dum tu patriam regaliter ornas,
Regule, te dignum nomine Muſa docet.
Dumque faves doctis Muſarum, doctus, alumnis,
Judice me, Regis, Regule, munus obis.
Regis item cognomen habes: quam convenit iſtud!
Te regis, affectus ne dominentur atri.
Et fortunatam ſe Eſſexia credit, adepta
Te athletam juris (Regule docte) ſuum.

Ad eruditiſſ. virum Robertum Wrightum, nobiliſſ. Eſſexiæ Comitis famulum primarium.

NON calamo poſſum depingere, Wrighte, loquaci,
Quam tua perplaceat mens generoſa mihi.

 Gratulor

Gratulor hercle meo multum Dominoque tuoque,
Quod tali foveat te probitate virum.
Ubera cui Charites dant, & favet innuba Pallas,
Quemque beat docta doctus Apollo chely.

Ad Abrahamum Hartuuellum, D. Archiepiſc. Dorovernici amanuenſem.

NUper Apollineæ florebat fama cohortis
Hartwellus, notum nomen Abramus erat.
Occidit is, nobis fatis ereptus iniquis:
Tu ſuffectus ei: Vive Abrahame diu.

In fronte Dictionarioli cujuſdam Anglicolatini.

NOnne vides quam ſint multis tua commoda curæ,
Puſio Palladiis chare dicate ſcholis?
Nonne vides patrio quam te amplexentur amore
Uithalus, Evannus, Flaminiuſque meus?
Hos tres certatim contendere vidimus, ut te
Lucrentur Muſis, Caſtalioque gregi.
Pag. 125. Utque Aganippæos poſſes guſtare liquores,
Celſaque Parnaſſi montis adire juga:
Lexicon hoc magno tibi conſcripſere labore,
Angliacis fundens mella Latina favis.
Crede mihi, liber eſt talis, qualem utraque Pallas
Approbat, extollit, laudat, honorat, amat.
Ergo cave, tibi ne quum nulla juvamina deſint,
Tu deſis ſtudiis (mi puer) ipſe tuis.

In frontiſpicio libri Oclandici de Anglorum Prœliis.

OClandi hos quiſquis trutina libraverit æqua
Centones, Britonum dum canit arma ducum:
Quodam jure poteſt illum vocitare Britannum
Phoſphoron, hiſtoriæ deliciaſque novæ,
Aurea dulciſonæ qui callet plectra Thaliæ,
Inque leves Clio cui venit alma modos.
Nec quiſquam niſi ſtips, caprimulgus, treſſis agaſo,
Caudex, ſcurra, lapis, rabula carpet eum.
Enthea vis tanta eſt, bello ut metuenda Virago
Non ſe aliunde decus tantum habuiſſe putet.
Tanta fides, tantuſque lepos, tam grata venuſtas,
Tanta Charis, Pithô, Suadaque tanta nitet.
Suaſilis Oclandi Taratantara talia pandit,
Dum ſonat altiſona bella cruenta tuba.
Bella cruenta quidem, quibus uſque Britannica virtus
Emicuit victrix, atque brabeia tulit.
Pollice dumque habili multa effert, multa Timantis
Obvolvit velo, multa recluſa notat.

Invidea

Invideat Latium, ſileat nam Gallia pugnax,
Obmuteſcat Iber, murmuret atque Scotus;
Felices Angli Herôes, queis talis Homerus
Tyrtæuſque bonis obtigit auſpiciis.
Jam Phlegetontæis non veſtra trophæa cavernis
Squallebunt, pereant ilia ut ipſa Codro.

Ad Guil. Fiſherum, & Richardum Vignallum, Eccleſiaſtas fideliſſ. Pag. 126.

GRatulor hercle mihi, quod noſtra Ilfordia veſtræ
Contigua eſt, junctos poſſideatque lares.
Hac etenim ratione, tua Fiſhere, tuaque,
Mi Vignalle, fruor lætus amicitia.

In effigiem honoratiſſimi & ſplendidiſſ. viri D. Henrici, Comitis Darbienſis, ad Guil. Hanfordum.

STanlæum Henricum, Comitem quem Darbia jactat,
Quem ſolide exornat Strangica nobilitas,
Quem ſibi depoſcit regem Mona inſula fortem,
Quem decorat conſtans ordo periſcelidis:
Quo Ceſtreſhyriæ, ac Lancaſtrides ora ſuberbit,
Hæc, Hanforde, tibi denotat effigies.

Ad Emanuelem Newtonum, filium, Maclesfeldæ tyrocinantem.

EMmanuel, patriis præbe his hortatibus aurem,
Et memori noſtra hæc dicta reconde ſinu.
Sit tibi cura Deum precibus, vel prima, rogandi,
Ut tua propitio flamine cuncta regat.
Sis humilis, mitis, ſis clemens, dilige pacem,
Et præceptori morigerare tuo.
Detractor ne ſis, mendax, ſycophanta, cynœdus,
Turpiloquus, jurax, torvus, alaſtor, iners:
Non linguax, furax rerum vendaxque tuarum,
Nec caperata truces frons ferat iſta minas.
Obſequium cunctis præſtes pro viribus, omnes
Devincire ſtude moribus ingenuis,
Sic acceptus eris cunctis & amabilis: ergo
Auſcultes monitis (ut decet) hiſce meis.

Ad Abelem Newtonum, filiolum.

MI fili, mi dulcis Abel, mea magna voluptas,
Ut Chriſto placeas, ut placeaſque mihi,
Pervigil inſudes noctuque diuque libellis, Pag. 127.
Qui poſſint doctum reddere quique pium.

Hinc tibi contigerit quando maturior ætas,
Ingens accreſcet gloria, dulcis Abel.
En ego præſtabo, quæ ſunt præſtanda parenti,
Tu ſape, nec deſis nunc tibi dulcis Abel.

Ad Tho. Scudamourum.

INditur haud temere Paphii tibi nomen Amoris:
Namque infucato (ſcuto ut) amore nites.

Ad Franciſc. Whitum.

NOmine candidus es, re candidus, ore, loquela,
Moribus, ingenio candidus atque fide.

In Lemnium de corporis craſi, à Thoma Newtono in linguam vernaculam traductum, Guil. Camdenus.

QUI Latius latuit, floret nunc Lemnius Anglus,
Partaque ei, genio gloria magna tuo.
Nec fucos, Newtone, time, Momive cachinnos,
Dexter Apollo tibi, carpere nemo poteſt.
Dii, quibus imperium, corpus, craſinque regendi,
Hæc tua ſcripta legunt, hæc tua ſcripta probant.
Atra placet bilis Saturno, flava Gradivo,
Lunæ phlegma, liquor ſanguineuſque Jovi.
Quumque placent divis, & proſunt ſcripta legenti,
Præmia digna tibi numina grata volunt.
Quod liber eſt nitidus, miſcetur & utile dulci,
Quod corpus curat, pharmaca mentis habet.
Hæc vox eſt Superis: hæc ſtat ſententia divis:
Interpres noſter, noſter & Auctor erit.
Candidus interpres laudetur & optimus auctor,
Vivat uterque diu, cedat utrique decus.

Pag. 128. *Ad Joannem Brunſuerdum, præceptorem.*

RHetora, Grammaticum, polyhiſtora, teque poëtam
Qui negat: is lippus, luſcus, obeſus, iners.

Ad Guil. Sadelerum.

INtentum dum me ſtudiis fera vexat Erynnis,
Et vario rerum turbine ſæva premit,
Tu, tu ſemper ades, morboque mederis amici,
O Sadelere, animæ portio magna meæ.

In Terentii floſculos, Nicolai Udalli & Jo. Higgini opera decerptos.

PUlpita qui Latio tenuit quondam ardua ſocco,
Jam didicit phthongos (terra Britanna) tuas.

Cujus at ingenio? cujus lima, atque labore?
Quiſve adeo raras enucleavit opes?
Primus, & ante alios, ſcriptis bene notus Udallus,
Antiſtes, Clarii ſignifer atque chori.
Inde ſuo Higginus venit exornandus honore,
Qui in meſſem hanc, falcem miſit & ipſe ſuam.
Succos eque tuis libris dum, magne Terenti,
Sugit uterque tuis, Angla ſuperbit humus.
Angla ſuperbit humus, tumet atque ſcholaſtica pubes,
Milleque pro meritis fundit utrique preces.

In Stanbrigii libellum de Rerum vocabulis, pro conceſſo temporis modulo à ſe meliuſcule emendatis.

MUlta libro hoc (fateor) male condita carmina ſquallent,
Nec metricæ obſervant legis ubique ſonum.
Scabriciem trutines verborum, & hiulca glabreta,
Ipſaque inepta metro nomina multa notes.
Non dubito, lance hæc bene qui libraverit æqua,
Quin fuerit ſtudiis æquior inde meis.

Annuli connubialis inſcriptio, in gratiam Guil. Waldegravi Ilfordienſis, & Dorotheæ uxoris ejus. Pag. 129.

ANnule, ſis fidei, ſis noſtri pignus amoris:
Ut ſine labe thorus, ſit ſine lite domus.

Ad Richardum Ruckum.

THeſea Pyrothous, Pyladen dilexit Oreſtes,
Giſippus Titum, Niſus & Eurialum:
Damonem Pythias, Patroclus amavit Achillem,
Sauliden David, Læliolum Scipio.
Me tamen haud patiar vel ab his ſuperari in amore,
Quo (bone Rucke) tuum proſequor ingenium.

Ad Ranulphum Barloum, Ceicaſtrenſem,

EST virtus oleo ſimilis, cuicunque liquori
Miſcueris, Barloe ſupernatitabit amande:
Degener eſt animus, quem ſævæ ſpicula ſortis,
Dejiciunt, vincunt, aut male diſcruciant.
Invicta eſt, quicquid tulerit ſors, mente ferendum.
Mentior? Exemplo Coxus & Hillus erunt.

Ad Eduardum Grinæum, ſatellitem Regineum.

IMmemor ante mei fuero mellite Grinæe.
Quam potero meriti non meminiſſe tui.
Patria nos eadem, ſchola nos eademque fovebat,
Par ſtudium, par mens ſemper utrique fuit.

De ingrato, ad Hugonem Winningtonum.

ETSI aconita ferat tellus, dirumque venenum
  Proferat, & Stygiis bene cognita toxica monſtris:
Lernæam tamen haud ullum producit echidnam,
Pejorem ingrato. Hunc mi Vinningtone caveto.

Ad Robertum Linnum, amicum non vulgarem.

HIC quid agam, quæris? Lelandus Apolline fauſto
  Quæ pridem ſcripſit carmina, mando typis.
Pag. 130. Quæ latuere diu, ſpeluncis abdita furvis,
  Et jacuere putri ſquallida tota ſitu:
Donec ab innumeris mendis, quibus ante ſcatebant,
  Noſtra ſub incudem lima vocaret ea.

In reditum Comitis Leceſtrii, ex Belgia.

SOlonem ingenio, magnum qui Neſtora vincis
  Conſilio, pietate Numam, gravitate Catonem,
Gratus ades, ter gratus ades (Comes inclyte) ab oris
Teutonicis, ſalſi emenſus vada cœrula ponti.
  Muta fuit Vanſteda diu te abſente, nec ullas
Lætitiæ emiſit voces, Ilfordia eclipſin
Paſſa fuit, modulis flevit Stratforda moleſtis,
Hammaque mœſtificis ululavit percita curis.
  At, veluti auricomus diſpellit nubila Titan,
Exhilarat tua ſic noſtros præſentia vultus,
Magne Comes, terræ decus immortale Britannæ,
Magnanimos inter merito numerande Dynaſtas.

Qualis Eduardus Phyttonus, Equ. clariſſ.

QUalis ab occaſu tepido quum flamina ſpirat
  Eſt Zephyrus mollis, gemmea prata fovens:
Qualis pulchricomus geniali lumine Phœbus,
  Quum roſeam nitido pandit ab axe diem:
Talis adeſt nobis, titulo Phyttonus equeſtri,
  Qui Zephyrum & Phœbum candidus ore gerit.

Ad reverendum D. Alexandrum Nouellum, vere theologum, Phani Paulini Dec. digniſſ.

UT longum, longumque, tuis ſis fructifer Anglis,
  Et referes ſummi verba (Noelle) Dei,
Ut populum doceas cœleſtis pabula vitæ,
  Æſtas multa tibi, multa recurrat hyems.

In Jo. Setoni Dialecticam, ſcholiis Pet. Carteri illuſtratam.

TE juvenum philomuſa probat, Setone, caterva,
Pag. 131.   Evehit & laudes ſidera adufque tuas:
Te nihiloque minus, Cartere diſerte, fovebunt,
  Qui Logicæ griphos enucleare doces.

Plaudite

Plaudite tyrones, lætare ſcholaſtica pubes,
  Et gratum grata concine voce melos.
Setonum ſertis, Carterum ornata corollis,
  Meſſis ut in veſtro luxurietur agro.

Ad Henricum Suttonum Maclesfeldenſem.

ANTE μεθημερινὸς nocturnum lampada Phœbus,
  Ante aget alipedes Cynthia fratris equos:
Ante pavens perimet Getulum cerva leonem,
  Mortuus è tumulo ſurget & ante ſuo:
Quam Maclesfeldæ quæ trivimus otia quondam
  Sub Brunſuerdo, animo ſint abolenda meo.
Dulcia combibimus quo præceptore fluenta
  Muſarum, & Clarii myſtica ſacra dei.
Ille, ille eſt phœnix, coryphæus & arbiter, ille
  Alpha magiſtrorum jure vocandus erit.
Ille mihi cantandus erit, nec deſinet unquam
  Talem (Henrice) virum noſtra ſonare chelys.

De libro Remberti Dodonæi Herbario, in Anglicum Idioma ab Henrico Leito feliciſſime traducto.

PErpetuum tibi ver, liber hic, philomuſe, miniſtrat,
  Ac paradiſiaci germina læta ſoli.
Herbarum huic theſaurus ineſt, florúmque ſupellex,
  Alcinoi hîc hortos Heſperidumque vides.
Nec flos hîc deſit, nec floris grata venuſtas,
  Nec vires, nec odor, nec medicina valens.
Hoc vivunt viventque libro Podalyrius, Alcon,
  Hippocrates, Pæon, Muſa, Galenus, Arabs,
Phillyrides Chiron, Epidaurius, atque Melampus,
  Gentius, Euphorbus, Joſina Lyſimachus,
Telephus, ac Mithridates, Artemiſia, Achilles,
  Alcibides, Hieron, Attalus, atque Juba,
Raſis, & ipſe Dioſcorides, Avicenna, Machaon,
  Serapio, Celſus, Varro, Joannicius.
Aetius, Aegineta, Ruellius ac Theophraſtus, Pag. 132.
  Tragus, Averrhoys, Plinius, Agricola,
Macer, Oribaſius, Meſue, & Brunfelſius Ottho,
  Manardus, Zerbus, Fuchſius atque Sethi,
Cluſius, ac Stephanus, Matthæolus & Columella,
  Fernelius, Pineus, Pena, Eliota, Lobel,
Lemnius & Cordus, Rondletius, Aurelianus,
  Cardanus, Vidius, Junius, Hermoleos,
Turnerus, Caius, Bullenus, Linacrus, Aſkham,
  Guintherius, Vaſſeus, Uolphus, Aphrodiſeus,

Com-

Compluresque alii: quos nec numerare neceſſe eſt,
  Nec ſcio, ſi coner, qua ratione queam.
Id ſed Apollineo Rembertus acumine præſtat,
  Quem ſuus ornat honos, gloria, fama, decus:
Herculeo exantlans molimina tanta labore,
  Quæ non ſunt ullo deperitura die.
Utile alexicacon qui promit Pharmacopœis,
  Utile Chirurgis, utile Philiatris:
Utile opus docto, indocto, juvenique, ſenique,
  Divitibus, ſimul ac utile pauperibus.
Nec tu (Leite) tuo certe es fraudandus honore,
  Qui tantas Anglis ſponte recludis opes.
Macte animi: ſic fama polum tua ſcandet ad altum,
  Sic te, ſic patriam nobilitare ſtude.

FINIS

ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΣ
CANTABRIGIENSIS,

SIVE

COLLEGIORUM UMBRATILIS DELINEATIO,

CUM SUIS

FUNDATORIBUS & BENEFACTORIBUS

PLURIMIS.

In qua etiam habes à fronte

Hoſpitia Academiæ antiqua;

A tergo vero Epiſcopos,
Qui ex hac Academia prodierunt ſupra
annum abhinc centenarium.

Sic elaboravit R. P. ELIENSIS, S. Theol. Bac.
Anno Dom. 1622.

E Codice MS. in Bibliotheca Viri Prænobilis D. PHILIPPI SYDENHAMI de BRIMPTON D'EVERCY in agro Somerſetenſi Baronetti, deſcripſit ediditque THO. HEARNIUS, A. M. *Oxonienſis*.

Dr. Thomas Fuller's Hiſtory of the Worthies of *England*, pag. 159. in Cambridge-shire.

R. PARKER, for ſo is his Chriſtian name *defectively* written in my Book, was born in *Ely*, (therefore *Place-nameing* himſelf Elienſis) was ſon (as I am confident) to Maſter *Parker* Arch-deacon of *Ely*, to whom that *Biſhoprick* in the long *vacancy* (after the death of Biſhop *Cox*) was profered, and by him refuſed, *tantum opum uſuram iniquis conditionibus ſibi oblatam reſpuens*. Our *Parker* was bred in, and became Fellow of *Caius-colledge*, an excellent *Herauld, Hiſtorian*, and *Antiquary*, Author of a *ſhort*, *plain*, *true*, and brief *Manuſcript*, called *Sceletos Cantabrigienſis*, and yet the *bare Bones* thereof are *fleſhed* with much matter, and hath furniſhed me with the Nativities of ſeverall *Biſhops* who were *Maſters* of Colledges.

I am not of the mind of the *Italian*, (from whoſe *Envy* God deliver us) *Polidore Virgil*, who having firſt ſerved his own turn with them, burnt all the rare *Engliſh* Manuſcripts of *Hiſtory* he could procure, ſo to raiſe the valuation of his own works. But from my heart I wiſh, ſome ingenious perſon would Print Mr. *Parker*'s Book, for the uſe of Poſterity. He was a melancholy man, neglecting all Preferment, to enjoy himſelf, and died in the Place of his *Nativity*, as I conjecture, about 1624.

RICHARDI PARKERI

ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΣ

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

HOSPITIA, DOMUS, AULÆ & DIVERSORIA *in quibus Cantabrigienſes Academici commorabantur, antequam moderna Collegia fuerint excitata. Quanquam, ut, quod res eſt, dicam, iſtorum ædificiorum plurima Collegiorum naturam & formam jam diu ab hinc induerunt; quia ſuos Præfectos & Scholares è propriis fundis & prædiis alendos habuerunt, antequam Collegii nomen invaluiſſet, ipſique Studentes, omnes in Academia gradus ſcholaſticos in unaquaque facultate, necnon ſingula Officia atque Dignitates in eadem adibant, utpote fuerant (ſi priſcis Statutis credimus) de eodem corpore Academico. Quæ ſingula idcirco adjecerim, ut quaſi per tranſennam videas (humaniſſime Lector) quæ fuerit Academiæ noſtræ facies priſco illo ante Normannorum ingreſſum ſeculo. Hiſce Hoſpitiis, ſicut itidem Cœnobiis, hodiernum, ut nunc ſunt res, locum proprium (quatenus ex Aſteriſmis conjicere valui è tabula chorographica edita* 1572, *curante Matthæo Parker Archiepiſcopo Cantuar.) ideo indigitavimus, ut quicunque has plateas Cantabrigienſes aut antehac calcarint, aut jam obambulant, Ædium illarum ſitum ſaltem cernant, in quibus Majores noſtri ſtudiis Academicis invigilarint: atque etiam ne quiſpiam Cantabrigiam in ipſa Cantabrigia requirat & difficulter inveniat, Volumen hæc exſpectant. Sed contra leges mihi in* Σκελετῷ *fixas non eſt hîc immorandum: avolandum potius, & invitus cogor, quod decimator in meſſe, rubum figere & properare.*

Hoſpitia Artiſtarum & Theologorum.

	Aula Regia, ſive Collegium	ubi	Boreale Collegii Trin: latus.
Domus	Dei, ſive Collegium	ubi	Collegium Chriſti.
	S. Michaëlis		Occidentale Collegii Trin: latus.
	Pythogoræ		Ædes in agris ad occidentalem Collegii S. Johannis partem, Scholæ Pythagoræ vulgo dictæ, Aulæ Mertonenſis Oxonii prædium, quo tempore Rex Edwardus 4^{tus}. à Collegio Regali eas ademerat, cui Henricus Sextus illas antea conceſſerat, atque in illius Aulæ reditus tranſire juſſit.
Hoſpitia	Phiſwici	ubi	Auſtrale Collegii Trinitatis latus verſus Colleg: Caiogonevilenſe.
	S. Gregorii		Columbarium Collegii Trinitatis.
	S. Gerardi		Noſtro ſeculo pons, Garret Oſtle dictus.
	S. Mariæ		Ædes quæ ad occidentalem B. Mariæ templi partem, magis verſus aquilonem ad murum lateritium adhuc extantem, ſitæ erant.
	S. Auguſtini		Penſionaria Collegii Regalis.
	S. Bernardi		Horti ad orientalem Collegii Benedicti partem. Hoc Hoſpitium quondam pertinebat ad Collegium Reginale, & Studentes in eo habuit an. Dom. 1454.
	S. Thomæ		Hortus cuſtodis Aulæ Penbrochianæ. Inde campus adjacens (olim Swoneſcroft à Suano neſcio quo dictus) circa tempora Richardi 2^{di}. incepit nominari St. Thomas Leas.
	S. Botulphi		Ædes inter templum S. Botulphi & Aulam Penbrochianam.
	S. Joannis		Collegium S. Joannis ad partem borealem & occidentalem jam exurgit.
	Fratrum de Pœnitentia & Jeſu Chriſti		Domus Divi Petri pars occidentalis.
	S. Catharinæ		Auſtralis pars Collegii Trinitatis.
	Univerſitatis		Hoſpitium, jam le Oſtle dictum, ad latus auſtrale Aulæ Penbrochianæ verſus occidentem. Hoc Hoſpitium Univerſitas conceſſit

conceſſit Penbrochianis 1350. Antea fuerant ædes Rogeri Haydon militis, & longe antea cujuſdam Fabiani capellani.

Hoſpitia ubi:

- **S. Crucis** — Vicus Schole-Lane dictus, olim tenementum Hoſpitalis S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ.
- **S. Margaretæ** — Orientale Collegii Trinitatis latus.
- **Tegularii, vulgo Tyled Oſtle** — Ex oppoſito eſt poſticum occidentale Collegii de Gonevile & Caius; ſed in Collegio Trinitatis ad partem orientalem.
- **Harleſtoni** — Eſt angiportus juxta templum S. Clementis, qui etiamnum dicitur Harleſton Lane, ubi ædes ad orientem templi S. Clementis juxta Foſſam Regiam. Hujus Harleſtoni Hoſpitii ſive Diverſorii, quod dictum erat Harleſton Place, Principali, Sociis, & Scholaribus, Gulielmus Grey, Epiſcopus Elienſis 26[tus]. conceſſit licentiam celebrandi divina in ſuo Oratorio 1466. Juxta magnum pontem erat ad orientem viculus Harleſtoninus. Ad ejus finem juxta foſſam Regiam ſtabat hoc Hoſpitium ad orientem templi S. Clementis.

Scholæ Philoſophicæ antiquiores ubi area quondam Aulæ de Gonevile, nunc Collegii de Gonvile & Caius.

Hoſpitia Juriſtarum & Theologorum.

Diverſoria ubi:

- **S. Pauli** — Oenopolium Wolfianum.
- **Ovingi** — Ædificia illa ſubter quæ canalis inter collegia Caii & Trinitatis ſeſe evacuat.
- **S. Clementis** — Ædes ad auſtrum templi S. Clementis.
- **Trinitatis** — Ædes ex oppoſito ad orientem templi Trinitatis, ubi fuerunt Studentes an. Dom. 1540.
- **S. Nicholai** — Ædes oppoſitæ domui, quæ jam dicitur Æneus Georgius, prope Collegium Chriſti.

Diverſoria	Burdeni	ubi	Ædes illæ, in quarum introitu ſunt valvæ magnæ prope poſticum tabernæ Wolfianæ verſus Boream, non procul à vico procurrente inter Collegia Caiogonv: & Trinitatis. Hoc Hoſpitium ad Aulam Clarenſem ſpectabat, licet priſcis temporibus ad Hoſpitale S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ.
	S. Zachariæ		. . . .
	S. Edwardi		Eſt domus Cereviſiaria, le Chopping knife dicta, ante eccleſiam B. Mariæ minorem; quod Hoſpitium olim pertinebat ad Hoſpitale, ſive Hoſpitium, S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ.
	Ruddi		Nunc eſt diverſorium Signi Caſtelli è regione Collegii Emmanuelis. Harum ædium, oppoſitarum domui, ſive Prioratui, Dominicanorum, id eſt, Fratrum Prædicantium, ubi Collegium prædictum videmus, meminit Hugo Balſham Epiſcopus Elienſis in ſua domo Divi Petri fundanda 1283.

Cœnobia.

Cœnobia	Dominicanorum, vulgo Black-Friers & Preaching-Friers,	ubi	Collegium Emmanuelis. Unde etiamnum Prechers Street vicus ille vocitatur.
	Franciſcanorum, vulgo Grey-Friars,		Collegium Sidney-Suſſex.
	Carmelitarum, communiter White-Friers nominatorum,		Hortus Præpoſiti Collegii Regalis, vergens verſus Collegium Reginale.
	Auguſtinianorum		Ædes illæ celſæ in foro Piſorum, jam Perſianæ.
	S. Radegundis		Collegium Jeſu.
	Canonicorum, vulgo White-		Murus lateritius fere oppoſitus domui Divi Petri. Iſtæ adhuc the White Ca-

Chanons

Cœnobia	Chanons, ordinis S. Gilberti, dict. etiam domus ſive Prioratus S. Edmundi, regis Eaſt-anglorum,	ubi	nons appellantur, ſitæ in vico Trumpingtonio, eo in loco, ubi eſt inſigne Lunæ prope januas illas antiquas, dictas Trumpingtonianas.
	Conventus de Ely		Ædes prope Hoſpitium Burdeni prædictum.
	S. Ægidii, dictum Prioratus S. Ægidii,		Collegium Magdalenſe & templum S. Ægidii nunc cernuntur. Hunc Prioratum primum condere cœpit Picotus Normannus, vicecomes Cantabr: & Baro de Bourne in comitatu Cantabr: ſimul cum uxore ſua Hugolina, à gravi morbo liberata, in honorem S. Ægidii, ubi collocabant Galfredum de Huntingdon Priorem & ſex monachos. Sed Robertus Picot, illorum filius, proditionis reus, in Regis Henrici 1mi. manus Baroniam ſuam de Burne, omneſque ejus poſſeſſiones forisfecit, qui quidem Rex hæc omnia in Paganum Peverel, militem bellicoſiſſimum, contulit. Ille autem ſuccedens in hereditate, hunc Prioratum ad Barnwel viculum contiguum tranſtulit.

Collegiorum nomina.

1. Domus Divi Petri.
2. Aula Clarenſis.
3. Aula Penbrochiana.
4. Collegium Corporis Chriſti, vulgo Benedicti.
5. Aula S. Trinitatis.
6. Collegium Gonvilo-Caianum.
7. Collegium Regale.
8. Collegium Reginale.
9. Aula Catharinæ.
10. Collegium Jeſu.
11. Collegium Chriſti.
12. Collegium S. Joannis.
13. Collegium S. Magdalenæ.
14. Collegium S. Trinitatis.
15. Collegium Emmanuelis.
16. Collegium Sidney-Suſſex.

Domus

Domus D. Petri 1280.

1. HUgo de Balſham, decimus Epiſcopus Elienſis, inter Collegiorum, quæ nunc viſuntur, Mæcenates ſignifer nominandus, ut bonarum artium cognitionem promoveret, in hoc ſuæ Diœceſis loco ad Cantabrigienſis hujus Academiæ incrementum iſtud Collegium fundavit an. Dom. 1280. & anno regni regis Edwardi primi nono in ipſis cineribus, in quibus prius duo antiquiſſima Scholarium Hoſpitia (nempe in Platea Trumpingtonenſi extra portas Cantabrigienſes ſita) extiterunt intimæ antiquitatis monumenta, quæ dicta erant Hoſpitia Fratrum de Pœnitentia & Jeſu Chriſti; & quo major eſſet Studentium numerus, Reverendus Pater Fratres Seculares Ordinis Sancti Joannis Evangeliſtæ ab Hoſpitio ſuo in Judaiſmo (ſic enim vicus adhuc nominatur, ubi Judæi olim Cantabrigiæ habitarunt) ad novum hoc ſuum Collegium, quia parum cum ejuſdem loci Regularibus conveniebant, tranſtulit. Iſtud autem poſtquam ad umbilicum 12°. Edwardi Primi anno Dom. 1284. biennio ante mortem perduxiſſet, & jus Patronatus de Thriplowe illi aſſignaſſet, ejuſdem patronos nutritios, Epiſcopos Elienſes conſtituit: ubi etiamnum ex veteri Fundatione aluntur Præfectus unus, Socii 14, Bibliotiſtæ 2, pauperesque Scholares octo. Atque iſte numerus pro ratione cenſus annualis Collegii & caritate victualium augeri minuive poteſt. Illud autem cur Domus Divi Petri nominaretur, non eſt ſilentio tranſvolandum, utpote nomen acceperit ab Eccleſia Sancti Petri in cujus cœmiterio fundata fuit. Hæc Eccleſia ſicut nomen ſuum amiſerit, atque propter Orientalem partem ſive Cancellam pulchram exædificatam, & B. Mariæ ſemper-virgini dedicatam, in B. Mariæ templum tranſiit circa 1352. ita conſimilem fortunam Domus iſta experta eſt, quia modo Collegium S. Mariæ, modo Aula B. Mariæ de Gratia, inde Domus S. Mariæ, quondam S. Petri, in ipſis Petrenſium ſcriptis publicis circa annos fere 50. poſt fundationem audiit. Sed ad Hugonem Fundatorem redeamus. Dedit Hugo ſuis Petrenſibus dictam Eccleſiam S. Petri cum omnibus juribus & decimis ad eam ſpectantibus. Supremum vero ſpiritum ducens legavit 300 marcas ad ædificia de novo conſtruenda, quibus quandam aream ex auſtrali Eccleſiæ parte comparaverunt, & Aulam perpulchram condiderunt. Necnon libros quoque diverſos illis contulit. Unde ob tantam Hugonis beneficentiam Galfredus de Packenham, Univerſitatis Cancellarius, atque omnes Magiſtri Regentes decreto ſuo in frequenti Senatu ſeptimo Calend. Jun. 1291. conceſſerunt ſolennem congregationem omnium Regentium in habitu Magiſtrali quotannis in Vigilia Sanctorum Viti & Modeſti poſt

prandium

prandium in Eccleſia domus Petri pro anima Domini Hugonis, qui ſe unum (ut Regiſtrum Petrenſe refert) Scholaribus totaliter exhibebat, ac eorum promotioni, commodo, & honori charitatis oculis & animo pietatis viriliter inſiſtebat, univerſos Regentes & pauperes Scholares in vita & poſt mortem beneficiis multipliciter viſitans, ac Univerſitatem privilegiis multis inſigniens. Hujus Domus prædia & facultates plurimum adauctæ ſunt multorum Benefactorum munificentia. Inter quos Radulphus, Epiſcopus Nordovicenſis, dedit duo Meſſuagia Cantabrigiæ 1290. Mr. Thomas Pacching & Dominus Guilielmus Noyon, ultimus Rector de Hadenham, habiti inter præcipuos Benefactores in Archivis. Mr. Guilielmus Cavendiſh quondam Socius multa contulit. Dominus Thomas de Inſula, Epiſcopus Elienſis 18vus. plurima, & quæ ad Sacra celebranda inſerviebant. Mr. Joannes Kelburne, hujus Domus Socius ante annum Dom. 1427. Mr. Guilielmus Rekyſhawe Socius & S. Theol. Dr. 1492. Magiſter Walterus Lacy Socius & Dr. in Medicinis 1512. Hi ſcilicet tres ſupradicti argenti cœlati multas uncias contulere. Mr. Robertus Gilbert, Rector de Wing in Com. Buck: Lincoln: Diœceſis 20. libras moriens conceſſit. Vidua Elizabetha de Cantabrigge 20. acras terræ, Jocalia. Vaſa autem argentea dederunt Dr. Lancaſter, Mr. Kukſhall, Doctores Dunton & Carwen quondam Socii. Cur taceam Joannem de Hotham, Simonem Langham qui dedit Rectoriam de Cherry Hinton in Com: Cantabr: Joannem Fordham, omnes Epiſcopos Elienſes: (quorum Joannes Fordham unam cauſam aſſignat, qua permotus eſt huic Domui appropriare Rectoriam prædictam, quia fundatio tunc temporis non ſufficiebat alendis uno Magiſtro & 14. Sociis:) Rob. Shirton, S. Theologiæ Doctorem, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Cuſtodem, Edmundum Hanſon, S. Theologiæ Doctorem? Iſtos ſubſequuti ſunt Simon de Monte-acuto 17mus. Epiſcopus Elienſis, qui poſtquam Fundatoris Hugonis Statuta an. Dom. 1338. antiquaſſet & nova introduxiſſet, Rectoriam de Thripelowe in Com. Cantab. appropriavit, terraſque dictas Chewel in Hadenham in Inſula Elienſi dedit: Edwardus Baro North de Katlidge in Com. Cantabr: ſex Bibliotiſtas: Henricus Wilſhaw S. Theolog: Baccalaureus tres: Reverendiſſimus Pater Joannes Whitgift, nuper Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis, unum addidit; qui quum ad huc eſſet Rector Teverſhamienſis in Com: Cantab: S. Theolog: Baccalaureus, ac hujus domus Socius, ſimul cum Margareta Folvetby, vidua Bartholomæi Folvetby de Teverſham, ejus conſanguinea, quatuor marcas annuales contulere ex illorum manerio de Curles in Eſſexia ad Bibliotiſtam fundandum. Quibus Benefactoribus nuper ſucceſſit Domina Maria

Ramſey Londinenſis vidua, quæ eximiæ pietatis femina penſionem annuam 40ta. librarum dedit ad duos Socios & quatuor Bibliotiſtas ſuſtentandos. Sunt præterea in iſta Domo (ſicut in reliquis omnibus hujus Academiæ Collegiis ſive Aulis) tria alia Studioſorum genera, quorum magna eſt multitudo Illorum autem primum genus eſt Penſionariorum Majorum, quos vulgo Socio-Commenſales vocamus, claris natalibus plerunque ortos. Secundum eſt Penſionariorum Minorum, qui Scholarium commeatu cibum capiunt, utrumque vero aut ſuis aut ſuorum ſumptibus vivunt. Tertium & poſtremum genus eſt Sizatorum, ut dicimus, ſeu pauperum Scholarium, qui à parentibus pauxillum neſcio quid recipiunt: ſed quia Sociis, Scholaribus, & utriuſque generis Penſionariis à cubiculis & à menſa ſunt, illiſque ibidem inſerviunt, ab eiiſdem omnia fere ſua eſculenta & poculenta, aliaque nonnulla merito deſumunt. Quod quidem triplex Scholarium præter Fundationem genus in iſto, aliiſque Collegiis de induſtria omittimus, quia illorum numerus incertus eſt & indefinitus.

Præfecti Domus D. Petri.

. . . .

Hiatum hunc facile nobis condonet Lector candidus, quum noverit Archiva hujuſce Domus antiquiora una cum Diplomatis, Evidentiis, & Regiſtris luctuoſo incendio ante an. Dom. 1420. periiſſe. Quanquam è Regiſtro Elienſi paulo majora canamus, & antiquiora quam ex Collegii monumentis poſſimus eruere.

1. Rogerus de la Goter de S. Botulpho erat Mr. Scholarium Domus D. Petri an. Dom. 1340.

2. Radulphus de Holbeach officium Cuſtodis reſignat 1349. & reſumit locum Socii.

3. Guilielmus de Wittleſey Archidiaconus Huntingdoniæ, & poſtea Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis, electus erat Cuſtos 1349.

4. Rich. de Wiſbich electus Præfectus 1351.

5. Thomas de Wormenhale utriuſque Juris inceptor, & Sarum Canonicus, Cancellarius Epiſcopi Elienſis, Præfectus 1381. & moriebatur eodem anno.

6. Joannes de Newton LL. Dr. Officialis Epiſcopi Elienſis, Rector de Rattleſden Nordovicenſis Diœceſis, eligitur Cuſtos 1381. Rector de Cotenham in Com: Cantab: & poſtea de Leght Coventrienſis Diœceſis.

7. Thomas

7. Thomas de Caſtro Bernardi Cuſtos hujus Domus fuit primum Notarius Publicus & Scriba Thomæ de Arundell Epiſcopi Elienſ: 1375. Ille per eundem Epiſcopum ordinatus erat Acolythus 13. Octob. 1377. apud Ely: Subdiaconus apud Somerſham 14. Calend. Jan. Diaconus apud Ely 13. Martii, & Preſbyter $3^{tio.}$ Aprilis 1378. apud Ely. Erat Rector de Lolleworth 1377. Regiſtrarius Epiſcopi 1378. Rector de Hadenham 1381. Dein permutat cum Domino Guil. Noyon Rectore de Ryſeburgh London: Diœceſis 1382. & reſignat Lolleworth 1382, permutatque Ryſeburgh cum Joanne de Sundraſe pro Grantiſden in Com. Cantab. 1382. Poſtea Grantiſden commutat cum Domino Guilielmo Bedeman de Ciceſtræ pro Berking Nordovic. Diœceſis 1382. ipſumque Berking pro Blunſham in Com. Hunting. cum Joanne de Eberſton 1384. Fuit etiam alias Rector de Cotenham in Com. Cantab. Cuſtos liberæ Capellæ de Haveringmere nunc Harrimere Chappel in Parochia de Streatham, ſed ſuper fluvium Elienſem, Canonicus de Aukland cum Præbenda de Fiſhwaſhe. Inſignis certe Benefactor, qui Cuſtodiam ſuam reſignabat circa annum Domini 1426.

8. Joannes Holbrooke Academiæ Cancellarius & Benefactor, qui mortuus dicitur in Cancellariatu ſuo anno Domini 1431. ineunte.

9. Thomas Lane inter Benefactores relatus, Cuſtos 1457.

10. Joannes Warkworth Clericus, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Domus Socius electus, quum in arte Dialectica eſſet Baccalaureus 1469. tandemque Præfectus 1474, & Benefactor, fuit primo Vicarius de Wiſbich in Inſula Elienſi, poſtea Rector de Leverington in eadem Inſula & Cotenham, Capellanus Guilielmi Grey Epiſcopi Elienſis 26^{ti}, necnon Procurator Cleri in Convocatione 1474.

11. Henricus Hornbie S. Theol. Dr. & Benefactor egregius, Rector de Orwel & Over in Comitatu Cantab. obiit Cuſtos 1517.

12. Guilielmus Burgoine (ex generoſiſſimi illa Burgoinorum de Lon Stanton & Impington in Com. Cantab. familia oriundus) S. Theologiæ Dr. & Benefactor, Rector de Hilderſham in eodem Comitatu, electus erat Cuſtos Feb. 12. 1517.

13. Joannes Edmunds jam S. Theol. Baccalaureus electus Socius in Collegio Jeſu $20^{mo.}$ Jan. 1517. Ille Vicecancellarius & Dr. reſignat April. $2^{do.}$ 1523. Cuſtos 1527. & eodem anno Procancellarius fuit, ſicut etiam annis 1528, & 1540. ex parte, & 1542.

14. Radulphus Aynſworth Procurator 1536, Artium Magiſter, Socius 1526, Cuſtos 1544. cui amoto 1553, quia fuit

 uxoratus,

uxoratus, ſucceſſit Andreas Pearne electus per Epiſcopum. Hic Radulphus obiit Rector de Stratherne 1569.

15. Andreas Pearne natus apud Bilney in Norfolcia, hujuſce domus Socius & Cuſtos, Academiæ Procurator 1546. Rector de Balſham in agro Cantab. & Somerſham in Huntingdonenſi, S. Theol. Dr, Decanus Elienſis, quinquies Procancellarius, qui inter publica beneficia, quæ matris Univerſitatis commodo contulit, etiam privata huic Collegio dedit, dum Socium unum, Bibliotiſtas tres, & Bibliothecam magnifice extructam, unumque Bibliothecarium adjunxerit.

16 Robertus Soame Linnenſis in Norfolcia, S. Theol. Dr, Socius antea Reginalis, Rector de Girton in Com. Cantab. quater Procancellarius.

17. Joannes Richardſon natus apud Lynton in Com. Cantab. alumnus primo Aulæ Clarenſis, ſecundo Socius Collegii Emmanuelis ab ipſo fundatore Domino Gualtero Mildmay Milite conſtitutus, S. Theol. Dr, Commenſalis Aulæ Trinitatis, Regius Theologiæ Profeſſor, Rector de Upwell in Norf. hujus Domus Cuſtos inductus 1608. jam floret Præfectus Collegii Trinitatis.

18. Thomas Turner, natus apud Burnby in Comitatu Ebor. iſtius Domus Socius, Cuſtos 1615, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Lincolnienſis, & Rector de . . . . in Comitatu Buckingh.

19. Leonardus Mawe natus apud Bendleſham in Suff. S. Theolog. Dr, Vicarius de Mildenhale in Suff. quum diu ad huc eſſet Socius, omnium votis adſciſcitur Cuſtos 1617. Principi Carolo à Sacris Domeſticis & Præbendarius Wellenſis.

Aula de Clare 1326.

2. DOmus iſta, quæ jam Aula de Clare dicitur, primam ſuam originem debet Richardo de Badew Academiæ Cancellario an. Dom. 1338, qui ex Equeſtri Badeworum de Badew Magna prope Chensford in Eſſexia familia oriundus generis ſui claritatem optimis inſtitutis illuſtravit. Ille enim cum Magiſtris Regentibus quaſdam Ædes Nigelli de Thornton Medici (cujus etiam Nigelli domus erant illæ, ubi jam magnæ ſcholæ, in quibus parva Capella deſignatur ad deprecandum pro illius anima) in platea molendinaria tum dicta (inter Collegium Regale & Aulam Clarenſem ſita) conquiſivit 19°. Edwardi 2$^{di.}$ 1326, illudque ædificium Univerſitatis Aulam appellavit: ubi unum Principalem conſtituit, & Scholares tantummodo Penſionarios admiſit, qui propriis ſumptibus ſine fundis per annos ſexdecim victitabant. Verum quum

Domus iſta igne conflagrante corruiſſet, Domina Elizabetha de Burgo, Comitiſſa de Clare in Suffolcia (ſoror tertia & coheres Gilberti de Clare, ultimi Comitis Claræ, Gloceſtriæ, & Hertfordiæ, uxor Joannis de Burgo, Domini Connachtiæ, & mater Guilielmi de Burgo, poſtremi Comitis Ultoniæ) manus ſuas auxiliatrices huic Aulæ laboranti porrexit illamque, Regis Edwardi tertii venia impetrata, de integro conſtruxit, fundis dotavit, & Aulam de Clare nominavit, poſtquam Gualterus Thaxſted, iſtius loci olim Magiſter, omne jus ſuum per prædicti Richardi de Badew & publicum totius Univerſitatis conſenſum in Comitiſſæ illius manus reſignaſſet. Quibus tantæ Heroinæ veſtigiis alii deinceps, licet non iiſdem paſſibus, inceſſerunt, qui Sociorum & Scholarium numerum auxerunt. Illos inter, ne nominem Richardum Thaxton, Editham Greene, Guilielmum Ducket, Gualterum Worleigh, Magiſter Cave annuum reditum duodecim librarum ad duos Scholares alendos conceſſit. Nec defuit Richardus Plantagenet, Dux Gloceſtriæ, qui purpuram regalem Richardi Tertii titulo indutus, tyrannidi ſuæ graſſanti fucatum literarum patrocinium mendaci fronte obtenderit, dum hujus Aulæ jus ac titulum, tanquam à Majoribus ſuis Comitibus Claræ & Gloceſtriæ acceptum, ſibique hereditarium, tempore Guilielmi Wilfleet Cuſtodis vendicavit, magno ſane Collegii bono. Sociorum enim & Scholarium numero adjecit, ſtatuitque ut Cuſtos unus, Socii 12, diſcipuli 4, & ſex indigentiores Scholares ex Aulæ proventibus alerentur. Nuper vero Honoratiſſimus Heros Thomas Cecil, Comes Exoniæ, Divo Jacobo à Conſiliis, & Ordinis Georgiani Eques, inter ſummos Benefactores merito relatus eſt, qui annuum valorem centum & octo librarum in opimis prædiis Collegio munifice donavit, ad tres Socios & octo Scholares ſuſtentandos. Poſtremi tempore ſed non re nominandi ſunt Joannes Freeman de Billing magna Armiger, & Guilielmus Butler Ipſwicenſis, hujus Aulæ olim Præſes honorarius, Æſculapius noſter Anglicanus, Curiæ, Urbi, Clero, Plebi, quanquam undique confluentibus in ſempiternum nominis ſui decorem, & futuri ſeculi ſtuporem, Archiater undequaque gratiſſimus: quorum hic non ſolum calicem ex auro ſolido Sacris deſtinatum, in Chriſtianæ fidei teſtimonium, & ſplendidam Menſæ Sacramentalis ſtragulam in ulnis dedit, ſed & duos alios cantharos egregios, chriſtallinum unum, ſerpentinum alterum, argento colligatos, & libros tot quot in folio omnes legavit: ille 2000. libras pro ſuſtentatione duorum Sociorum & octo Scholarium ſingularis Muſarum cultor donavit. Adeo ut hodierno die è Collegii reditibus enutriantur Mr. unus, Socii 16, Scholares 51, præter inferioris ordinis famulos.

Præfecti

Præfecti Aulæ Clarenſis.

1. GUalterus Thaxſtead.
2. Radulphus Kerdington.

3. Joannes Dunwich Academiæ Cancellarius 1374. in Decretis Dr, & Canonicus Eccleſiæ Paulinæ Londini. Inter iſtum Joannem Dunwicum & Epiſcopum Elienſem, nempe Thomam de Arundel, acerrima contentio fuit in Curia Cantuarienſi de immunitate Univerſitatis à jugo Epiſcopi, ſed Epiſcopus Victor evaſit. Cuſtos fuit 1384. & ultra, necnon Collector Decimarum Domini Regis.

4. Joannes Chatteriſſe.

5. Guilielmus Radwinter.

6. Guilielmus Wimble, Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius 1429.

7. Guilielmus Wilfleete Academiæ Cancellarius 1458, 1464. Decanus Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ de Stoke-Clare in Suffolc. Seneſchallus Illuſtriſſimi Edmundi de Mortuo-mari, Comitis Marchiæ & Ultoniæ.

8. Guilielmus Millington in agro Eboracenſi natus, S.Theol. Dr, hujus Aulæ Præfectus, ac poſtea Collegii Regalis Præpoſitus primus à Rege Henrico ſexto conſtitutus. Hic Guilielmus fuit Vicecancellarius ſub Laurentio Booth Cancellario 1457. ſed illum Rex, quia in Statutis conficiendis, ſuis Eboracenſibus nimium indulgebat, à Præpoſitura Regali ad ſuos Clarenſes denuo remiſit.

9. Thomas Stoyle S. Theol. Dr. & Benefactor, creatus Dr. 1457.

10. Richardus Stubbs, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius 1470. S. Theol. Dr. 1496, & obiit Vicarius Tilneyenſis.

11. Gabriel Silveſter.

12. Guilielmus Woodrofe Procurator 1504, S. Theol. Dr. 1507.

13. Edmundus Natures S. Theol. Dr. 1516, Procancellarius 1518, & Benefactor. Admiſſus erat Rector de Weſton-Colvile in Com. Cantab. Maii primo 1517.

14. Joannes Crayford S. Theol. Dr. 1537, Procancellarius 1536.

15. Rolandus Swinburne Procurator 1538, Artium Mr, mortuus eſt Rector de Shelford parva in Com. Cantab. in quam Rectoriam inductus erat 1539, & mortuus eſt 1557.

16. Joannes Madewe S. Theol. Dr. 1546, ac ter Procancellarius.

17. Thomas Barlie Clericus.

18. Edmundus Leeds L. Dr, monachus primo Elienſis, poſtea Præbendarius Elienſis, Rector de Cotenham & Croxton in Com. Cantabr. 1569.

19. Thomas Binge, L. Dr. 1570, Procancellarius 1572, 1578.

20. Guilielmus Smith, S. Theol. Dr, Socius primo Collegii Regalis, Procancellarius 1602, Capellanus Regius, Rector de Willingham, ac tandem obiit Præpoſitus Collegii Regalis.

21. Robertus Scott, natus apud Bernerſton prope Dunmowe in Eſſ. Socius Collegii Trinitatis, S. Theologiæ Dr, jamdiu Subeleemoſynarius Divo Jacobo, hujus Aulæ Præfectus & Decanus Roffenſis obiit 1621.

Aula Penbrochiana 1343.

3. DOmina Maria de Valentia, Comitiſſa Penbrochiæ, Baroniſſa de Veiſſer & Montenact (filia Guidonis Chaſtilion Comitis de Sto. Paulo in Gallia, & Mariæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Joannis 2di. Ducis Britanniæ, Comitiſque Richmondiæ, per uxorem Beatricem, filiam Regis Henrici Tertii) uxor tertia Audomari de Valentia Comitis Penbrochiæ, eodem die virgo, conjux, vidua perhibetur, marito Audomaro nuptiarum die per haſtiludium infeliciter interempto. Perculſa certe immatura, ut videtur, mariti jactura (qui eam tamen Teſtamenti ſui executricem cum aliis coexecutoribus ſolenniter inſtituerat) ad Religionem unice animum advertere cœpit, partemque poſſeſſionum non minimam piis uſibus, hoc eſt, partem Eccleſiis, partem pauperibus, partem fidelibus ſuis ſervis erogando conſecravit. Inter cetera monaſterium de Denney in agro Cantabrigienſi in honorem & Ordinem S. Claræ fundavit, ante Aulam hanc inceptum, repletumque Abbatiſſa & Monialibus, à Water-beach tranſlatis, prædiis lautiſſimus ſimul cum Stroud in Cantio ditavit. Poſt vero circa ann. Dom. 1343, perquiſito ab Henrico de Stanton quodam meſſuagio extra portas Trumpingtonenſes, quod ſe à foſſa Regia ad Hoſpitium Univerſitatis extendebat, Collegium hoc, ſeu Aulam, Maria de Valentia, licentiante demum Rege Edwardo tertio, cœpit inſtituere, & an. Dom. 1347. magna ex parte perfecit, fundos adjecit, Cuſtodi & Sociis Statuta poſuit, numerumque Sociorum incertum pro rationem redituum, Cuſtodis & præſentium Sociorum arbitrio reliquit, idque ſuo ipſius exemplo quæ de 24. Sociis Majoribus ex Regia licentia, & ſex Minoribus fundandis, 6. tantum Majores & 2. Minores ibidem conſtituit. Acceſſerunt autem ſubinde ad ſitum Collegii hujus, intra paucos annos * dictæ Aulæ Penbrochiæ, ampliandum Univerſitatis Hoſpitium, Loci de Knapton, Boulton & Couſing denominati: tenementa

* *Sic.*

nementa duo, quorum alterum ſpectabat ad Hoſpitale S. Joannis, (& Hoſpitium Thomæ dicebatur) alterum ad Cantariam Minoris Eccleſiæ B. Mariæ. Quo vero ſcias quantis auſpiciis hæc Domus ſuccreverit, Clementis PP. ſexti bullatam paginam ſtatim obtinuit appropriandi Collegio tres vel quatuor Rectorias. Inde Eccleſiam de Saxthorpe Nordovic. diœceſ. à Radulpho Stratford Epiſcopo Londinenſi an. 1352. & Rectoriam de Tilney ejuſdem diœceſ. à Michaële Norbrooke Epiſcopo Londin. an. 1360. & Rectoriam de Wareſley in agro Huntingdon. à Simone Sudbury Epiſcopo Londin. an. 1362. (quarum patronatus ipſa Maria Collegio ſuo contulerat) in perpetuum hujuſce Aulæ uſum annexas eſſe didicimus. Aliis quoque reditibus è Repingdon, Wiſſendon & Burwell domum hanc ipſa locupletavit, præter vaſa argentea & jocalia, ut tum vocabantur, & alia Donaria, quibus illam honoravit. Iſtius autem Fundatricis veſtigia preſſit, an ſuperavit Rex Henricus ſextus? qui è Rectoria de Soham cum Manerio adjuncto, è Prioratu, & Rectoria de Lynton cum adjuncta Capella Sanctæ Margaretæ in Iſelham parva, filiæ ſuæ adoptivæ (ſic enim dicebatur hæc Aula, quum Collegium Regale eſſet filia ejus primogenita & naturalis) fundationem triplo fere fecit auctiorem. Regem vero ſecuti ſunt Edwardus Storey Socius, (Cuſtos poſtea Domus Michaëlis, & una Epiſcopus per novem annos Carleolenſis, atque interea Cancellarius Academiæ, dein Ciceſtrenſis Præſul, donator terrarum in Long-Stanton & Haſelingfeild) Gerardus Skipwith, S. Theol. Baccalaureus & Socius, præter pecunias dedit firmam dictam Diccons in Eltiſley, aliam dictam Hatleis in Weareſly, & annuitatem 20.*s.* in Gamlingay. Nicholaus Skipwith, S. etiam Theol. Bac. & Socius, fratri quoque ſuo Gerardo paria fecit. Guilielmus Atkinſon S. Theol. Dr. & Socius terras contulit dictas Dominarum Willoughby & Bray. Guilielmus Huſſy de Sleford in Com. Linc. Miles, Summus Angliæ Juſtitiarius, firmam in Teverſham. Carolus Booth Epiſcopus Herefordenſis, hujus Aulæ alumnus, tria ampla ædificia Londini. Rogerus le-Strange de Hunſtanton in Norf. Eques Auratus firmam in Barton Lancaſter in Com. Cantab. Thomas Watts S. Theol. Dr, & Archidiaconus Middleſexiæ, firmas in Aſhwel & Sauſton ad ſeptem Scholares alendos, (qui ſub glorioſo nomine Græcorum Scholarium jam diu vulgo innoteſcunt, cujus Inſtitutionis Lancelotus Andrews Epiſc. Wint. & Tho. Dove Epiſc. Petrob. è primis fuere) Guilielmus Smart Aldermannus Gippovicenſis, & ejus relicta Alicia, (uxor poſtea Radulphi Scrivener ibidem Aldermanni) firmam in Wiverſton cum annuitate 21.*l.* è Bramford. Jana Cox, filia Georgii Auder Aldermanni Cantabr.

vidua

vidua Richardi Cox Epiſc. Elienſis 34[ti], in memoriam prioris mariti Guilielmi Turner, Medicinæ Doctoris, Decani Wellenſis, quondam Socii, annuitatem 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* è paſturis de Knapwell. Guilielmus denique Marſhal, famulus Edmundi Grindal Archiepiſcopi Cant. tantundem è Brantingthorp. Atque iſtos (præterquam qui inter Cuſtodes ad huc memorandi ſunt) terrarum atque redituum habuere donatores. Libros vero qui & olim & nuper contulere longe plures ſunt quam ut hîc recenſeantur. Pecunias etiam, & vaſa argentea, & veſtes tam ſacras quam communes, & alia donaria plurimi largiti ſunt, inter quos præcipue memorantur Dominus Thomas Moore olim Socius & Decanus Paulinus: Guilielmus Linwood Soc. Epiſc. Menevenſis: Robertus Pyke Socius: Joannes Clench Dr. & Socius: Joannes Somerſeth Socius, Artium liberalium, & Artis Conſervativæ vitæ Humanæ Dr. (ſic enim ipſe de ſe) Medicus Regis Henrici ſexti: Joannes Woodcock Socius, Medicinæ Dr: Mr. Howſon Socius, Vicarius de Tilney: Stephanus Saunders S. Theol. Bacc. Henricus Kay Socius, Rector de Burwell: Thomas Langhton Socius, in Decretis Dr. Epiſcopus ordine Menevenſis, Sariſburienſis, Wintonienſis, & electus Cantuarienſis: Gawenus Blenkenſop Socius S. Theol. Dr. Guilielmus Chubbs Socius, S. Theol. Dr. & Primus Præfectus Collegii Jeſu. Richardus Sockburne Rector de Soham, & Joannes Firby Socii S. Theol. Doctores: Joannes Feukerer Socius, poſt Prior de Sion: Joannes Dafford Civis Londinenſis: Robertus Patchet Socius, Vicarius de Tilney: Henricus Farre Socius: Gregorius Downhall diſcipulus omnium primus Doctoris Watts: denique Swithunus Butterfield. Commonſtrant inſuper Penbrochiani indulta benigniſſima cum Clementis P. P. ſexti, Innocentii P. P. ſexti, Urbani P. P. quinti, Gregorii P. P. undecimi, Bonefacii P. P. noni, & Nicholai P. P. quinti, tum præcipue optimorum regum Edwardi tertii, Richardi ſecundi, Henrici quarti, Henrici ſexti, Edwardi quarti, Henrici ſeptimi, Henrici Octavi, Elizabethæ, atque Auguſtiſſimi Principis Jacobi, à quorum nonnullis elogia etiam plane invidenda retulere; ab Henrico ſexto donante, & Edwardo quarto confirmante nonnullas terras ſub magno Sigillo Angliæ his verbis, [Notabile, & inſigne, & quam pretioſum Collegium, quod inter omnia loca Univerſitatis (prout certitudinaliter informamur) mirabiliter ſplendet & ſemper reſplenduit:] à Diva Elizabetha, per portam prætereunte, [O Domus antiqua & Religioſa!] Ceterum Aula hæc inpræſentiarum Præfecto uno, Sociis 17, Scholaribus ſupra triginta floret. felici autem ſydere fundamenta hujus Domus poſita fuiſſe merito cenſeantur, quæ nonnullos hujus Gymnaſii Socios in

ſummis Angliæ dignitatibus conſtitutos vidit, vivente adhuc Fundatrice. Quæ poſt 42. annos (aut plus eo) à cœpto Collegio, a morte vero mariti ſex ad minimum decadas, exornatoque per eam S. Albani Fano imagine argentea de-aurata, grandæva tandem in cœlos migravit, poſitaque fuit in abbatia ſua de Denney in tumba Lydii lapidis inter duos Sanctimonialium & Secularium choros ſita. Ex illo vero tempore Doctores, Martyres, Præſules plurimos è ſuo grege hæc Aula ſemper ſolet annumerare.

Cuſtodes Aulæ Penbrochianæ.

1. THomas de Bingham ex antiqua Binghamorum de Bing-ham-Melcomb in Com. Dorſ. proſapia oriundus, S. Theol. Dr, Primus Præfectus An. 1343.

2. Robertus de Thorp Summus Angliæ Cancellarius ſub Edwardo tertio, Eques Auratus, qui moriens an. 1378. Theologicis Academiæ Scholis novis erigendis manum primus admovit. Quem ſtatim ſecutus eſt Guilielmus Thorp de Hiſton in Com. Cantab. & Maſſingham in Norf. Miles, Dominus Summus Juſtitiarius Banci Regii, atque ille cum uxore ejus Gratia an. 1420. Novum Sacellum ſive Domum Regentium laute illuſtravit.

3. Richardus de Morris Socius.

4. Joannes Dinmew Socius.

5. Joannes Sudbury Socius S. Theol. Dr, Rector de Fen-ditton an. 1430, & poſtea, (an antea neſcio,) electus Cuſtos circa an. 1410, reſignabat an. 1428. Argentum cœlatum & libros dedit, contulitque pecunias & operam ad perquiſitionem meſſuagii dicti Knapton-place.

6. Joannes Langhton Socius an. 1412, electus Cuſtos an. 1428, in Decretis Licentiatus, Academiæ Cancellarius an. 1436. & 1443. Perquiſivit toftum dictum Boltons-place: Sacellum Cuſtodis ædificavit, ſub quo domicilium pauperum Scholarium adjecit. Sacellum commune & Bibliothecam locupletavit. Moritur demum Epiſcopus Menevenſis circa an. 1446. adhuc Cuſtos: illius autem & Doctoris Somerſeth apud Regem Gratiæ debet Collegium iſtud Henrici ſexti donaria.

7. Hugo Damlet Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Rector Eccleſiæ S. Petri in Cornhil Londini. Reſignavit Cuſtodiam an. 1450. Mortuus eſt an. 1476: Prior vel Abbas alicubi, eſt cur exiſtimem.

8. Laurentius Booth Diaconus, Rector de Cotenham Martii 6. 1444. Preſbyter fit an. 1446. Cuſtos an. 1450. Septimana tertia poſt Paſcha an. 1454. in Jure Licentiatus, Cancellarius

cellarius Dominæ Margaretæ, uxoris Regis Henrici ſexti, Cuſtos privati Sigilli reſignat Cotenham ſecundo Decembris an. 1450. Dunelmenſis Epiſcopus an. 1457. atque Academiæ Cancellarius Compoſitionem fecit inter Univerſitatem & Collegium Regale; Cancellarius Angliæ 1472. Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis. Fratrem unum habebat Guilielmum Booth Epiſcopum Lichfeildenſem & dein Eboracenſem: alterum vero Rogerum Booth de Barton in Com. Lanc. Militem, fratrem natu maximum, patrem Dominæ Margaretæ, uxoris Radulphi Nevile, tertii Comitis Weſtmorlandiæ: tertium fratrem Joannem Booth Epiſcopum Exonienſem. Contulit Collegio circuitum illum totum Domorum quæ ſunt Collegium inter & Eccleſiam S. Botulphi, dictæ Hoſpitium Botulphi, ſed poſt abalienatæ. Dimiſſionem perpetuam tenementi, dicti Hoſpitium Thomæ, obtinuit. Redemit penſionem 5 *l.* annue exeuntem è Rectoria de Tilney. Sacellum ornavit, ut ex ejus clipeo gentilitio ibidem undique in feneſtris apparet. Bibliothecam ædificavit. Scholam publicam, Theologicis Profeſſoris Regii Prælectionibus nunc deſtinatam, abſolvit, ſub qua ſunt Scholæ Philoſophicæ: ſed, ut alii volunt, Scholas Dialecticas cum Terentiana, quæ nunc Juris eſt, atque Rhetoricas. Teſtamento cavit, ut Executores Aulam hanc dotarent Manerio & Patronatu de Overton-Watervile in Com. Hunting. Illius opera Edwardum quartum Regem Benefactorem Collegio conciliavit. Quum enim Rex ille Edwardus omnia Henrici ſexti acta reſcinderet & caſſaret, tanta apud Regem Victorem gratia valuit, ut dicti Henrici donationes, huic Aulæ prius conceſſas, ab eo ratificari procuravit, necnon Scholas Theologicas ſubſelliis exornavit. Moritur tandem Cuſtos 1480.

9. Thomas Rotheram, à loco natali apud Rotheram in agro Eboracenſi cognomen accipiens (alias dictus Scott) Collegii Regalis Socius inter primos, à Sacris Joanni Vere duodecimo Comiti Oxonienſi, dein Regi Edwardo quarto, Præpoſitus Beverlacenſis, Cuſtos privati Sigilli, Epiſcopus Roffenſis an. 1467. Lincolnienſis an. 1471. Summus Angliæ Cancellarius an. 1474. Cancellarius Academiæ an. 1471. & deinceps, quo tempore portas Scholarum cum ambulacris, & Bibliothecam extruxit, Templi B. Mariæ reſtaurationem promovit, Lincolnienſe Collegium Oxonii abſolvit & dotavit, tum electus Cuſtos an. 1480. Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis eodem anno, poſt Legatus Papæ, & quatuor Regum Secretarius reſignavit Magiſterium circa an. 1488. Collegium interea Jeſuanum Rotheramæ condidit, ac tres ædes Archiepiſcopales mire refecit. Peſte moriens an. 1500. libros huic Aulæ permultos dedit.

10. Georgius Fitzhugh, ex Anglo-Saxonico Baronum Fitz-hugh de Ravenſwath Caſtro in Com. Rich. ſanguine prognatus, Socius, Cuſtos 1488. Academiæ Cancellarius 1496 & 1501. Moritur Cuſtos.

11. Rogerus Leyburne Socius S. Theol. Dr, Epiſcopus Carleolenſis an. 1503, electus Cuſtos an. 1505, atque anno 1507 moritur Cuſtos.

12. Richardus Foxe Socius, Legum Dr. Pariſiis, dum res Regis Henrici Septimi in Galliis ageret, quem Rex ſummo favore complexus eſt, quia illius ſolummodo gratia Carolus octavus, Gallorum Rex, illum ad huc Comitem Richmondiæ, idque exulantem ad Regnum contra Richardum tyrannum repetendum auxiliaribus copiis relevabat. Hinc ſub eodem Rege fuit Cuſtos Privati Sigilli, Secretarius, & à Sanctioribus Conſiliis, Legatus in Scotiam, Epiſcopus Exonienſis 1486. Batho-Wellenſis 1491. Dunelmenſis 1494. & Wintonienſis 1502. Sponſor in Baptiſmo pro Rege Henrico octavo, & tum Cuſtos hujus Domus, Cancellarius Academiæ per biennium an. 1501. & 1502, Collegium Corporis Chriſti Oxonii fundavit 1516. Reſignabat Cuſtodiam 1518. & poſt magnificas Tauntoniæ, Granthamiæ, & Wintoniæ Structuras aliquot, jamdiu cæcus, fato ceſſit 1528.

13. Robertus Shirton, alias Shorton, Socius electus 1505. atque Theologiæ Profeſſor Publicus, S. Theol. Dr. 1512. eodemque anno adſcitus Cuſtos Collegii S. Joannis, in quo extruendo erat unus Executorum Dominæ Margaretæ, Comitiſſæ Richmondiæ, Cuſtos hîc 1518. Decanus de Stoke-Clare in Suff. & Decanus Sacelli Cardinali Wolſæo, cujus fuit internuntius de evocandis viris doctis Cantabrigia Oxonium, ad Collegium ibidem ſuum, Ædes Chriſti dictum, replendum & exornandum. Contulit huic Aulæ Manerium de Veſcie Cheſtertoniæ in agro Huntingd. Sacello plurima donavit. Firmam quoque Rouſes dictam in Overton in eodem Comitatu conceſſit, & pecunias legavit, quibus firma dicta Beauleis in Wittlesford perquiſita eſt. Numerant eum & Petrenſes, Joannenſes, Catharinenſes inter ſuos Benefactores. Reſignavit circa an. 1534, mortuus 1542.

14. Robertus Swinburne Artium Magiſter, à Magiſtratu diſcedit an. 1537. moritur Vicarius Tilneienſis 1539.

15. Georgius Folberie S. Theol. Dr, in Academia Monte-peſſulana Poëta & Rhetor eximius, Epigrammata, diverſi generis carmina, atque conciones elegantes edidit. Moritur Cuſtos 1540.

16. Nicholaus Ridley Northumbrenſis è clariſſima familia Ridleiorum de Willemoteſwick editus, Artium Baccalaureus Socius eligitur 1524. atque congreſſus eſt cum Throgmortono

Oxonienſi

Oxonienſi in duello Religioſo 1533. Procurator Academiæ 1534. ubi & Capellanus quoque aliquandiu erat, & Prælector Publicus, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus 1537, Vicarius dein de Horne in Cantio, & Membrum Eccleſiæ Cathedralis ibidem. Cuſtos fit 1540, eodemque anno S. Theol. Dr. Regi à Sacris. Vicarius de Soham 1547. ſed ad Roffenſem Epiſcopatum mox adſcitus 1549, fit Præſul Londinenſis: verum exauthoratus 1553, & Octob. 15. 1555. martyrio Oxonii coronatur. Scripſit contra Tranſubſtantiationem.

17. Joannes Young, Socius Coll. S. Joannis, S. Theol. Dr, & Profeſſor Publicus, necnon Vicecancellarius 1554. Cum Cuſtos eligebatur, Monachus Ramiſienſis fuiſſe fertur, prius Elienſis Præbendarius, & Buceri graviſſimus antagoniſta cedit in cauſa Religionis 1559. Fuit Rector de Landbeach 1554.

18. Edmundus Grindal, filius Guilielmi Grindal de S. Bega in Cumbriæ Com: Generoſi, Scholaris, dein Socius 1540, eodemque anno Artium Magiſter, Procurator Academiæ 1548, Ridleio præcedenti à Sacris, mox & Regi. In Germaniam exulat ſub Maria Regina. Redux & Epiſcopus Londinenſis electus, tandemque Cuſtos hîc fit 1560. Sed per Procuratorem admittitur, ipſe per biennium ſuum nunquam in Collegio præſens. Dr. per ſpecialem gratiam creatus 1564. Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis 1570, & Cantuarienſis 1575. decimas Manerii de Weſtbury in Aſhwell Aulæ legavit, libros dedit, & poculum grande deauratum, & annuum reditum 20. *l.* cum licentia Elizabethiaca de terris ad Manum-mortuam ponendis uſque ad 40. *l.* Octoënnales quoque quatuor librarum annualium additiones inſtituit alternatim huic Collegio & Reginali Oxonii, cui & argentum cœlatum, libros, cenſuſque alios donavit. Magdalenſe etiam atque alia hîc Collegia, necnon civitas Cantuarienſis pauperesque Croydonenſes per ipſum locupletati ſunt. Per biennium cæcus in cœlum migrat 1583.

19. Matthæus Hutton Socius Collegii S. Trinitatis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Cuſtos advenit 1562, S. Theol. Dr. 1565. poſt & Profeſſor Publicus an. 1567. reſignat, tum Decanus Eboracenſis: Epiſcopus Dunelmenſis 1589. ac Archipræſul Eboracenſis 1595. Commentatiunculam emiſit de Electione & Reprobatione. Moritur 1605.

20. Joannes Whitgift natus apud Grimſby in Com. Lincolniæ, Collegii alumnus, Joannis Bradfordi Socii ac Martyrls pientiſſimi pupillus, Socius Petrenſis 1567, quo anno Cuſtos hîc, & S. Theol. Dr. admittitut, atque ſtatim Præfectus Collegii S. Trinitatis, Profeſſor Publicus, bis Procancellarius, Præbendarius Elienſis & Rector Eccleſiæ de Teverſham,

ſham, quam Sacellanus Richardo Cox Elienſi Epiſcopo accepit. Floruit Epiſcopus Wigorniæ 1577, Præfectus Walliæ, Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis 1583, à Sanctioribus Conſiliis 1585. Multa ſcripſit: libros item Penbrochianis & Trinitanis contulit, Petrenſibus quoque reditus aliquot.

21. Joannes Yong Londinenſis, Scholaris & Socius, Cuſtos admittitur. S. Theol. Baccalaureus 1567, Dr. fit 1569, dein Procancellarius, Epiſcopus Roffenſis 1577, moritur 1605. Aliquot librarum debitum remiſit Collegio.

22. Guilielmus Fulke Londinenſis, Collegii S. Joannis Socius, Rector Dodingtoniæ in Suff. & Warleiæ in Eſſexia, Dr. per ſpecialem gratiam, admiſſus eſt Cuſtos 1578, Procancellaribus 1581. Contulit ad reſtaurationem Hoſpitii dicti Univerſitatis 20. *l.* multa ſcripſit, & obiit 1589.

23. Lancelotus Andrews Londinenſis, è primis Scholaribus Doctoris Watts, poſtea Socius, Cuſtos eligitur 1589. Inde Dr, Rector S. Ægidii extra Creplegate Londini, Præbendarius Southwellenſis, & Reſidentiarius Paulinus, Decanus Weſtmonaſterienſis, Epiſcopus Ciceſtrenſis, & Divo Jacobo ab Eleemoſynis 1605. Elienſis 1609, & ab utriuſque Regni Conſiliis, jam agnoſcitur Antiſtes Wintonienſis, Prælatus ordinis Gartherii, & Decanus Sacelli Regii. Licentiam Regineam Cuſtos obtinuit admortizandi terras ad 80. *l.* Regalem vero nuper ad 200. *l.*

24. Samuel Harſnet Colceſtrenſis, Socius, Academiæ Procurator 1593. Cuſtos 1605, Procancellarius atque inde Dr. 1606. Archidiaconus Eſſexiæ, Vicarius de Chigwell in Eſſ. Rector de Shenfeild, dein & de Styſted, Epiſcopus Ciceſtrenſis 1609, Præfecturam reſignaſſe dicitur 1616, nunc Præſul Nordovicenſis.

25. Nicholaus Felton Yarmuthenſis, Socius, Rector S. Antonii, & S. Mariæ de Arcubus, S. Theol. Dr, Cuſtos 1616, Rector magnæ Eaſtoniæ, vulgo Aſhen magn: in Eſſexia, & Præbendarius Paulinus, demum Epiſcopus Briſtolienſis; Deſignatus poſtea Epiſcopus Coventriæ & Leichfeildiæ, reſignat Præfecturam menſe Februarii, ſequente autem Aprili Antiſtes Elienſis ſalutatur.

26. Hieronymus Beale Wigornienſis, Collegii Chriſti alumnus, & huc adſcitus Socius, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, Rector de Nutherſt in Suſſ. & Hardwick in Com. Cantab. Præbendarius Ciceſtriæ, Vicarius de Barton Lancaſter juxta Cantabrigiam, dein Rector de Willingham in eodem Comitatu, Præbendarius Elienſis, Divo Jacobo Subeleemoſynarius & à Sacris, eligitur Cuſtos Febr. 21. 1618.

Collegium

Collegium Corporis Chriſti, vulgo Benedicti, 1344.

4. CОnfratres Gildæ, ſive Societatis Corporis Chriſti, & Confratres Gildæ B. Mariæ Virginis, conjunctis opibus hoc Collegium extruere cœperunt 18vo. Regis Edwardi Tertii an. 1344, atque illud nomini Corporis Chriſti & B. Mariæ Virginis conſecrarunt, quanquam jam paſſim Benedicti Collegium appellatur, & in ejuſdem nomen tranſiit circa an. 1380. ob templi S. Benedicti vicinitatem; atque an. Dom. 1353. Febr. tertio Collegii ſui Confirmationem obtinuerunt à Thoma de Inſula Epiſcopo Elienſi. Sed an. Dom. 1353. Cuſtos & Socii iſtius loci Inclytiſſimum Heroëm, Henricum Plantagenet, primum Ducem Lancaſtriæ, Comitem Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ, & Derbiæ, inter Angliæ Primores ſecundum, Dominum de Monmouth & Pontfreit, cognomento Animoſum & Bonum Ducem, Summum Angliæ Seneſchallum, Locum-tenentem Aquitaniæ, & Ordinis Georgiani Equitem, in ſuæ fraternitatis patronum elegerunt; tandemque ſuæ Gildæ Seniorem, id eſt, Aldermannum ſive Præfectum conſtituerunt. Ita tanti Principis Fundatoris, ſive Patroni patrocinio innixi, non ſolum Gildam hanc ſitam prope Vicum Luthburnium in Collegium commutarunt, ac Manus-mortuæ (ut vocant Legulei) facultatem obtinuerunt, ſed plurimas etiam & ſpecioſiſſimas oppidanorum ædes aut prece aut pretio conquiſiverunt. Quinimo Illuſtriſſimus Dux jus Patronatus vicinæ Eccleſiæ S. Benedicti illis in perpetuum conceſſit, & quia proventus hujus Domus fuerunt adeo tenues, ut Magiſtro & Scholaribus neceſſaria vix ſuppeditarent, à Thoma Arundel, Epiſcopo Elienſi, procuravit, ut dictus Thomas huic Domui appropriaret Eccleſiam ſuam de Granteſete. Atque licet à primo fundationis anno Sociorum & Scholarium numerus ſecundum annuos reditus Collegii diu fuerit arbitrarius, ideoque incertus; aliorum tamen Benefactorum liberalitate mirum in modum excrevit Studentium numerus. Nam Elizabetha Mowbray Duciſſa Norffolciæ (ſoror prima & coheres Thomæ Fitzalan ultimi Comitis Arundeliæ, Warenneæ, & Surriæ, & uxor Thomæ Mowbray primi Ducis Norfolciæ) unum Socium, & Scholarem: Matthæus Parker nominatiſſimus inter Antiquarios Cantuarienſis Metropolitanus, hujus loci quondam Socius, ac poſtea Collegiarcha, duos Socios & quindecim Scholares, cum Bibliotheca antiquiſſimis manuſcriptis inſtructiſſima: Rogerus Mannors Eques Auratus Divæ Elizabethæ à Cubiculis quatuor Scholariatus adjunxerunt. Nec minimum ædificiis incrementum priſcis temporibus acceſſit, dum Joannes de Cantabrigge Miles, Domini Regis

Regis Juſtitiarius, ejuſque filius Thomas de Cantabrigge Eques celeberrimus, iſtius Societatis olim Confratres, aulam lapideam, quam Stonehouſe jam nuncupant, conceſſerint: & Nicholaus Bacon Eques Auratus, Neſtor noſter Britannicus, Magni Sigilli Cuſtos, ac à Conſiliis Divæ Elizabethæ, ut pii animi in hoc Collegium, ubi humaniores artes primum imbiberat, teſtimonium exhiberet, Sacellum nitidum extruxit (ſupra quod Bibliotheca oſtenditur omnis Antiquitatis Armarium) & ſex Scholarium ſtipendia legavit: necnou Rogerus Mannors, quintus Comes Rutlandiæ, hîc olim Commenſalis Honoratiſſimus, in Collegii & Sacelli ornamentum plurima contulerit. Alia item Sociorum & Scholarium Stipendia dederunt alii in Muſarum filios optime animati. Unde hodierno die numerentur Præfectus unus, Socii 10, Scholares 34, præter Inferioris Ordinis miniſtros, qui omnes Collegii reditibus aluntur.

Cuſtodes Collegii Corporis Chriſti, vulgo Benedicti.

1. THomas Elteſley Norfolcienſis, L. Baccalaureus, electus Mr. 1352, & ſic remanſit annos 24.

2. Robertus Treton S. Theol. Baccalaureus, in Com. Salop. natus, Cuſtos 1376, ubi præfuit annos ſeptem, fuitque unus Executorum illius Roberti Thorpe Militis, Summi Angliæ Cancellarii, qui in Scholis Theologicis condendis illuſtre nomen ſortitur.

3. Joannes Kinne Londinenſis, Præfectus 1379, & antea an. 1378, jam tricenarius & Artium Mr. Teſtis fuit in cauſa inter Joannem Donwicum, Aulæ Clarenſis Præfectum, Academiæ Cancellarium, ac Thomam de Arundel Epiſcopum Elienſem. Ille atque Donwicus fuerunt Collectores Decimarum Regis per Clerum conceſſarum.

4. Joannes Neketon in Com. Linc. natus, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Mr. 1389, Academiæ Cancellarius, qui an. 1376. Sept. 18. (jam Socius & Artium Mr.) fit Diaconus apud Ely ſub. Tho. de Arundel prædicto, Presbyter Martii 14: cui, quum eſſet S. Theol. Dr. Cancellariatum aſſignat Matthæus Stokyis an. 1383.

5. Robertus Billingford, Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Cuſtos electus 1400, & ſic floruit annos 32. Academiæ Procancellarius 1409, 1413, 1432. Ille præter Ciſtam huic Collegio datam, Univerſitati aliam, ſuo nomine ad huc appellatam, conceſſit, & 100. libras in eadem: quo tempore Thomas Bourgchier, Epiſcopus Elienſis, dedit Academiæ 125. libras in eandem Ciſtam conjectas, unde eadem Ciſta etiamnum Billingford & Bourgchier denominatur.

6. Joannis

6. Joannes Titleſhall, S. Theol. Dr, Magiſter 1432. Rector S. Benedicti obiit 1446.

7. Joannes Boteright Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1443.

8. Gualterus Smith Cantabrigienſis, S. Théol. Baccalaureus, Cuſtos 1473, præſentabatur ad Rectoriam S. Benedicti per Collegium Octob. 7. 1446.

9. Simon Greene Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Cuſtos 1477.

10. Thomas Cozin Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Cuſtos 1487, Academiæ Cancellarius 1490.

11. Joannes Edyman Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Cuſtos 1515.

12. Petrus Nobys Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Cuſtos 1516. Rector de Landbeach inductus Feb. 18. 1515. quum adhuc eſſet S. Theol. Baccalaureus. Anno vero 1523. reſignat, reſervata ſibi penſione 50. Marcarum.

13. Guilielmus Sowde Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Cuſtos 1523, in qua Præfectura floruit an. 1540.

[De Henrico Horneby, hujuſce Collegii Rectore ſub Henrico octavo, v. Baleum parte poſteriore pag. 72.]

14. Matthæus Parker Nordovicenſis, Socius, S. Theol. Dr, electus Cuſtos 1544, Rector de Landbeach 1554, Præbendarius Elienſis, Decanus Lincolniæ, atque etiam Collegiatæ illius Eccleſiæ de Stoke-Clare in Suff. cui in laudis ſuæ cumulum accreſcit, quod Antiquitatis & Hiſtoricorum veterum libros, corruente illo una cum inſigni Bibliotheca cœnobio, ab interitu vindicaverit, & in hujus Collegii Armario literario collocârit. Ille temporibus Marianis in tranſmarinis Regionibus Confeſſor vixit, habens Succeſſorem Dominum Guilielmum Whaley in Rectoria ſua de Landbeach, & Joannem Yong Aulæ Penbrochianæ Præfectum in ſua Præbenda, at Elizabethiaco ſole exoriente rediit, & aſcendit Cathedram Cantuarienſem. Hujus certe memoriæ ſacrificemus Cantabrigienſes, quotquot ſumus, omnes, qui in ſua Chrorographica Cantabrigiæ tabella, edita 1574, ſerio exoptavit, ut novus amniculus à fontibus prope montes Vandleburianos, vulgo Gogmagog-Hilles dictos, ad Oppidum Cantabrigienſe juxta vadum Trumpingtoniæ incideretur & duceretur, qui ipſam Foſſam Regiam maximam allueret. In tantum enim hujus loci commodum redundare auguratus eſt pius Archipræſul, ut non ſit Cantabrigia (ipſiſſimi ſunt verba) Urbs ulla elegantior, tantique facti memoria non tam poſteris grata, quam ipſis jam incolis jucunda exiſteret. Scilicet ille hujuſce operis in Horizonte noſtro Cantabrico primum mobile extitit, cujus voto ſubſequentes Sphæræ Academicæ tandem revolventes optatum finem nuper impoſuerunt.

15. Laurentius Maptyd Norfolcienſis, S. Theolog. Baccal. è Socio Aulæ Trinitatis eligitur Præfectus hujus Collegii 1553. fuit inductus Rector de Teverſham Martii 19no. 1554. ejuſdemque Oppidi pauperibus illius adhuc nomine Collegium perſolvit quotannis 10. *s.*

16. Joannes Porie Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1557. Ille Decemb. 18. 1558, ad huc S. Theol. Baccal. inducitur Rector in Landbeach, quam reſignat 1569, & Cliffordum habuit Succeſſorem.

17. Thomas Aldrich in Artibus Mr, Academiæ Procurator, electus Præfectus 1569.

18. Robertus Norgate Norfolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Elienſis, Cuſtos 1573. Academiæ Procancellarius 1585, Iſto Roberto Norgate Præfecto, Sophonia Smith Socio Collegii Procuratore, Thoma Ithell Cancellario Richardi Cox Epiſcopi, & Joanne Parker Archidiacono Elienſi, Eccleſia S. Benedicti huic Collegio fuit appropriata.

19. Joannes Copcootes Caleti apud Gallos natus, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. Collegii 1587, eodemque anno Academiæ Procancellarius, Præbendarius Ciceſtrenſis.

20. Joannes Jegon Eſſexius, Collegii Reginalis Præſes, eligitur Cuſtos hujuſce Collegii 1590, in quo Officio manſit annos 13: quo tempore fuit quater Procancellarius, Decanus primo Nordovicenſis, & modo obiit ejuſdem diœceſis Epiſcopus.

21. Thomas Jegon Eſſexius, Socius, S. Theol. Dr. Rector de Sibil-Heveningham in Eſſexia, frater prædicti Joannis, obiit Cuſtos 1617. Archidiaconus Nordovicenſis.

22. Samuel Walſal (filius Joannis Walſal S. Theol. Doctoris, Socii Ædis Chriſti Oxon. Præbendarii Ciceſtrenſis, unius ſex Prædicatorum Cantuariæ, Rectoris de Eaſtling & Vicarii de Appledore in Cantio) de Levita ipſe Levita, S. Theol. Dr, Socius, Rector de Wilburgham parva in Com. Cantabrigienſi, ac iſtius Collegii Cuſtos 1617.

Aula S. & Individuæ Trinitatis 1347.

5. HOC in loco antiquitus floruit Studentium Societas, in qua quiſque propriis ſumptibus victitabat. Quam quidem domum Joannes de Craudene, Prior Elienſis 22dus, ſuis nummulis acquiſivit, Edwardi Tertio tum Regnante, & Monachis Elienſibus, huc ad literarum mercaturam in tanto ſuo otio accedentibus, quaſi Hoſpitium eſſe voluit. Atque hiſce primordiis Richardus Ling, Academiæ Cancellarius 1353, Archembaldus de Norwico, Simon de Rekenghall, &

Gualterus Elveden, Rector de Snitterton in Norfolcia, quatuor tenementa adjecerunt. Necnon Robertus Stratton, Joannes Trunch, Gualterus Bakton, Gualterus de Aldeley, Petruſque Bittering dederunt ſeptem particulas & duo Meſſuagia, quorum unum fuit Drakes-Entry dictum. Quanquam poſtea Guilielmus Bateman L. Dr, Epiſcopus Nordovicenſis 18vus, à Clemente ſexto Papa conſtitutus, à Priore & Monachis prædictis, Rectoriarum quarundam permutatione facta, totum hoc Hoſpitium comparavit, ibique Aulam hanc ſuam, S. & Individuæ Trinitati conſecratam, fundavit an. Dom. 1347. & 21mo. Regis Edwardi tertii: ſtatuitque ut Mr. unus, Socii 20, Scholares tres, omnes Juris utriuſque ſtudio, uno duntaxat excepto Theologo, dicati ejus reditibus alerentur. Nempe hic fuit ille Præſul (ut Regiſtri Nordovicenſis verba audias) Auditor Papalis Palatii ſatis famoſus, qui Stephanum ſuum quondam Romæ familiarem, Papæ Innocentii Sexti nomine jamjam innoteſcentem, quia plurimos Cardinales creaturum audiverat, inviſere ſe apud Regem ſimulavit, ex quo itinere hunc fructum accepit, quod Rectorias illas de Briſtoun, Kimberley, Brimingham, Woodalling, Cowlidge & Stalling Nordovicenſis Diœceſis, ad Magiſtri, Sociorum & Scholarium ſuſtentationem ab eodem Papa aduniri procuraverit: Simone Iſlip, Metropolitano Cantuarienſi, ad Papæ ejuſdem mandatum, ſub Sigillo in perpetuum confirmante. Sed Mæcenas iſte, repentina morte à ſuo inſtituto avocatus, unum tantum Magiſtrum, Socios tres, totidemque Scholares ex fundatione ſua reliquit. Verum, ut in opere pio & feliciter auſpicato divinitus ſolet, aliorum tandem benignitate plurimum adaucta eſt res literaria. Adeo ut Roberti Goodknape, hìc olim Socii, Laurentii Maptyd hìc Socii, & Præfecti Collegii Benedicti, Gabrielis Duni Eccleſiæ Paulinæ Canonici, Richardi Nix Antiſtitis Nordovicenſis, Matthæi Parker Archiantiſtitis Cantuarienſis, Henrici Hervey L. Doctoris, & iſtic quondam Cuſtodis, ac Humfredi Byſhbie L. Doctoris, iſtorum, inquam, atque aliorum munificentia Collegii Reditus in tantum excreverunt, ut hodie Præfectus unus, Socii 18, Scholares 14, ad victum quotidianum ſubſidia deſumant.

Cuſtodes Aulæ S. & Individuæ Trinitatis.

1. ADamus de Wighmere Cuſtos primus, Rector de Hockwold in Norf.

2. Robertus Braunch Licentiatus in Legibus, quem Regiſtrum Petrenſe vocat Guardianum hujus Aulæ.

3. Simon Dalling Cuſtos erat quando Eccleſiæ S. Joannis

Baptiſtæ & S. Edwardi unirentur & Collegio appropriarentur, quod factum fuit an. Dom. 1446. ſub Henrico 6to, obiitque Benefactor non minimus.

4. Simon Thornton.

5. Guilielmus Dalling.

6. Edwardus Shuldham Norfolcienſis, Preſbyter Secularis ordinatus per Joannem Barnet Epiſcopum Elienſem 17mo. Aprilis 1473, (ex vetuſta Shuldhanorum de Shuldham in Norfolcia proſapia ortum ducens) L. Dr, hujus Aulæ fuit Socius & Cuſtos, Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ Sti. Carantoci Exoniæ Canonicus: Rector de Kelſhal in Comitatu Hartf: opimique illius intra milliare adjacentis Sacerdotii de Tharfield (ſupra montes juxta Royſton) ubi egregium templi teſtudinatum de novo conſtruxit, ſub quo ſplendide ſepultus Jan. 20. 1503. ad huc apparet: cujus Soror Elizabetha Shuldham, Abbatiſſa de Berking in Eſſex, in una Aquilonari hujus templi feneſtra, quam ipſa fieri fecerat, depicta cernitur in veſtitu veſtali cum pedo ſuo, ſi placet, paſtoralitio.

7. Joannes Wright.

8. Gualterus Huke Socius, Cuſtos & Benefactor.

9. Robertus Larke.

10. Stephanus Gardiner L. Dr. 1521, Epiſcopus Wintonienſis, Ordinis Periſcelidis Prælatus, Summus Angliæ & Academiæ Cantabr: Cancellarius, necnon Benefactor. Fuit hic Stephanus filius Naturalis Leonelli Woodvile Epiſcopi Sariſburienſis, (filii junioris Richardi Woodvile Comitis Rivers, Summi Angliæ Conſtabularii & Gartherii Militis) qui Leonellus, ut crimini ſuo velamen obduceret, Stephani hujus matrem cuidam famulorum ejus infimo Gardinero dicto in matrimonium dedit, unde Gardineri nomen Stephano vulgo fuit impoſitum.

11. Guilielmus Mouſe L. Dr. & Benefactor.

12. Henricus Harvey L. Dr. 1543. Præbendarius Elienſis, Rector Eccleſiæ Donativæ de Parvo-burgo prope Croco-Waldenum in Eſſexia, Academiæ Procancellarius 1560, non ultimum familiæ ſuæ Harveianæ de Ickworth in Suff. decus. Hujus Coronæ memoriali hanc famæ ſuæ laurum inferimus, quod pulcherrimam, aggeſto aggere, viam per tres plus minus mille paſſus verſus Novum-Mercatum ſubſtruxerit, atque tres libras annuatim inter pauperes Parvoburgenſes ex ejus fundis huic Collegio aſſignatis diſtribuendas teſtamento legaverit.

13. Joannes Preſton Collegii Regalis 1mo. Socius, L. Dr, Procancellarius 1603, 1604.

14. Joannes Cowell Devonienſis, Collegii Regalis antea Socius, L. Dr, Procancellarius 1613, Cancellarius Ciceſtriæ, Vicarius Archiepiſcopi Generalis & Benefactor.

15. Clemens

15. Clemens Corbet (filius natu minor Milonis Corbet de Sprauſton In Norf. Equitis Aurati) hujus Aulæ Socius, L. Dr, Cancellarius Ciceſtriæ, Præfectus electùs 1611, Procancellarius iſtius Academiæ 1613.

Collegium de Gonevile & Caius 1348.

6. SExtum ſequitur Collegium de Gonvile & Caius dictum, cujus prima fundamenta eo in loco ubi nunc eſt Pomarium & Sphæriſterium Collegii Sancti Benedicti an. Dom. 1348. poſuit Edmundus Gonevile, Rector de Tirrington in Marſhland in Norf. & de Ruſhworth in eodem Comitatu, qui cum aliis Vicarius Spiritualitatis ab Epiſcopo conſtituebatur abſente. Hæc primordia ſic locavit Edmundus Gonevile (frater natu minor Nicholai Gonevile de Ruſhwotth prædict. Militis) celeberrimo illo Aulico Gualtero de Manney, Belga-Cambraenſi (qui Margaretam de Brotherton Duciſſam Norfolciæ in uxorem duxerat) Georgiani Ordinis Sodali, licentiam ab Edwardo 3tio, an. Regni 22do, 1347, impetrante, poſtquam dictus Edmundus Collegiatam Eccleſiolam S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ apud Ruſhworth fundaſſet. Atque quum Annuntiationi Beatæ Mariæ Virginis iſtud Collegium die Jovis in ſeptimana Pentecoſtes 23tio. Edwardi Tertii 1348. dedicaſſet, Aula de Gonevile ſtatim appellari cæpit, ubi unum Cuſtodem & quatuor Socios ante mortem inſtituit, & vivens ſubſidio pecuniario aluit, ac Joannem Colton, Rectorem poſtea de Tirrington, primum hîc Cuſtodem ordinavit, Statutis ſub Cancellarii ſigillo confirmatis, licet 20. Scholares, ut ex Statutis conſtat, fundare decreverat. Ille autem fato immaturo an. Dom. 1350. abreptus, & apud Tirrington ſepultus, grandem pecuiæ ſummam Guilielmo Bateman, Epiſcopo Nordovicenſi 18vo. per teſtamentum concredidit, ut Aulam, quam inchoaverat, abſolveret & fundis ditaret. Verum poſt Edmundi mortem dictus Guilielmus Bateman, quo Aulam hanc ſuæ Aulæ Trinitatis, quam tum ædificare cœperat, viciniorem ac velut ſororiam redderet, Cuſtodi & Sociis ſuaſit, ut has ſuas priſtinas ædes permutarent pro aliis ædificiis in loco Henney dicto in Parochia S. Michaëlis (non procul à templo S. Joannis Zachariæ, ubi nunc ſtat Aula Collegii Regalis prope Hoſpitium B. Mariæ ex Auſtro) Collegio extruendo, votoque Epiſcopi aptioribus. Horum * erat Capitale Meſſuagium Domini Joannis de Cantabrigge Equitis Aurati & Juſtitiarii Domini Regis, alterum fuit domus Joannis Goldcorne, ubi priſco illo ſeculo floruiſſe Scholas Philoſophicas pervetuſta hujus Collegii monumenta teſtantur. Quæ quidem

* Adde, *unum*.

quidem duo Meſſuagia quum ad Gildam Corporis Chriſti & B. Mariæ poſtea pertinerent, ex conventione facta inter Henricum Plantagenet, primum Ducem Lancaſtriæ, ejuſdem Gildæ Aldermannum & Cuſtodem, & Socios hujuſce Aulæ, altera Societas alteri de Jure Soli & ædificiorum invicem ceſſerunt, & permutarunt an Dom. 1353. Ita ex iſtis ædificiis ſic transformatis Aula de Gonevile conſtructa eſt eo loci, in quo Boreale hujuſce Collegii latus longe procurrit. Iſtam Cuſtodis & Sociorum tranſlationem Guilielmus Bateman prænominatus an. Dom. 1353. confirmavit, atque reditibus Rectoriarum de Foulden & Wilton in Norf. & Mutford in Suff. ad unum Cuſtodem & tres Socios ſuſtentandos animare cœpit. Ne autem neſcias, quanto favore Pontifices Romani hanc Aulam ſtatim reſpexerint, Cuſtos Sociique tanta apud Bonifacium nonum gratia circa an. Dom. 1390. valuerunt, ut Rectoriam de Matſal magna in Norf. ad Aulæ alimoniam impropriari conceſſerit, miſſis ad Richardum le Scrope Epiſcopum Coventriæ & Lichfeildiæ literis, ut dictam Eccleſiam Aulæ confirmaret. Cujus certe Rectoriæ patronatum Radulphus de Hemenhall Miles antea Aulæ conceſſerat, ut tres Socii Preſbyteri meminerint Dominæ Mariæ de Pakenham, Dominæ de Pakenham, & Domini Thomæ de Pakenham Militis, filii Mariæ, & Domini Radulphi de Hemenhall Militis, & Catharinæ Aſpal uxoris ejus. Quinimo quanquam à PP. Benedicto 11mo. ſancitum fuit circa an. Dom. 1300, ut omnes Monachi Benedictini in Academiæ Aula, ſive Collegio in ſtudiis verſarentur, tamen per Papam Sixtum 4tum. 1481, uſque adeo ejuſdem Ordinis Monachis Nordovicenſis Diœceſis indultum erat, ut in hac ſolum Aula de Gonevile ſtudere liceret. Atque quo lætius lautiuſque literarum honori conſuleretur, ab aliis benigne conferentibus adaucta ſunt vectigalia, unde priori numero acceſſerunt ſeptem alii Socii, & Scholares undecim. Adeo ut qua Sodalitia, qua ædificia, qua Scholarium ſtipendia ſpectemus, ſupra centenarium numerum Benefactores in Albo noſtro Gonevilino recenſeamus. Ante alios Guilielmus Phiſwick, Academiæ Clavarius, ſive Bedellus Armiger numerandus occurrit, qui ædes ſuas domeſticas huic Aulæ de Gonevile conceſſit, Collegiolumque 1393. inſtituit, ut eſſet tanquam Colonia juventuti dictæ Aulæ exuberanti ſacra, ubi duo, ut vocant, Principales, alter ex Aula de Gonevile, alter ex hoc Phiſwici Hoſpitio eligendi præficerentur, non tam gubernandi, quam liberalium Artium gloria inſignes. Unde per Gonevilinos Studentibus repletum fuit hoc Hoſpitium, ſed ad eos ſpectantibus, ſicut Aulæ Oxonienſes pertinent ad Collegia. Quo autem arctiore fœdere hæ duæ ædes ſeſe invicem conſtringerent, dictæ Aulæ Mr. & Socii

Socii ab Alexandro 5$^{to.}$ Papa petierunt, ut Hoſpitii Phiſwici Studentes in Sacello Gonevilino ad Sacrorum celebrationem, ſuoſque mortuos ibidem ſepeliendos, Papali hac licentia freti, ſine Ordinarii authoritate accedere poſſent. Hæc quidem Phiſwici Hoſpitii ædificia Guilielmus Renele, Aulæ Regiæ quondam Socius, Rector de Tichwell in Norf. 1381. ſuis ſumptibus fecit ampliora, atque in Parochia ſua prædicta in illis prædiis, quæ huic Aulæ propria fuerant, varia cœnacula conſtruxit, in quæ Socii & Scholares tam ex Aula quam ex Hoſpitio ſeſe recipere poſſent, quando peſtis, aut alicujus morbi gravioris contagio Academiam invaderet. Hoc Hoſpitium, ubi ſupra 40. Commenſales erant commorantes, ibidem olim ſteterit, ubi Collegii Trinitatis latus Auſtrale nunc emergit, inque illius Collegii augmentum ab Auguſtiſſimo Rege Henrico 8$^{vo.}$ aſſumptum fuit, tribus libris è Fiſco Regio annuatim huic noſtro Collegio perſolutis, uſque dum à Regia Majeſtate aliter ſatisfactum & proviſum fuerit. Quos hîc ego poſſim commemorare Smithos, Willowſios, Knightos, Baileios, Williſonos, & Atkinſos, qui Nutritii fautores in hujus Aulæ Hemiſphærio jam diu rutilarunt, ipſumque Papam Alexandrum 6^{tum}, qui an. Dom. 1502. liberam ad duos Prædicatores annuatim per totam Angliam emittendos poteſtatem vere Metropolitanicam anteceſſoribus noſtris indulſit, fortunatis, credo, ſi temporibus illis Henricianis bono ſuo noverant uti? Invitus taceo Nicholaum Shaxton Epiſcopum Sariſburienſem, hujus Aulæ Præſidem, & Guardianum Hoſpitalis S. Ægidii Nordovici: Joannem Botleſham Antiſtitem Roffenſem; Joannem Wakering, Privati Sigilli ſub Henrico 5$^{to.}$ Cuſtodem, Henricum Spenſer, & Joannem Gouldwell tres Præſules Nordovicenſes; Joannem de Ufford (fratrem natu minorem Roberti de Ufford, alias Peyton, Primi Comitis Suffolciæ) prioris Aulæ de Gonevile Commenſalem, iſtas traſlatas ædes jamjam reſurrecturas prævidentem & piis votis proſequentem, Archiepiſcopum Cantuarienſem à Rege Edwardo 3^{tio}, & Papa Clemente 6$^{to.}$ approbatum, ſed ante inſtallationem mortuum; Gualterum Elveden, inter nos Gonevillinos Sapientiæ tum Humanæ tum Divinæ rudimenta cum omni ſedulitate, regnante Richardo 2do, addiſcentem, id quod teſtatur illius Calendarium cum 3$^{bus.}$ cyclis Decennalibus & argute & ſignificanter compactum, Joannem Fitz-Ralph Militem, qui dedit advocationem Eccleſiæ de Capele in Suff. 1353. Edmundem de Hemegrave in Suff. Thomam Lovel de Harling in Norf. Robertum de Thorpe Summum Angliæ Cancellarium, ſingulos Equeſtri Ordine Claros; Humfredum De la Poole Clericum, & Edwardum De la Poole Archidiaconum Richmondiæ, Aulæ hujus Commenſales, filios Joannis De la Poole 2$^{di.}$ Ducis Suff. ipſumque

Joannem

Joannem Le Strange de Maſſingham in Norf. Armigerum. Inter quos Guilielmum Lynwood debeamne negligere, * aut forſan non agnoſco, utriuſque Juris Doctorem, Curiæ Cantuarienſis Officialem, Epiſcopum Menevenſem, privati Sigilli ſub Henrico 5to. Cuſtodem, Conſtitutionum Provincialium Compilatorem, iſtius Aulæ de Gonevile olim Commenſalem. Quos omnes Benefactores extitiſſe aut ipſa loquuntur mœnia, aut ærarium & Bibliotheca conclamant, aut ipſæ feneſtræ teſtantur. Iſtos dum recolligo, vos pietatis flores & ſanctioris orbis lumina, mihi ante oculos obverſamini, Clementiſſimæ Dominæ, Maria de Pakenham, Elizabetha Cleere, Anna Scroope, & Anna Drury, quia beneficentiæ veſtræ flumina in Collegium noſtrum immiſiſtis, & hortum hunc Gonevilinum irrigaſtis. Quarum Domina Maria de Pakenham 1369. Cuſtodis ſtipendium auxit, unum Sodalitium fundavit, & quatuor aliis Sociis liberaturam dedit exeuntem è Rectoria de Matſal: Elizabetha autem Cleere (filia & heres Joannis Uvedale de Takleſton in Norf. Armig. vidua devotiſſima Roberti Cleere de Ormeſby in Norf. Armig.) An. Dom. 1480. dedit terras in Tutington in Norf: ad unum Socium alendum. Ac quaſi Aulæ mater & nutrix plurima alia donavit; 1mo. quadraginta libras ad numerum Scholarium augendum; 2do. extruxit Orientale Collegii latus; 3tio. contulit 46. libras ad reparanda Aulæ ædificia, præter illam pecuniæ ſummam, quam tum Ciſtæ noſtræ, tum Univerſitatis ærario ſupra 200. marcas impartiebatur. Nec te ſilentio involvimus (Domina Anna Scroope) filiam & heredem Roberti Harling de Harling in Norf. Militis ex uxore ſua Joanna, filia & herede Joannis Gonevile Arm. qui Robertus fuit etiam filius Joannis Harling Militis & Ciciliæ uxoris ſuæ, filiæ & tandem coheredis Conſtantini de Mortuo-mari, vulgo Mortimere, de Attleborough in Norf. Equitis Aurati. Fuit enim hæc Anna primo uxor Guilielmi Chamberlaine, Ordinis Gartherii Militis; 2do. Roberti Wingfield, Ordinis Sepulchri Equitis & Calet: Gubernatoris; 3tio. Domini Joannis Baronis Scroope de Bolton in Comitatu Richmondiæ, Ordinis Georgiani Sodalis. Poſtquam vero ex tribus hiſce maritis nullam prolem ſuſcepiſſet, Canonicorum Collegiolum, apud Ruſhworth in Norf. per Atavunculum ſuum Edmundum Gonevile fundatum, mirum in modum dilatavit, illique ſuum ibidem Dominium, antiquam Gonevilorum ſedem, dedit: necnon Manerium ſuum de Mortimer, Cantabrigiæ ſitum, eximiæ pietatis heroina, à Gonevilis, ut ſupra patet, oriunda huic Aulæ Gonevilinæ regnante Henrico ſeptimo largiebatur, hujus Gonevilinæ fundationis memor, ad unum Socium ſuſtentandum: ad quod Manerium Aulæ per Manum-mortuam (ut

* *Sic.*

Juriſperiti

Juriſperiti loquuntur) confirmandum, Domina Anna Drury (filia & heres Guilielmi Huntingfield de Huntingfield in Suff: Armigeri, & vidua Rogeri Drury de Hawſted in Suff: Militis) 40ta. libras legavit. Anno vero Gratiæ 1557. nobis eluxit Joannes Caius Nordovicenſis (filius Roberti Caii nati in agro Eboracenſi) Medicinæ Dr. iſtius Aulæ Cuſtos 16tus. Illum, illum, inquam, intelligo doctiſſimum Caium, cujus pectus in Æſculapii Scholis quis non agnoſcet omnis Phœbeæ artis conſcium, ac velut βιβλιοθήκῃ ἔμψυχον qui varia ingenii ſui in ſcriptis monumenta vel leviter attigerit? quam gratiſſimum Reginæ Mariæ Apollinem! quem egregium per tot annos Medicinæ apud Patavenſes in Italia Prælectorem Publicum! quantum hujus Academiæ ornamentum! qualem Cantabrigienſis Antiquitatis Aſſertorem! Ille enim vir ad Rempublicam literariam promovendam natus, ampliſſimis latifundiis & prædiis ad tres Socios, & viginti Scholares, unumque Janitorem alendos iſtud Muſéum locupletavit, novis proventibus ærarium auxit, priori ſtructuræ Quadrangulari novam ſuam fabricam perpulcherrimam adjunxit, Aulæque deleto nomine, Collegium de Gonevile & Caius digniſſimus Fundator nominavit, in cujus lapide angulari Occidentem verſus hæc verba incidi curavit, JOANNES CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIÆ AN. DOM. 1565. MENSE MAIO. Ac ne jejunum pauxilli neſcio cujus, Fundatorem quiſquam Vigilantius ſeu potius Dormitantius exprobret, nobis dedit Dominia de Crokeſley in Rickmaneſworth in Comitatu Hertf: Bincombe cum advocatione, & Wooburne in Com. Dorſ. Rungton & Burnham-Thorp in Norf. cum Manerio de Crokeſley apud Caxton Com. Cantab. Quinetiam in iſtius Collegii honorem inſignia gentilitia comparavit: ſcilicet in campo aureo, purpureis amaranthi ſpicis inſperſo, duos ſerpentes erectos, in quorum capita Semper Vivum incumbit, qui caudis inter ſe connexis ſupra quadratum lapidem marmoreum, ſed coloris viridis, reſident, atque in illorum medio liber niger minio cum fibulis aureis eſt variegatis. Quæ omnia, ut ex diplomate conſtat, Hieroglyphice innuunt per librum, literaturam: per Serpentes ſuper marmoreo lapide reſidentes, prudentiam cum gratia fundatam ſupra ſtabilem virtutis petram: per amaranthos & Semper Vivum, immortalitatem, quaſi quis dicat, (Autographi ſunt verba) EX PRUDENTIA ET LITERIS VIRTUTIS PETRA FIRMATIS IMMORTALITAS. Ultrà ne, & ultro, bona veſtra cum venia liceat aliorum Benefactorum Calendarium aperire? Eccum enim tibi (Lector Candide) Thomam Wendy Suffolcienſem, Medicinæ Doctorem, hujuſce loci Præſidem, quatuor Auguſtiſſimis Principibus Hen. 8vo, Edw. 6to, Mariæ &

Elizabethæ Medicum, qui unum Sodalitium 1561. conceſſit cujus Stipendium ejus è fratre nepos & heres Thomas Wendy de Haſlingfield in Com. Cantáb. Armiger è terris ſuis in Barrington 1609. adauxit. Robertum Trapps Aurifabrum Londinenſem & Joannam uxorem ejus, qui terras apud Whitſtable & Swaycliffe in Cantio ad quatuor Scholares alendos dederunt. Jocoſam Franckland viduam Londinenſem, prædictorum Roberti & Joannæ filiam & heredem, quæ in Patronorum Catalogo primas diu tenuit, non ſolum quia Domus quaſdam in Philippi vico Londini, vaſaque multa argentea & deaurata contulerit: ſed etiam quia ſupra mille ſexcentas libras, quibus Manerium de Dokeſworth S. Petri ſive D'albernoun in Com. Cantabr. acquiſiverimus, cujus reditibus ſex Socii, duodecim Scholares, Sacellanus unus, ac Prælector Hebraïcus ſecundum Teſtatricis voluntatem ſeſe ſuſtentatos profitentur. Nuperrime vero Stephani Perſe Norfolcienſis, ſub Fundatore Joanne Caio Pupillizantis, Medicinæ Doctoris, Collegii ultra 40ta. annos Socii, munificentiam, quis frontem corruget, ſi applaudamus ſinguli, dum, ipſo fere calente funere, hinc in Collegio nova ædificia Borealia, illinc in Oppido Scholæ Grammaticalis centum diſcipulorum capacis Domuſque Eleemoſynariæ ſurgentia mœnia intueamur? Ille etenim moriens quinque mille libras an. Dom. 1615. teſtamento legavit, quibus annui reditus 250. librarum emerentur, ut ex illis 6. Socii (10 *l.* per annum) 6. Scholares (4 *l.* per an.) 6. Eleemoſynis viventes (4 *l.* per ann.) Ludimagiſter & Hypodidaſcalus Scholæ prædictæ foverentur, & ſtipendia quatuor Seniorum Sociorum, & ſex illorum Sociorum Jocoſæ Frankland augerentur, viaque demum Regia, aggeſta mole, per vicum Jeſuanum uſque ad pontem Stourbrigienſem è relictis bonis perficeretur. Nolo hîc commemorare 500.*l.* ut cubicula Sociorum & Scholarium ſuorum uſibus inſervientia ædificarentur: 8to. libras annuales ad novum torrentem reparandum; *6 l. 13.s. 4.d.* ad Ciſtæ annuam excreſcentiam, & tres libras ad Feſtum ſuum Anniverſarium quotannis celebrandum, ne illa titilitia recenſeam. Feſtinaſſem ad Thomam Martin de Steplemorden in Com. Cantab. L. Doctorem, Novi Collegii apud Oxonienſes Socium, unum Magiſtrorum Cancellariæ: Chriſtophorum Heydon Seniorem de Bacanthorp in Norf. Militem, donatorem Advocationis Rectoriæ de Pateſley in Norf: Thomam Stutevile de Dalham in Suff. Arm. Richardum Swale Eboracenſis Comitatus, hujus Collegii Præſidem, Juris Civilis Doctorem, Magiſtrum Cancellariæ, & Curiæ de Arcubus Doctorem, Equitem Auratum: Matthæum Parker Primatem Cantuarienſem de Republica Eccleſiaſtica optime meritum: Guilielmum Paſton de Paſton in

Norf.

Norf. Militem: Guilielmum Barker Armigerum, Collegii Socium, Illuſtriſſimi Principis Thomæ Howard 4ti. Ducis Norf: Secretarium: ipſumque celeberrimum Petrum Manwood de Sancto Stephano in Cantio, Equitem Balnei Auratum, ſummum venerandæ Antiquitatis cultorem, & literatioris gentis fautorem: ad hos, inquam, pietate candidos, charitate candidatos in theatrum hoc Caiogonevilenſe, ad ſingulare poſteritatis ſuæ ſolamen & documentum, ad ſalutare Collegii levamen & emolumentum, ordine pluſquam triumphali producendos properaſſem, niſi quis me in altricis Collegii Catalogo exornando linearum nimis prodigum improperet. Ut ut eſt, mihi prius valedicenti nobiſque omnibus Gonevilo-Caianis Fundatorum noſtrorum prudentiæ liceat grati animi teſtimonium libare, qui non ſine Deo Duce hujus Collegii fundamenta conſecrarunt Orientalium Anglorum genti & genio: forte qui ex hoc angulo tantorum Mæcenatum exorientem ſolem præviderint, qui radiis ſuis tutelaribus ædes haſce patrias volventibus annis fovere poſſint. Nempe iſtorum atque aliorum Benefactorum bonitate, jure prædicanda, ex parvis initiis ad iſtam amplitudinem excrevit hoc Collegium, ut jam recenſeantur Cuſtos unus, Socii 26, Sacellanus unus, Scholares 61. præter multos Officiarios, qui omnes annuis Collegii reditibus ſua plurima ad vitam neceſſaria debent.

Cuſtodes Collegii de Gonvile & Caius.

1. JOannes Colton de Tirrington in Norf. Sacellanus Guilielmi Bateman Epiſcopi Nordovicenſis ab Edmundo Gonevile Fundatore primus hujus Aulæ Cuſtos conſtituitur, an. Dom. 1348. Rector poſtea de Tirrington, tandemque Archiepiſcopus Armachanus & totius Hiberniæ Primas, qui in diutino illo Schiſmate orto ſub P. P. Urbano 6to. circa an. Dom. 1380. officii ſui partes putabat morbo ingraveſcenti manum admovere, & calamum arripere, ſcripſitque, ut erat Theologus doctiſſimus, libros duos, alterum de cauſa Schiſmatis, alterum de remedio ejuſdem.

2. Guilielmus Rougham Medicinæ Dr, unus primorum Sociorum Fundationis Edmundi Gonevile, Sacellum abſolvit an. Dom. 1393. per Bullam Bonifacii 9ni, quod tamen inchoatum fuerat an. Dom. 1353, Thoma de Inſula Epiſcopo Elienſi 18vo. & Alano de Walſingham Priore Elienſi 23tio. hanc poteſtatem concedentibus.

3. Richardus Pulham Theologus, unus primorum Sociorum Fundationis Edmundi Gonevile, admiſſus erat Diaconus an. Dom. 1374. per Thomam de Arundel Epiſcopum Elienſem.

4. Guilielmus Somerſham, Theologus, Aulæ Socius, factus Acolythus 1376, Cuſtos 1412, (quo etiam anno fuit Dr. in congregatione Regentium) Rector primo de Wilton Nordovicenſis diocæſis, quam Rectoriam reſignabat quando Rectoriam de Heveningham in Suffolcia aſſequutus eſſet an. Dom. 1393. 9no. Pontificatus P. P. Bonifacii 9ni.

5. Joannes Rykinghale, S. Theol. Dr, Acolythus ordinatus per Thomam de Arundel Epiſcopum Elienſem 1376. Rector de Shelford parva in Com. Cantab. Academiæ Cancellarius 1415. Cuſtos 1423, quod Officium reſignabat in craſtino S. Benedicti 1426, Epiſcopus Ciceſtrenſis conſecratus 1429. Iſte Joannes Rykingale quum electus eſſet Academiæ Cancellarius 1415. in eodem regimine remanſit uſque ad an. Dom. 1422. continuatus, opinor, in eo munere propter graviſſimas lites & placitationes coram Rege & Parliamento inter Univerſitatem atque Oppidanos, quas ille ſtrenue defendit 1417. & deinceps cum Thoma Markaunt & Thoma Thurkill Procuratoribus, Johanne Phiſwick & Thoma Wering Bedellis. Hujus Joannis Vicecancellarius fuit frater Joannes Stockton. Hic fuit ille Thomas Markaunt (ut illud obiter adnotem) qui antiquiſſimum librum Privilegiorum cum Ciſta Academiæ dederit.

6. Thomas Atwood Theologus floruit Cuſtos 1426, & præfuit ad an. Dom. 1454. qui primus in Aula & Cuſtodis cubiculo veteri extruend: Benefactor agnoſcitur.

7. Thomas Bollen Theologus, Cuſtos 1467.

8. Edmundus Sheriffe Clericus, Cuſtos 1472, in cujus electione turbas non modicas excitavit Laurentius Booth in Jure Licentiatus, Epiſcopus tum Exonienſis, Archiepiſcopus demum Eboracenſis, de quo Annales noſtri non leviter conqueruntur. Hic Edmundus Fundationum Collegii, appropriationum, bonorum ſpiritualium & temporalium, librorum, monilium, & id genus aliorum Regiſtrum compoſuit.

9. Henricus Cotſley, Clericus, ædificiorum Benefactor, Cuſtos 1475

10. Joannes Barlie Clericus, Benefactor murorum, Cuſtos 1483.

11. Edmundus Stubbs S. Theol. Dr. 1507, Cuſtos 1503.

12. Guilielmus Buckenham S. Theol. Dr. 1507, Rector S. Michaëlis in Coſlonia Nordovici, Procancellarius 1509, 1510, Cuſtos 1514. obiit anno ætatis 81mo, reſignans hunc Magiſtratum Joanni Skipp Succeſſori, utpote annis gravidus. Hujus Guilielmi Frater Nicholaus Buckenham Meridionalem Collegii partem uſque ad Sacellum extruxit, & terras in Hadenham ſupra montem in Inſula Elienſi contulit.

13. Joannes Skippe S. Theol. Dr. 1534, Cuſtos 1536. Epiſcopus poſtea Herefordenſis 1539. Præfecturam hanc Joanni Stirmin in manus tradidit. Ille Comitiis Parliamentariis Londini obiit poſt undecimum ſui Epiſcopatus annum, & in eccleſia B. Mariæ de Montealto vulgo Monthault, quæ Præſules Herefordenſes patronos agnoſcit, ſepultus jacet.

14. Joannes Sturmin, S.Theol. Baccalaureus, Cuſtos 1540.

15. Thomas Bacon S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Præbendarius Elienſis, Cuſtos 1552, frater Nicholai Bacon Mercatoris Londinenſis, obiit apud Shelfeild in Cantio, qui ſeſe & Collegium multo ære alieno demerſit.

16. Joannes Caius Nordovicenſis, Medicinæ Dr, Cuſtos 1559. Jan. 24, Fundator 3tius. Londini obiit 1573. Julii 29no, poſtquam ſubſequentem Thomam Legge in Cuſtodis dignitate collocaſſet, ipſe quaſi Commenſalis aliquantiſper in Collegio degens, & in privato Sacelli ſubſellio, quod Orientem verſus ipſe ſibi conſtruxerat, inter ſacra celebranda religioſe quotidie collocatus. Quum vero Londino Cantabrigiam delatus eſſet, omnes Ordines Academici circa vadum Trumpintonenſe illi obviam honorifice occurrunt, & omni ſolennitate funebri ad Collegium deducebant, ubi in Capella ſplendide inhumatur cum inſcriptione hac (ingenioſamne magis dicam, an magnificam?) FUI CAIUS.

17. Thomas Legge Nordovicenſis, Socius 1mo. Collegii Trinitatis, 2do. Collegii Jeſu, inde à Fundatore Joanne Caio jam vivente conſtitutus eſt hujus Collegii Cuſtos 1573, Legum Dr, unus Magiſtrorum Cancellariæ, Curiæ de Arcubus Dr, Academiæ Commiſſarius, & bis Procancellarius 1587, 1592. Hujus nummis, è Manerio noſtro de Mortuo-mari Cantabrigiæ ſito, illique à nobis ad terminum viginti annorum, conceſſo, cujus reditus Collegii Ciſtæ jam moriens Jul. 12, 1607. pie reſtituit, accreſcentibus ad valorem 600. librarum, novi ædificii latus Orientale extructum erat, legavitque quadraginta libras ad novam aulam erigendam.

18. Guilielmus Branthwait Nordovicenſis, alumnus Aulæ Clarenſis, Collegii Emanuelis Socius, S. Theologiæ Dr. 1598, inter omnes noſtros, quos ſciam, Cuſtodes primus per Academiæ Cancellarium inductus Decemb. 14, 1607. Obiit Procancellarius Feb. 15. 1618. dabatque Collegio libros ſuos fere omnes ad valorem 230 *l.* quatuor Scholariatus cenſus annualis 5. librarum, 40ta. ſolidos Ciſtæ, 4.*l.* ad diem ſuum (ſi Canoniſtarum verbum placet) Mortuarium annuatim celebrandum, poculumque argenteum deauratum pretii 12.*l.*

19. Joannes Goſtlin Nordovicenſis, Collegii Socius electus 1591. Academiæ Procurator 1600, Medicinæ Dr. 1602, Sociis omnibus ſuffragantibus, Socii titulum in Cuſtodis commutavit

mutavit Febr. 16. 1618. quo etiam anno electus erat Procancellarius Febr. 16. Cujus Præfectura antehac exoptata Jul. 12. 1607. Collegium hoc noſtrum jam tum vere Columbarium prodire pollicebatur.

Collegium Regale 1441.

7. COllegium ſeptimum exurgit vere Regale, quod Auguſtiſſimum adeo Principem fundatorem ſortiebatur ut nullos alios Benefactores in ſubſidium agnoſcat, ſcilicet Dominum Henricum Regem ejus nominis Sextum, qui an. Dom. 1441, anno autem Regni ſui decimo nono, Collegium ſuum Sancto Nicholao ſacrum 1mo. conſtruxit, ubi Rectorem unum & duodecim Scholares inſtituit, in cujus Collegii circuitu duo templa celeberrima S. Nicholai & S. Joannis Baptiſtæ ſive Zachariæ, ubi aula jam eminet, S. Auguſtini non ignobile Hoſpitium, atque ædes Domus dei antea dictas, viguiſſe antiquum illud ſeculum libenter agnovit. Verum intra biennium totam ejus formam & nomen mutavit, dum unum Præpoſitum, Socios 70, Preſbyteros 10, Clericos 6, Choriſtas 16, introduxerit, & Collegium hoc Beatæ Mariæ Virginis & Glorioſi Confeſſoris S. Nicholai nomine appellaverit, quanquam Regalis Collegii titulo apud omnes nunc innoteſcit. Hodierno vero die hîc numerantur Præpoſitus unus, Socii & Scholares 70, Conductitii Preſbyteri tres, Clerici 6, Choriſtæ 16, Scholares tredecim ſervientes Sociis Senioribus, Servientes vel Famuli Collegii 16, præter indigentiores Scholares qui ex reſiduis ferculis quotidie reficiuntur. Quo vero tanti Principis pietas magis inclareſceret, non inſtituit Collegium, & abſolvit popinam, ſed ipſum Sacellum ædificare imprimis aggreſſus eſt, quod tanta majeſtate ſe in cœlum erigit, ut inter pulcherrima orbis ædificia ſuo jure ſibi locum vendicet. Magnificam etiam totius Collegii ſtructuram quadrangularem animo deſignavit, quam domeſticis Eboracenſis familiæ tumultibus involutus non conſummavit, ſed ſucceſſoribus perficiendam reliquit. Inter quos Rex Edwardus Quartus tantum abfuit Regis prædicti votis ſatisfaciendo, ut opima prædia & reditus plurimos potius inde defalcaverit, &, quod graviſſimum tum videbatur, Oxonienſibus in Aula nonnihil ex illis addidit. Unde quum Collegenariis hiſce in Eboracenſi ejus Imperio nihil ab eodem Edwardo boni redundarit, videantur tamen Regi illi vere ſacrificaſſe, NE NOCEAT. Atque ut nihil deeſſet, quo Collegium ſuum nobilitatum redderet Rex Henricus, inſignia Armorum gentilitia, anno Regni 27mo. Jan. 1mo. dat. Weſtmonaſterii, conceſſit, nempe *In*

campo

campo nigro tres Roſas argenteas, ut in ſecula jam fundatum Collegium, cujus perpetuitatem (ut diplomatis verbis utar) ſtabilitate coloris nigri ſignificari voluit, flores lucidiſſimos in omni literarum genere parturiat. Quibus item ut aliquid nobilitatis impertiretur, quod Regium omnino & celebre declararet opus, parcellas Armorum, quæ ſibi in Regnis Angliæ & Franciæ jure debebantur Regio, in ſummo ſcuti locari ſtatuit, ſcilicet *Partitum Principale de Azoreo cum Francorum flore, deque Rubeo cum peditante Leopardo aureo.* Nec ſic deferbuit pii animi ardor; quin Collegium Ætonenſe, juxta Windeſoræ Caſtrum erexit, in quo præter Præpoſitum unum, Sociosque ſeptem, Cantores & pueri Grammaticales 70. aluntur, è quibus & non aliunde Scholares ad hoc Collegium Regale quotannis promoventur. Quibus tantis munificentiæ monumentis adeo expreſſum Chriſtianæ pietatis exemplum toti terrarum Orbi dedit, ut Rex Henricus Septimus cum Julio 2do. Pontifice Romano egerit de hoc Henrico Sexto inter Divos referendo. Quod quo minus fieret, in cauſa fuit Papæ illius avaritia, qui pro Regis Apotheoſi, ſive Canoniſatione, ut vocant, nimis grandem pecuniæ ſummam exegit, ut videretur non Principis Sanctitati, ſed auro, honores illos delaturus.

Præpoſiti Collegii Regalis.

1. GUilielmus Millington in Eboracenſi agro natus, Præfectus 8vus. Aulæ Clarenſis, S. Theol. Dr, primus hujus Collegii Præpoſitus à Rege Henrico fundatore deſignatur, Apr: 10. 1443. Sed quum ipſi Rex Henricus 6tus. Statutorum conficiendorum authoritatem concrediſſet, atque ille ſuis Borealibus plus nimio favere deprehendebatur, illum Rex remiſit ad Aulam Clarenſem priorem ejus altricem. Fuit Procancellarius 1457.

2. Joannes Chedworth è Comitatu Gloceſtrenſi ortus, Præpoſitus 5to. Novemb. an. Dom. 1446, & Epiſcopus poſtea Lincolnienſis 1452. Aiunt quidam hunc fuiſſe traductum in hanc Societatem à Mertonenſibus Oxon. Illi fuit commiſſa cura Statutorum perficiendorum tam hîc, quam Ætonæ.

3. Robertus Woodlarke Northumberlandenſis, S. Theol. Dr, Præpoſitus Maii 17. 1452, Aulæ Catharinæ fundator celeberrimus & Academiarcha, Rector de Coton 1471, & de Fulburne S. Vigarii 1473. Ille Feb. 27. 1457. præſentabatur ad Kingſton per Thomam Rotheram & Walterum Field, cui Collegium proximam ejuſdem advocationem conceſſerat. Sed Maii 11mo. 1458. reſignat, & Mr. Guilielmus Towne, S. Theol. Dr. ſuccedit. Reſignabat etiam liberam Capellam de Wittlesford-

Wittlesford-Bridge 3tio. Aprilis 1460, quam obtinuit 1453: Cancellarius autem aſſignabatur an. Dom. 1459. & 1462.

4. Gualterus Feild è Comitatu Huntingdonenſi oriundus, S. Theol. Dr, Præpoſitus Oct. 15. 1479.

5. Joannes Dagett in Comitatu Dorſettenſi natus Leg. Canon. Dr. Cancellarius Sariſburienſis, Præpoſitus Apr. 10. 1499. Acolythus ordinatur apud Downham Sept. 22. 1459. per Guilielmum Grey Epiſcopum Elienſem 26tum, Subdiaconus Decemb. 22. Preſbyter vero Mart. 29. 1460.

6. Joannes Argenteine, ex illuſtri & Equeſtri Argentinorum de Horſeheath in Com. Cantab. familia progerminans, S. Theol. & Medicinæ Dr, Præpoſitus Maii 4to. 1501.

7. Richardus Hutton natus in Bathon. utriuſqe Juris Dr, Præpoſitus Mart. 21mo. 1507.

8. Robertus Haccombe Londinenſis S. Theol. Dr, Præpoſitus Junii 28. 1509.

9. Edwardus Fox in Com. Gloceſtrenſi editus, Epiſcopus tandem Herefordenſis, Præpoſitus Apr. 1. 1528. Hujus opera uſus eſt Rex Henricus Octavus in multis & magnis legationibus per Italiam & Germaniam. Inter cetera ſcripſit, Utriuſque poteſtatis differentiam, Annotationes in B. Mantuanum, Orationes & Epiſtolas. Primum ejus opus Dominus Henricus Stafford, adhuc Baro Stafford, poſtea Comes Wiltoniæ, in Anglicum Sermonem tranſtulit . . . . Mortuus eſt 1538.

10. Georgius Day in agro Salopienſi natus. S. Theol. Dr, Epiſcopus demum Ciceſtrenſis, Præpoſitus factus Junii 5to. 1538. Ab hac Præpoſitura fuit exauthoratus per Edwardum 6tum, ... per Mariam Reginam. Obiit 1556.

11. Joannes . . . . Edwardo Sexto datus Inſtitutor à Græcis literis, Eques Auratus, Præpoſitus Apr. 1mo. 1541. & unus Viſitatorum Academicorum ſub Edwardo 6to.

12. . . . . ex agro Eboracenſi originem trahens, S. Theol. Dr, Præpoſitus Octob. 25. 1553.

13. Richardus Braſſie è Com. Ceſtrenſi oriundus, S. Theol. Dr, Præpoſitus Octob. 3tio. 1556. Procancellarius 1557.

14. Philippus Baker Devonienſis, S. Theol. Dr. Præpoſitus Decemb. 12mo. 1558. Procancellarius 1561.

15. Rogerus Goade in Comitatu Buckinghamienſi natus è Socio Regali electus erat Gymnaſiarch. Ætonenſis, indeque Præpoſitus Regalis Martii 19no. 1569, S. Theol. Dr, in qua Præpoſitura floruit annos 41. Academiæ Procancellarius 1576, & 1596, Rector de Milton in Com. Cantabr.

16. Foggius

16. Foggius Newton Cantianus, ex Equeſtri Newtonorum in Comitatu Somerſetenſi proſapia propagatus, Rector de Kingſton in Com. Cantab. S. Theol. Dr, poſt Socerum ſuum Reverendum Rogerum Goade admiſſus eſt Præpoſitus Maii 5[to.] 1610, Procancellarius eodem anno.

17. Guilielmus Smith inter Comitatus Buckinghamienſis Confinia in lucem editus, S. Theol. Dr, à Sodalitio Regali tranſiit ad Præfecturam Clarenſem, Rector de Wyvelingham in Com. Cantabr. Sacellanus Regius, demum Præpoſitus Aug. 22[do.] 1612.

18. Samuel Collins è Comitatu Buckinghamienſi exoriens, S. Theol. Dr, jam floret Præpoſitus, Prebendarius Elienſis, Rector de Fenn-Ditton in Com. Cantab. Regiuſque in Theologia profeſſor, qui ſcriptis nuperis in par nebulonum de grege Laiolitico claret.

Collegium Reginale 1448.

8. DOmina Margareta Andegavenſis (filia Reineri Ducis Andegaviæ ac Regis titularis Siciliæ, Neapolis, & Hieroſolymarum, uxor devotiſſimi Principis Henrici Sexti) quum videret ſanctiſſimam viri ſui pietatem in prædicto illuſtri ac Regali poſitam eſſe monumento, in hoc Collegio Reginali erigendo ad, ſi non ſupra, Confinia Cœnobii Carmelitarum tota occupata eſt, Divæ Margaretæ & S. Bernardo an. Dom. 1448. dedicavit, ac ducentis libris annui valoris locupletavit, in cujus lapide angulari incidi voluit: ERIT DOMINÆ NOSTRÆ REGINÆ MARGARETÆ DOMINUS IN REFUGIUM, ET LAPIS ISTE IN SIGNUM. Quum vero inteſtinis diſſidiis omnia flagrarent, & Domina Margareta ad Lancaſtrenſes mariti ſui partes tuendas properaret, hinc inſigni operi aliquod Collegiſtitium (date veniam verbo) acceſſit. Nec tamen interea defuit divina providentia, quæ Dominam Reginam Elizabetham (filiam primam & coheredem Richardi Woodvile Comitis Rivers, viduam Edwardi Grey de Grooby Militis, uxorem Regis Edwardi Quarti) licet adverſis Eboracenſis familiæ Signis faventem, ad hoc Collegium promovendum excitavit: quæ an. Dom. 1465. felicioribus auſpiciis illud abſolvit, & plurima privilegia à Rege marito Edwardo 4[to.] Victore impetravit. Primus iſtius operis ſuaſor extitit Andreas Ducket, Frater antea Minorita, vir integerrimus & prudens: qui, dum eſſet Eccleſiæ S. Botulphi Cantabrigiæ Rector, à Domina Margareta ſui Collegii Cuſtos conſtitutus eſt. Ille quum annos 40. huic loco præfuiſſet, non ſolum grandem pecuniæ ſummam à quolibet ge-

neroſioris animi Nobili in Collegii extruendi augmentum emendicaverat, ſed etiam plurimos in has ædes ſurgentes propendens induxit: præſertim Georgium Plantagenet Ducem Clarentiæ, Dominam Ceciliam Duciſſam Eboracenſem, filiam Radulphi Nevile 1mi. Comitis Weſtmorlandiæ, uxorem Richardi Plantagenet Ducis Eboracenſis: Dominas illas clariſſimas Margaretam Roos, Joannam Inglethorp, & Joannam Borough quæ iſtud Collegium candidiores reſpexerint, forte quia duas feminas Principiſſas anteambulones viderant. Sed in iſto Benefactorum Calendario Januarius audit Marmaducus Lumley, ab antiqua Baronum Lumleiorum proſapia egerminans, Academiæ Cancellarius 1428. Epiſcopus primo Carleolenſis 1430, dein Lincolnienſis Antiſtes 25tus. 1450. qui præter ingentem librorum cumulum ducentas marcas dedit. Quin quo plus demirere, Richardus Plantagenet Dux Gloceſtriæ, Regni Protector, qui Richardi tertii nomine inclaruit, iſtis primordiis Lancaſtrenſibus (quanquam ipſe Eboracenſia ſigna ſequutus) ad inſtantiam dicti Andreæ Duckett (ipſe inquam, ſimul cum uxore Anna, filia 2da. & coherede Richardi Nevile Comitis Warwici & Sariſburiæ Inclytiſſimi) in tantum indulgens erat, ut Preſbyteros, Socios, poſſeſſiones adjecerit. Nec his contentus, ut aliquo ſanctitatis artificio crudelitatis ſuæ maculam expungeret, prægrande illud ac Honorarium Joannis Vere 13tii Comitis Oxonii patrimonium cum omnibus Dominiis, Maneriis, Caſtris & Feodis, quia S. Michaelis montem in Cornwallia contra Edwardum 4tum. in belli ſedem elegerit, ac Lancaſtrenſi familiæ ſemper tenaciter adhæſerat, Collegio huic donavit. Quod tamen Henricus Septimus Regale Solium repetens, quaſi hereditarium Comiti reſtituit. Longum eſſet omnium Catalogum attexere, qui alios centum quinquaginta quatuor plus minus Benefactores, eoſque omnes Magnates, Milites, Armigeros connumerat. Inter quos poſtremus, ni fallor, ſurrexit, qui poculum charitatis porrigit, Georgius Montague, in Com. Eboracenſi natus, Collegii Socius, Academiæ Procurator 1600. Decanus Weſtmonaſterienſis, Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis, Divoque Jacobo Eleemoſynarius 1617, ac jam Antiſtes noſter Londinenſis apprime colendiſſimus. Illud tandem bona veſtra cum venia liceat recenſere, Magnum illum Deſiderium Eraſmum Roterodamum, quum jam tæderet in Germanico Muſarum æquore tantummodo conſeneſcere, velitque ſui ultra periculum facere, dum vaſto literarum pelago ſeſe committeret, Cantabrigiam noſtram, quaſi ſpatioſum & profundum quoddam eruditionis mare, acceſſiſſe, atque Collegium hoc peregrinationis ſuæ aſylum elegiſſe: cui quam honorificum & æternum decus effulſerit, quum an. Dom. 1506. gratia incipiendi

in Theologia illi ab Academia conceſſa ſit, videat & invideat, rumpantur ut ilia Codro, quiſquis obliquis oculis Academiæ noſtræ ſplendorem intuetur. Scilicet à ſingulis prædictis Fundatoribus aliiſque Fautoribus facultates Collegii ita excreverunt, ut hodie Præfectus unus, Socii 19, Bibliotiſtæ 8, Scholares alii 23, præter Prælectores Arithmeticum, Geometricum & Hebraïcum, cum lautiſſimis ſalariis efloreſcunt.

Cuſtodes Collegii Reginalis.

1. ANdreas Duckett, Minorita, Rector Eccleſiæ S. Botulphi Cantabrigiæ, Cuſtos ſive Magiſter primus à Domina Margareta Fundatrice inſtituitur. Fuit Principalis Hoſpitii S. Bernardi, quod Collegio acquiſivit, ſed Rectoriam illam reſignabat 1470.

2. Thomas Wilkinſon.

3. Joannes Fiſher S. Theolog. Dr. fuit primus Academiæ Cancellarius in terminum vitæ electus 1504, Epiſcopus Roffenſis, Confeſſor Dominæ Margaretæ Comitiſſæ Richmondiæ, quæ illius hortatu (ut inquit Polidorus) binas in hac Academia extruxit ædes magnificas, alteram Chriſto Servatori, alteram Divo Joanni Evangeliſtæ dedicans.

4. Robertus Breakinſhawe, S. Theol. Dr. 1507.

5. Joannes Jennings, S. Theol. Dr. 1510.

6. Thomas Fornam, S. Theol. Dr. 1524.

7. Guilielmus Franckland.

8. Simon Heynes, S. Theol. Dr. 1531.

9. Guilielmus May, L. Dr. 1531, Academiæ Procancellarius 1560, Rector de Balſham, Nicholai Weſt Epiſcopi Cancellarius, Præbendarius Elienſis.

10. Guilielmus Glynn, S. Theol. Dr. 1544, Academiæ Procancellarius 1554, Epiſcopus Bangorenſis 1555.

11. Thomas Peacock, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, primus Præbendarius Elienſis per Epiſcopum factus 3[tio.] Novembr. 1555.

12. Guilielmus May, L. Dr. prædictus, reſtitutus Præfectus.

13. Joannes Stokys, S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Academiæ Procancellarius 1566.

14. Guilielmus Chaderton ex præclaro Chadertonorum Ceſtrenſis Comitatus ſtemmate prognatus, Socius Collegii Chriſti eligitur in Cuſtodem, S. Theol. Dr. 1569, Dominæ Margaretæ Profeſſor Theologicus, Epiſcopus primo Ceſtrenſis 1579, & ſecundo Lincolnienſis 1594. Obiit 1608.

15. Humfredus Tyndal, filius Thomæ Tyndal de Hockwold in Norf. Militis, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius, S. Theol. Dr, hujus Collegii Præfectus, Decanus Elienſis, Academiæ Procancellarius 1586, Præbendarius de Lichfeild, Rector de

Winford in Inſula Elienſi, Vicarius de Soham in Com. Cantabr. obiit 1614, & in templo Elienſi ſepultus eſt.

16. Joannes Davenant Londinenſis è Socio eligitur Præfectus 1614, S. Theol. Dr, Dominæ Margaretæ in Theologia Profeſſor, Rector de . . . . in Com. Lincoln. non ita pridem à Divo Jacobo ad Synodum Dordrechtanam miſſus, atque inde cum inſigni veritatis triumpho reverſus.

Aula S. Catharinæ 1459.

9. RObertus Woodlarke S. Theol. Dr, Præpoſitus 3tius. Collegii Regalis, Rector de Coton & Fulburne S. Vigarii in Com. Cantab. & Academiarcha, tenementa duo ab Edwardo Story, Socio primum Pembrochienſi, Epiſcopo Ciceſtrenſi (Domus Divi Michaëlis Præfecto) duoque alia aliis, media fere via inter Collegium Regale & Reginale comparavit, ubi Aulam S. Catharinæ Virginis & Martyris, cui conſecratam eſſe voluit, de uno Magiſtro & tribus Sociis fundavit: id quod obtinuit per Regis Edwardi Quarti diploma an. Dom. 1459. Præter hanc Fundatoris donationem, aliorum item largitiones munificæ in ſuppetias acceſſerunt, nimirum Iſabellæ Canterburiæ Sororis ipſius Fundatoris, Guilielmi Taylor Armigeri, Catharinæ Milles, Hugonis Garret, Guilielmi Stockdale (Socii aliquando Petrenſis & Vicecancellarii 1498, qui unum Sodalitium dederat) Elizabethæ Hermanſon, Roberti Simpſon, Hugonis Pemberton, Dominæ Elizabethæ Bernardiſton, uxoris Thomæ Bernardiſton de Ketton in Suff. Equitis Aurati, Joannis Leach, Richardi Nelſon, Doctoris Greene, Roberti Shirton S. Theol. Doctoris, Præfecti Aulæ Pembrochianæ, Doctoris Thimberley, Doctoris Middleton, Roſamundæ Payne viduæ, Joannis Duke Generoſi: nuperrime vero Joannis Claypoole, Militis Lincolnienſis Comitatus, benignitas acceſſit. Quorum omnium liberalitate non ſolum ſublevantur Magiſter unus, Socii ſex, Scholares octo, ſed etiam ipſa Aulæ ſtructura ſplendidior renaſcitur.

Cuſtodes Aulæ S. Catharinæ.

1. RObertus Reche natus apud Tawnton in Comitatu Somerſetenſi, S. Theol. Dr, fuit Præfectus primus à Fundatore datus. Dedit librum unum vel alterum Aulæ Pembroch, atque inter Benefactores Catharinenſes (neſcio quam ob cauſam) recenſetur.

2. Joannes

2. Joannes Tapton Rutlandenſis in Artibus Mr.

3. Joannes Wordal in agro Lincolnienſi natus, S. Theol. Baccalaureus.

4. Richardus Barleſton natus apud Giburne in Com. Eborac. S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Procancellarius 1523, quo anno Henricus Octavus Academiam inviſit.

5. Thomas Greene, natus apud Cokermouth in Northumb. S. Theol. Baccalaureus.

6. Reginaldus Baynbrigge natus apud Middleton in Com. Weſtmorl. S. Theol. Baccalaureus.

7. Edwinus Sandes è Com. Lancaſtrenſi ortus, S. Theol. Dr. 1549. Academiæ Procancellarius 1553. poſt combuſtiones Marianas è Germania rediens, aureo illo Confeſſoris nomine digniſſimus, fuit Epiſcopus 1mo. Wigornienſis, 2do. Londinenſis, 3tio. Archipræſul Eboracenſis.

8. Edmundus Coſin, natus in Com. Bedfordiæ, L. Dr. Procancellarius 1558.

9. Joannes May Suffolcienſis, S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Præbendarius Elienſis, Academiæ Procurator 1545, Procancellarius 1569, Epiſcopus demum Carleolenſis.

10. Edmundus Hounde, natus Carleoli in agro Cumberlandico, è Præſide Caio-Gonevilenſi eligitur hujus Aulæ præfectus, S. Theol. Dr. & Benefactor, Divæ Elizabethæ Sacellanus.

11. Joannes Overal, natus apud Hadleigh in Suff. Collegii Trinitatis olim Socius, S. Theol. Dr. Regius in Theologia Profeſſor, hujus Aulæ Præfectus, Rector de Tharfield & Clothall in Com. Hertfordiæ, Eccleſiæ Paulinæ Decanus, Epiſcopus 1mo. Coventriæ & Lichfeildiæ 1614, 2do. Nordovici 1618.

12. Joannes Hills apud Fulburne in Com. Cantabr. in lucem editus, Socius Collegii Jeſu, S. Theol. Dr, Rector de Fulburne omnium Sanctorum, Archidiaconus Lincolnienſis, Præbendarius Elienſis, hujus Aulæ Cuſtos, floruit Academiæ Procancellarius 1617.

Collegium Jeſu 1496.

10. NE novum fortaſſe putemus Monaſteria in Collegia tranſmigraſſe, en Cœnobium hoc Velatarum Virginum S. Radegundis, Ordinis S. Benedicti, quod, regnante Rege Stephano, Malcolmus 4tus. Scotorum Rex nonageſimus primus, dictus Virgo. Comes Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ, in illius Sanctulæ honorem pleniſſime fundavit. Ille enim arctiſſimi illius veteris inter Gallos & Scotos fœderis

(ab

(ab ipſis Caroli Magni & Achaii Scotorum Regis temporibus jugiter continuati) non immemor, S. Radegundis nomen in Angliam primus, quod ſciam, detulit. Cujus originem ne forte ignores, eccum tibi Galliæ Reginam, filiam Berthrami, Thuringiæ inter Germannos Reguli, & uxorem potentiſſimi illius Lotharii, Francorum Regis (filii Clodovei Magni, primi apud Gallos Regis Chriſtiani) quæ circa an. Dom. 560, marito deſerto, in Monaſterium quoddam inter Galliæ Pictones ſeceſſit, & S. Crucis Abbatiam in eadem Regione fundabat, in qua ejus tumulum adhuc jactitant. Nempe ſtatim poſt Normannorum ingreſſum, Cellula, neſcio quæ, Sanctimonialium paupertina circa hæc loca tantum anhelâſſe videtur, quibus P. P. Honorius 2dus. vitam aliquam indidit, dum quinto Pontificatus ſui anno Rectoriam S. Clementis apud nos Cantabrigas impropriatam illis conceſſerit an. Dom. 1133. 33tio. Regni Regis Henrici Primi, & primo Nigelli Epiſcopi Elienſis. Ac circa hujus temporis periodum Dominam Conſtantiam, Comitiſſam Bononienſem, (filiam Lodovici Craſſi Gallorum Regis, uxorem Euſtachii Boloniæ Comitis, filii & heredis Stephani Regis Angliæ) Benefactricem emerſiſſe legimus, quæ totam piſcaturam à ponte Cantabrico ad Abbatiam Barnwellenſem hiſce ædibus Radegundinis plena manu impartiebatur. Sed ante alios eminet prædictus Malcolmus, qui terram illis dedit, ſupra quam templum erexit, atque ad earum meliorem (ut è Collegii Archivis loquar) ſuſtentationem decem terræ acras Prioratui contiguas donavit, utpote totius hujus Oppidi Dominus, quique tertium Comitatus Cantabrigienſis denarium jure hereditario accepit. Pater enim ejus Henricus (filius & heres Davidis Scotorum Regis) à Rege Stephano creatus Comes Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ, qui ante patrem Davidem expirans tres reliquit filios, 1mo. Malcolmum ſupranominatum, ſine prole defunctum; 2do. Guilielmum Scottorum Regem, Comitem Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ, cujus filius Alexander 2dus. patri in ſingulis honoribus ſuccedens, filium reliquit Alexandrum 3tium, Scotorum Regem, qui ἄπαις obiit; 3tio. Davidem Comitem Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ, Regii ſtemmatis propagatorem, qui duxit Matildem Sororem primam & coheredem Ranulphi de Meſchines, ultimi Comitis Palatini Ceſtriæ: è quo conjugio unicus tantum filius & heres extitit, Joannes ſcilicet, cognomento Scotus, Comes Palatinus Ceſtriæ, qui ſine prole mortuus eſt. Tres tamen filiæ ejuſdem Davidis, & tandem coheredes fratris Joannis progerminarunt. Iſtarum tertia Ada (condonabis mihi, Lector, ordinem invertenti) ſoror tertia & coheres dicti Joannis, uxor Henrici de Haſtings Militis, fuit avia Domini Joannis Ha-

ſtings,

ſtings, qui erat unus Competitorum pro Regno Scotiæ ſub Edwardo primo jure aviæ ſuæ Adæ: 1ma. Margareta, Soror 1ma. & coheres Joannis, uxor Alani Domini Gallovidiæ & Conſtabularii Scotiæ, fuit avia Joannis Balliol Scotorum Regis jure aviæ Margaretæ: 2da. Iſabella, Soror 2da. & coheres Joannis, per maritum Robertum Brus Dominum Anandaliæ in Scotia (oriundum è Roberto Brus, filio juniore Roberti Brus Domini Clivelandiæ in agro Eboracenſi) mater fuit Roberti Brus, cognomento Nobilis Comitis Carrictæ, qui non ſolum lautiſſimum illud utriuſque Comitatus Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ heredium jure matris Iſabellæ adibat, ac prænominati Malcolmi donationem Sanctimonialibus Radegundinis confirmavit; ſed etiam coram Rege Edwardo Primo, quaſi Honorario arbitro, Regnum Scotiæ Jure matris Iſabellæ contra Joannem Balliol, tanquam in gradu proximior Alexandri tertii heres vendicavit. Verum illius filius Robertus Brus in bello Bruſi Balliolano propria virtute, titulo per aviam ejus Iſabellam prædictam à præfatis Scotiæ Regibus tranſmiſſo, Regnum Scotiæ ſibi aſſeruit, & poſteris firmavit. Marjoria enim illius filia (ſoror unica & heres Davidis Brus Regis) uxor Gualteri Stewart, Summi Scotiæ Seneſchalli, mater fuit Roberti Stewart, materno jure Scotorum Regis, cui ſacram Divi Caroli Majeſtatem Britanni debemus, acclamantes, VIVAT, VINCAT, VALEAT. In iſto autem Cœnobio diu floruerunt Prioriſſæ cum ſuis Veſtalibus, donec tandem, neſcio cujus incuria, bonis omnibus diſſipatis, & ornamentis ſublatis, omnes, una vel altera excepta, prægnantes avolaverint, ac has Ædes deſertas reliquerunt. Quod quum Reverendiſſimus in Chriſto Pater Joannes Alcock, 28vus. antiſtes Elienſis, perſentiſceret, novam rerum faciem hîc inducere meditatus eſt. Is enim vir admirandæ ſanctitatis, magnæ fidei, ſummæque imprimis gratiæ apud Regem Henricum Septimum (qui hanc ob cauſam eum omnibus ſuis fabricis ac ſtructuris, ipſiſque præcipue Richmondianis, velut Magiſtrum Rationarium præfecerat, atque è Magiſtro Rotulorum Summum Angliæ Cancellarium conſtituerat) à dicto Rege necnon à Papa Alexandro Sexto, Borgia, facultatem impetravit, qua Cœnobium iſtud deſolatum in Collegium converteret, Julio 2do. Papa ad inſtantiam Henrici Septimi hanc commutationem nova ratihabitatione confirmante. Atque quidem iſtud perfecit anno Regni Henrici Septimi undecimo, an. Dom. 1496, ubi Præfectum unum, Socios 6, totidemque Scholares inſtituit in honorem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ac Sanctorum Joannis Evangeliſtæ & Glorioſæ Virginis S. Radegundis. Quod Collegium, licet Jeſu titulo jam innoteſcit, eadem Structuræ elegantia, qua *Palatium* ſuum Eli-

enſe,

enſe, excitavit, inque perpetuam Præſulum Elienſium tutelam commiſit, in quorum patronatu hic locus antea extiterat. Unde non ineptum, credo, erit illud recenſere, quod Epiſcopi Elienſes, quando huc accedebant, in Regiſtro Elienſi dicantur in ædibus ſuis, & in domo Reſidentiæ ſuæ infra Collegium Jeſu annis Dom. 1556. & 1557. remanere. Poſtea vero alii Literarum patroni ſuam beneficentiam erogarunt: nimirum Jacobus Stanley, 30mus. Epiſcopus Elienſis, (frater natu minor Thomæ Stanley primi comitis Derbiæ) qui Rectoriam de Shelford magna in Comitatu Cantabr. 22do. Henrici Septimi impropriavit in hujus Collegii uſum. Thomas Thirlby Antiſtes Elienſis, qui Vicarias de Fordham, Gildenmorden, Wichford, Hengſton, Swaſey, & Cumberton in Comit. Cantab. huic Collegio conceſſit: Mr. Roberts, Mr. Thorne, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Gaynsford, Mr. Foliambe, Thomas Sutton de Balſham in Comit. Cantab. inter Angliæ Armigeros Craſſus alter nominandus, Mr. Vaughan & alii. Iſtos inter ſit piaculi inſtar non meminiſſe Richardi Reade de Bore-place in Cantio Militis, qui primo Socius Collegii Regalis, ac poſtea Summus Communium Placitorum Dominus Juſtitiarius peramplam illam Officinam Cereviſiariam juxta pontem Cantabricum ex Auſtrali parte Collegii S. Magdalenæ, non contemnendum Auctuarium, huic Muſarum Sacrario largitus eſt, atque moriens Guilielmi Capon Præfecti & Mri. Bland ejus Executorum fidei commiſit, ut quatuor annua librarum ſtipendia Publicis Philoſophiæ ac Dialecticæ Prælectoribus quotannis ſingulatim perſolverentur. Nimirum ex iſtis incunabulis ſtatim in Theatrum prodierunt Galfredus Down's Theologus eximius, Joannes Baleus in pago de S. Cove haud tribus à Sowldia in Suffolcia milliaribus natus, Sodorenſis, vulgo Inſulæ-Manniæ, Præſul, Evangelicus Centuriarum Scriptor, ipſeque potiſſimum ante alios nominandus Thomas Cranmerus, Collegii Socius, è Comitatu Notinghamienſi prodiens, qui illuſtre aliquando Academiæ jubar hoc titulo exortus eſt, quod per totum Chriſtianum orbem in Celeberrimis Theologorum Gymnaſiis Henricianum illud à Catharina divortium invictiſſimus contra Pontificios Chriſti Pugil, favente viri tum cauſa, tum doctrina, facile propugnarit. Unde illico ad Cantuarienſem Primatum à Rege Henrico 8vo. evocatur: cujus mite ingenium adeoque columbinum pectus, injuriarum non reminiſcens, quis non admiretur? Ille vero inter medias flammas Marianas in curru igneo, tanquam alter Elias, in Abrahami ſinum ſanctiſſimus Cœlicola transfertur. Ita prædictorum Benefactorum ac aliorum quorundam bonitate in tantum excreſcebant hujus Collegii prædia, facultates, reſque pecuniariæ, ut nunc numeremus unum

Præfectum,

Præfectum, Socios ſexdecim, Scholares viginti duos, qui Collegii impenſis vivunt.

Cuſtodes Collegii Jeſu.

1. GUilielmus Chubbes, natus in villa de Whitby in Comit. Eboracenſi, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Præſes, S. Theol. Dr. 1491. Præfectus primus à fundatore ordinatus. Floruit Cuſtos 14to. Henr. 7mi. & nonnulla dedit ſuis Penbrochianis. Edidit Introductionem Logices & Declarationem Scoti in Secund.

2. Joannes Eccleſton, S. Theol. Dr. 1506, Cuſtos 22do. Henrici Septimi, Academiæ Procancellarius 1507, 1514, 1515, quo anno, menſe Februarii, mortuus eſt, tunc Cancellarius Joannis Alcock Epiſcopi Elienſis.

3. Thomas Alcock, LL. Dr, Archidiaconus Elienſis, conſtitutus fuit Mr. hujus Collegii in loco Joannis Eccleſton an. Dom. 1515, ſed iſtud Cuſtodis officium reſignabat Junii 14to; nam admiſſus erat Cuſtos in menſe Februario, & reſignabat in menſe Junii.

4. Guilielmus Capon, S. Theol. Dr. 1517, Præfectus 3tio. Henrici 8vi. Ille, niſi meæ notulæ mihi imponant, Rector de Shelford magna in Com. Cantabr. illam Rectoriam in manus Jacobi Stanley, Epiſcopi Elienſis, reſignabat ea conditione, ut dictus Jacobus eam huic Collegio appropriaret, id quod præſtitit. Hic Guilielmus erat unus Executorum Richardi Reade prædicti, Summi Communium Placitorum Juſtitiarii, atque Officium Cuſtodis reſignabat 1546. 1mo. Edwardi 6ti.

5. Joannes Royſton, S. Theol. Dr, & Benefactor, fuit Præfectus 1mo. Edwardi Sexti 1546. Rector de Hilderſham. Thomas Godericke Epiſcopus Elienſ. advocationem hujus Collegiatæ Præfecturæ conceſſerat Domino Thomæ Audley Militi, Summo Angliæ Cancellario 1538, cujus vi & jure Thomas Barber Generoſus, illius Executor, præſentabat hunc Joannem Royſton ad Magiſterium 1546, Novemb. 10mo. Hic Joannes fuit primum Socius iſtius Collegii, ſed Sodalitium ita dimiſerat, ut Epiſcopus per viam lapſûs ſufficeret ei Joannem Rameſey in Artibus Magiſtrum 16to. Decemb. Iſte Joannes Royſton fundabat poſtea Sodalitium, quod, quantum colligo, Richardus Armſtead primus tenuit, & Gabriel Briſtoo (ad Penbrochianos mox remotus) ſecundus ſucceſſit, an. 1554.

6. Edwardus Pierpoint, S. Theol. Dr, Præfectus ſub Edwardo 6to. & Maria Regina.

7. Joannes Fuller, Præfectus ſub Maria Regina, LL. Dr. 1558. & Benefactor, Præbendarius Elienſis, Thomæ Thirlby Epiſcopi

Epiſcopi Elienſis Vicarius Generalis, Rectorque de Hilderſham in Com. Cantabr.

8. Thomas Redman S. Theol. Dr, Præfectus 1mo. Elizabethæ.

9. Thomas Gaſcoigne LL. Dr. 1560, Præfectus 3tio. Elizabethæ.

10. Joannes Lakin LL Dr. 1560, Præfectus 5to. Elizabethæ.

11. Thomas Ithel Cambro-britannus, LL. Dr. 1563, Præbendarius Elienſis, diœceſis Elienſis Cancellarius ſub Richardo Cox Præſule, Præfectus 5to. Elizabethæ, Rector Eccleſiæ Donativæ de Emneth in Norf.

12. Joannes Bell, S. Theol. Dr, Capellanus Richardi Cox Epiſcopi Elienſis, Academiæ Procurator 1558. Præfectus 21mo. Elizabethæ, Procancellarius 1582. è Præbendario Elienſi inclaruit Decanus ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Cathedralis, Rector de Fulburne Sancti Vigarii, & Ditton in Com. Cantab.

13. Joannes Duport (filius Thomæ Duport de Shepſhede in Comitatu Leiceſtrenſi Armigeri) Collegii Socius, Procurator, S. Theol. Dr, Præfectus 32do. Elizabethæ, Rector de Boſworth in dicto Comitatu & Vicarius de Fulham, Præbendarius Eccleſiæ Paulinæ & Elienſis, Procancellarius 1593, 1594, 1605.

14. Rogerus Andrews Londinenſis (Frater germanus Lanceloti Andrewes Antiſtitis nuper Elienſis, ac jam Wintonienſis) Aulæ Penbrochianæ quondam Socius, Vicarius olim de Chigwell in Eſſ. S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Elienſis, Ciceſtrenſis, & Southwellenſis, Cancellarius Eccleſiæ Ciceſtrenſ. Vicarius de Cowfold in Suſſ. & Rector Eccleſiæ Donativæ de Emneth in Norf. Præfectus hujuſce Collegii agnoſcitur 1618.

Collegium Chriſti 1505.

11. CUM Rex Henricus Sextus de Collegio ſuo Regali fundando cogitaſſet, ejuſque fines & limites propagare ſtuderet, Hoſpitium quoddam juxta Aulam Clarenſem, Domum Dei dictum, quod Guilielmus Bingham Rector Eccleſiæ S. Joannis Zachariæ Londini an. Dom. 1442. ædificarat in Grammaticorum gratiam cum uno Procuratore, Sociis quatuor & Scholaribus huc tranſtulit, & ædes quaſdam Monachorum de Tiltey & Denney, extra portam Barnwellenſem ſitas, iſtuc ſtudendi ergô confluentium, hiſce Grammaticis commutationis jure aſſignavit, Domumque Dei appellavit. Hujuſce Domus ſive Collegii Cuſtos & Scholares præſentabant ad Fendrayton in Com. Cantabr. titulo Collegii Domus Dei,

Dei, atque prior ille locus Domus Dei ceſſit in ſpatia Collegii nunc Regalis. Iſtam ſexagenario Studentium numero ob ſedes permutatas auxiſſet Rex Henricus Sextus, niſi funeſtum illud inter Eboracenſium & Lancaſtrenſium familias bellum, diro Marte totam Angliam tum concutiente, in tam Religioſo inſtituto præpediſſet. Quo vero quiſque ſciat, quantum ſemper in deliciis fuerit hujus loci Genius, ecce pientiſſima Princeps Domina Margareta Comitiſſa Richmondiæ & Derbiæ (filia & heres Joannis Beaufort primi Ducis Somerſettenſis, uxor Edmundi de Hadham Comitis Richmondiæ, fratris uterini Henrici Sexti, mater prudentiſſimi Regis Henrici Septimi, adeoque ortu magna, viro major, ſed maxima prole) hiſce ædibus Diva Tutelaris effulſit. Illa enim, obtenta prius venia à filio Rege Henrico 7mo, ſpem in rem perduxit, & quod Henricus ſextus propoſuit, diſpoſuit, deque propriis Dominiis & Prædiis Collegium adeo benigne ditavit, ut ejus ſolius reditus Magiſtrum unum, Socios 12, Scholares 47. ſatis opipare refocillent, qui omnes tandem à Julio 2do, Papa, hoc Collegium ſic extructum, ejus autoritate ſtabilitum impetrarunt. Sed benignitas Domini Regis Edwardi Sexti unum Socium & tres Scholares; Magiſtri Bunting tres Scholares; Edmundi Grindal Archiantiſtitis Cantuarienſis, Walteri Mildmay Equitis Aurati, Scaccarii Cancellarii, Divæ Elizabethæ à Conſiliis, Mri. Riſley, Dris. Patenſon, Mri. Rawlin, Mri. Culverwell aliqua neceſſaria adjecerit. Quorum munificentia ita comparatum eſt, ut Præfectus unus, Socii 13, Scholares 55, præter duodecim minoris penſionis Studentes, ac quotidianos Officiarios ex publicis Collegii facultatibus commeatum depromant.

Cuſtodes Collegii Chriſti.

1. JOannes Suckling, Academiæ Procurator 1501.

2. Richardus Wyat, Academiæ Procurator 1502.

3. Thomas Tompſon, S. Theol. Dr, Academiæ Procancellarius 1510, 1511.

4. Thomas Watſon, S. Theol. Dr, Academiæ Procancellarius 1531, 1532.

5. Henricus Lockwood, S. Theol. Dr. 1531.

6. Richardus Wilks, Academiæ Procurator 1534, Mr. Hoſpitalis S. Joannis & Mariæ Magdalenæ in Civitate Elienſi, S. Theol. Baccalaureus & Præbendarius Elienſis.

7. Cuthbertus Scott, S. Theol. Dr. 1547, Procancellarius 1555. & 1556, Epiſcopus poſtea Ceſtrenſis, qui dum ad huc eſſet hujus Collegii Præfectus, fuit Epiſcopus: ſed ab Elizabetha regina exauthoratus, Lovaniam petiit.

 8. Guili-

8. Guilielmus Taylor.

9. Edmundus Hawford, S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Procancell. eodem anno.

10. Edwardus Barwell, primo Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Elienſis, Rector de Toft in Com. Cantab.

11. Valentinus Cary, ex eadem, qua Barones Hunſdoniæ, proſapia editus, natus apud Barwick in Com. Northumbr. Joannenſis primo, dein hujus Collegii, ac poſtea Joannenſis denuo Socius, S Theol. Dr, Eccleſiæ Paulinæ Decanus, Procancellarius 1612, qui jam eſt Rector de Toft in Com. Cantabr. quum prius fuiſſet Vicarius de Epping in Eſſexia.

Collegium S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ 1508.

12. PRimum huic loco ſplendorem dedit Nigellus, 2dus. Epiſcopus Elienſis & Regis Henrici Primi Theſaurarius; qui circa an. Dom. 1134, & penultimo ejuſdem Regis, quando ſtatim ſub Maltide Auguſta & Stephano Rege orbis noſter Britannicus infeſtis ſignis concurreret, Hoſpitium Prioris & Fratrum Regularium ordinis S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ, ſecundum Regulam atque inſtitutum S. Auguſtini, in Judaiſmo, loco nempe ſic dicto ob Judæos ibidem undique incolentes, excitavit, & annuis 140. librarum reditibus locupletavit. Quinetiam, præter Euſtachii 5ti. Epiſcopi Elienſis donationem, qui Eccleſiam de Horningſey in Com. Cantab. iſtis Regularibus impropriatam dedit tempore Richardi Primi, incaleſcentes Regum radii iſtam Religioſorum domum adeo foverunt, ut plurimas mulctas, ſeu, ut Leguleii loquuntur, foriſfacturas de victualium pretio & ratione à Judicibus irrogatas huic Hoſpitali conceſſerint. In hoc Hoſpitium literarium Hugo de Northwold, abbas primum Burgi S. Edmundi in Suff. quum eſſet 8vus. Antiſtes Elienſis, Henrico 3tio. tum regnante, circa an. Dom. 1240. introduxit Fratres Seculares ejuſdem Ordinis, non tam precibus, quam literis Academicis vacantes. Sed quia cum ſupradictis Regularibus parum conveniebant, Hugo de Balſham decimus Præſul Elienſis hos fratres Seculares ad Domum ſuam Divi Petri augendam tranſtulit. Fratres vero Regulares cum ſuo Priore (quibus dictus Hugo de Balſham an. Dom. 1283. Ruddi * Hoſpitium, ubi nunc eſt Diverſorium ſub inſigni Caſtelli à parte Occidentali Collegii Emanuelis) in hiſce antiquis ſedibus: quas Papa Innocentius 4tus, anno Pontificatus 9no, diplomate an. Dom. 1250. ſtabilivit, remanſerunt uſque ad terminum Imperii Henrici Septimi. Tunc enim temporis ad tantam ruinam, (antiqui Regiſtri verba audis) inopiam, paucitatemque redactus

* *Sic.*

dactus

dactus erat hic Prioratus, ut ex florenti quondam copioſoque numero ipſe Prior cum duobus tantummodo Fratribus ſuperfuerint: bonaque mobilia ac immobilia ita conſumpta atque extenuata fuerunt, ut ex 140. libris annui cenſus, quibus à prædicto Nigello dotati eſſent, triginta tantum reliquæ extiterint. Sed Diva Margareta Comitiſſa Richmondiæ (prædicta Fundatrix Collegii Chriſti) ſalutare Sydus hîc exoriebatur, quæ poſtquam illud Collegium poſuiſſet, ſecundum hoc illuſtriſſimum pietatis ſuæ monumentum hoc in loco erigebat, quem ex privato publicum, ex Hoſpitio Collegium, ex lateritio (ſi Muſas attendis) marmoreum æternumque reddidit. Illa enim indulgentiſſima Muſarum mater ampliſſimum hoc Collegium in priſtinum honorem S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ an. Dom. 1508. fundavit, adeoque opimis terris, maneriis, fundiſque accumulavit, ut Præfectus unus, Socii 50, totidemque Scholares pro Domina Margareta Deo quotidie gratias agant. Atque licet immaturo fato cum ſummo etiam Academicorum damno prærepta fuerit, antequam tanti ædificii primordia vix jecerit: illos tamen teſtamenti ſui Executores conſtituit ſcilicet Richardum Fox Epiſcopum Wintonienſem & Aulæ Penbrochianæ Cuſtodem, Joannem Fiſher Præſulem Roffenſem, (qui, ut obiter adnotem, Sanctimonialium Cœnobium apud Higeham in Cantio ſuppreſſit & huic Collegio dedit) Carolum Somerſet Baronem Herbert de Gower in Comitatu Glamorganiæ, poſtea Comitem Wigorniæ, Thomam Lovell Ordinis Georgiani Equitem, Henricum Marney de Laer-Marney in Eſſexia, & Joannem St. John de Bletſo in Comitatu Bedford Milites celeberrimos: Robertum Shirton Aulæ Penbr: Socium, & hîc Cuſtodem, Hugonem Aſhton Archidiaconum Eboracenſem, & Henricum Hornby Clericum, qui quidem omnes tantum abfuerunt, ut fidem ſibi concreditam non liberarint, ut potius Collegium longe pulcherrimum condiderint, illud in omnibus ejus terris infeoffarint, in aliis fidei ſibi commiſſæ reſponderint, ac Alanum Percy, filium juniorem Henrici Percy 4$^{ti.}$ Comitis Northumbriæ, Magiſtrum ordinarint, ratificante ſecundum eorum libellos ſupplices Papa Julio 2do, 1510, circa primum annum Regni Henrici 8^{vi}, ut diſſoluto extinctoque Prioratu prædicto Collegium hoc extruerent. Quum vero Priores & Fratres Cœnobiorum de Bromhall & Higeham Henricus 8$^{vus.}$ expuliſſet, eorumque prædia fiſco Regio adjudicaſſet, Magiſter & Socii an. Dom. 1524. & 15$^{to.}$ Henrici 8$^{vi.}$ à dicto Rege & Clemente 7$^{mo.}$ tum Papante, iſtos Prioratus cum pertinentiis huic Collegio transferri ac in perpetuum confirmari impetrarunt. Nec minimum momenti huic rei literariæ acceſſit, dum Joannes Morton Archiepiſcopus Cantua-

Cantuarienſis quatuor Scholariatus, Domina Catharina Willoughby Duciſſa Suffolciæ (cujus liberi Henricus & Carolus Brandon Duces Suffolciæ hujus Collegii Socio-Commenſales floruerunt) annuum Stipendium ſex librarum plus minus donaverit: Domina Mildreda Cecill (filia Antonii Cooke de Giddy-hall apud Rumford in Eſſex Equitis Aurati, uxor Guilielmi Cecill Baronis Burghley, Summi Angliæ Theſaurarii) annuum reditum triginta librarum, ad ſex Scholares victitandos aſſignaverit: Domina Elizabetha Talbot Comitiſſa Salopiæ (filia & coheres Joannis Hardwick de Hardwick in Com. Derbiæ Armigeri, mater per maritum priorem Wil: Cavendiſh Militem, Caroli Cavendiſh Equitis Aurati, & Guilielmi Baronis Cavendiſh de Hardwick, Comitiſque nuper per Divum Jacobum Devonienſis, vidua Georgii Talbot ſexti Comitis Salopiæ) ſua inſigni ad novam ſtructuram illuſtrandam munificentia beaverit: Domina Anna Rokeſley, Dr. Felton, Hugo Aſhton Archidiaconus Eboracenſis prædictus, qui ſummæ pietatis vir hîc in exteriori Capella, in tumulo undique ornato intra parietem requieſcit: Rogerus Laxton Præpoſitus Ætonenſis, Robertus Duckett, Thomas Lane, Henricus Billingſley Miles, Franciſca Jermin, plurimique alii Proceres, Equites, Doctores & Cives manus ſuas opitulatorias admoverint. Quorum omnium liberalitate non ſolum Præfectus unus, Socii 54, Scholares 84, numerentur; ſed etiam ipſa Collegii fabrica ad tantam elegantiam devenit, ut vix agnoſcas æmulum.

In margine Manuſcripti hæc verba, "Lego de Fulcone "Bridges Mro. Collegii Sti. Joannis Cantab. qui fuit frater "junior Joannis Bridges Majoris Londinenſis 1520.

Cuſtodes Collegii Sti. Joannis Evangeliſtæ.

1. ALanus Percy, Clericus, S. Theol. Dr, (filius natu minor Henrici Percy 4ti. Comitis Northumbriæ, frater Æleonoræ Duciſſæ Buckinghamiæ, uxoris Edwardi Stafford 3tii. Ducis Buckinghamiæ) fuit primus Præfectus per Dominæ Margaretæ executores deſignatus, & in interiori Capella ſub marmore ære ſupraducto intumulatur.

2. Robertus Shirton, Aulæ Penbr. Socius, S. Theol. Dr. 1512, eodemque an. Dom. Cuſtos, unus Executorum Dominæ Margaretæ Comitiſſæ Richmondiæ Fundatricis, Decanus non ſolum Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ de Stoke-Clare in Suff. ſed & Capellæ Thomæ Rotheram Archiepiſcopi Eboracenſis, & Cardinalis. Ab hujus Collegii Magiſtratu eligitur in Præfecturam Aulæ Penbr. 1515. & Benefactor iſtic agnoſcitur.

3. Nicholaus Medcalfe, è Medcalforum de Nappa in Comitatu

mitatu Richmondiæ familia totius Angliæ numeroſiſſima propagatus, S. Theol. Dr, electus Cuſtos 1515, & Benefactor.

4. Georgius Grey, S. Theol. Dr. 1537, Procancellarius 1539, Epiſcopus Ceſtrenſis 1551.

5. Joannes Taylor, Academiæ Procurator 1532, S. Theol. Dr. 1538, Mr. 1539, Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis 1552. Hic Joannes à Magiſtratu Collegii dejectus fuit per Mariam Reginam, contra quem Socii appellabant ad Thomam Godericke Epiſcopum 32$^{dum.}$ Elienſem, Viſitatorem ſuum, April. 5$^{to.}$ 1542, qui ſub initio Maii adfuit in Collegio, & lites compoſuit.

6. Guilielmus Bill S. Theol. Dr. 1547. & Magiſter, Procancellarius 1549, electus poſtea Præfectus Collegii Trinitatis.

7. Thomas Leaver in Comitatu Lancaſtrenſi natus, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, electus Cuſtos 1552. Magiſter Domus Sherburnenſis in Epiſcopatu Dunelmenſi. Sed Maria regnante in Helvetiam ſe contulit, ubi cives Aronæ illum pro Primario Paſtore ſuſcipiebant & ſuſpiciebant. Verum ſub Elizabetha regina rediens apud Ware in Comitatu Hartfordiæ obiit, à Londino Dunelmum verſus proficiſcens.

8. Thomas Watſon, S. Theol. Dr, electus Præfectus 1554. Decanus Dunelmenſis, Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis 1557, ſed ab Elizabetha detruſus.

9. Georgius Bullock, Academiæ Procurator 1550, electus Mr. 1557, eodem etiam Anno S. Theol. Dr, compoſuitque Concordantiam inſignem Bulloci nomine inſignitam.

10. Jacobus Pilkington (filius 3$^{tius.}$ Jacobi Pilkington de Rinington in agro Lancaſtrenſi Armigeri) S. Theol. Dr, electus Cuſtos 1558, Epiſcopus Dunelmenſis 1560. Ille ut erat doctiſſimus Theologus, Solomonis Eccleſiaſten, utramque Divi Petri epiſtolam, ac Paulum ad Galatas expoſuit.

11. Leonardus Pilkington, prædicti Jacobi Frater, S. Theol. Dr, Profeſſor Regius, electus Præfectus 1561, Præbendarius Dunelmenſis.

12. Richardus Longworth, S. Theol. Dr. 1567, Mr. 1563, Procancellarius 1568.

13. Nicolaus Shepheard, Academiæ Procurator 1566, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Collegii Trinitatis Præſes, Cuſtos 1569.

14. Joannes Still, Collegii Chriſti Socius, S. Theol. Dr, electus Mr. 1572, poſtea Cuſtos Collegii Trinitatis, Procancellarius 1575, 1592, quo anno conſecratus erat Antiſtes Bathowellenſis.

15. Richardus Howland natus apud Newport-pondes in Eſſexia, Domus Divi Petri Socius, quo tempore per Petrenſes ſuos præſentabatur ad Rectoriam de Stratherne 1569. defuncto Radulpho Aynſworth, Collegii Magdalenæ Cuſtos, hujuſce Collegii Præfectus 1576, Procancellarius 1577, 1583, Præſul tandem Petroburgenſis.

16. Guil-

16. Guilielmus Whitacres, Collegii Trinitatis Socius, Profeſſor Regius, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1586.

17. Richardus Clayton natus apud Layland in Com. Lanc. hîc Socius, S. Theol. Dr, è Magiſtro Magdalenſi conſtitutus fuit Cuſtos hujus Collegii 1595, Procancellarius 1605, Archidiaconus Lincolniæ ac Decanus Petroburgenſis.

18. Oënus Gwyn Cambrobritannus, ex equeſtri familia prognatus, Collegii Socius, S. Theol. Dr, electus fuit Præfectus an. Dom. 1612, Procancellarius 1616, Rector de . . . .

Collegium S. Mariæ Magdalenæ 1519.

Co-
13. HIC locus tum primum ſacer emicuiſſe videtur, qdam celeberrima illa Monaſteria Ordinis Benedictin, Elienſe, Ramiſienſe, & Waldenſe, tria hîc ædificia, ubi antè S. Ægidii Prioratus efloruit, ſuo inſtituto ſatis commoda, pecuniis propriis compararunt, ut ſuorum Monachorum, ſicut Benedictus 11^{mus}, P. P. 1300. per diploma conceſſit, eſſent receptaculum, (unde Monachorum angulus etiamnum appellitatur) qui huc pro more illius Seculi, ſicut olim Monachi Croylandenſes, ad ſacros literarum fontes imbibendos convenerant. Sacratior vero eſſe cœpit poſtquam Edwardus Stafford 3$^{tius.}$ Dux Buckinghamiæ, Comes Staffordiæ, Herefordiæ, & Northamptoniæ, Dominus Brechiniæ & Holderneſſiæ, Ordinis Georgiani Sodalis, & Henrico 7$^{mo.}$ à Conſiliis, Heros longe Honoratiſſimus, hæc tria ædificia pretio indicto acquiſiverit, in Academicorum gratiam conſtruxerit, Aulamque Buckinghamienſem dixerit an. Dom. 1519 & anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi undecimo. Poſthac Thomas Baro Audley de Walden, Summus Angliæ Cancellarius, Regi Henricó Octavo à Conſiliis, Ordinis Gartherii Eques, hujus Aulæ patrocinium ac Fundationem autoritate tum Regia, tum Parlamentaria munitus accepit, Collegiumque S. Mariæ Magdalenæ an. Dom. 1542. nominavit, necnon terras ac tenementa, parcellas Prioratus S. Trinitatis Londini, dedit: quod ſcilicet Magdalenæ nomen (Anglice M-AUDLEY-N) fundatoris nomen continet, duabus à fronte & à tergo literis adjectis. Atque hoc unicum eſt Gymnaſium Tranſcantanum, id eſt, à Cantæ fluminis ripa Boreali ſitum: circa quem locum priſcæ Urbis Cantabricæ veſtigia libenter agnoſcemus, ſi monumenta indies effoſſa, oſſa, inquam, quæ vidi, quaſi Gigantea, & Romanorum nummos magna copia ibidem inventos ſerio contemplemur. Sed hujus Mæcenatis mors inopinata in tantum Collegii incommodum redundavit, ut niſi Socios quatuor, unumque

unumque Bibliotiſtam, reliquerit. Verum Dominus Rex Henricus Octavus duos alios Socios addidit; & Collègii ærario viginti libras annuas in perpetuum largitus eſt. Tandem autem (ut prætercam Thomam Parkinſon Rectorem de Wyvelingham in Com. Cantab. dignum quidem, qui laudis ſuæ inter Benefactores buccinatorem inveniat) an. Dom. 1582. Chriſtophorus Wrey Miles, & Angliæ Juſtitiarius Capitalis opus illud impolitum ſuis ædificiis cum Veſtibulo perpulchro abſolvit, atque Collegio terras donavit ad tres Socios, & quatuor Scholares ſuſtinendos. Quibus præcedentibus, vidua ejus, Domina Anna Wrey duos Scholares, Edmundus Grindal Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſ. unum, Mr. Roberts Norfolcienſis tres largiti ſunt. Nuper autem Mr. Spenloffe Lincolnienſis terras annualis valoris 40ta. librarum huic Muſéo aſſignavit ad unum Socium, duos Scholares, unumque Alfordiæ in Com. Linc. Concionatorem alendos. Unde hodie hîc ſuſtentantur Mr. unus, Socii 10, Scholares 14. Cujus Collegii felicitati Maximus hic accedit honoris cumulus, quod Domina Margareta Duciſſa Norfolciæ (filia & heres præfati Thomæ Baronis Audley de Walden) uxor 2da. Illuſtriſſimi Principis Thomæ Howard 4ti. Ducis Norfolciæ illi pepererit Inclytiſſimum illum Heroem, Thomam Comitem Suffolciæ, Baronem Howard Honoris de Walden, Divo Jacobo à Conſiliis, unum Commiſſionariorum pro Mareſchallia Angliæ, Ordinis Periſcelidis Sodalem, Academiæ Cantabrigienſis Cancellarium Clementiſſimum, ac Comitatus Cantabr. & Dorſet: Dominum Locum-tenentem, in cujus patronatu vere hereditario & honorario hoc Collegium, velut in portû placidiſſimo, tuto conquieſcit.

Cuſtodes Collegii S. Mariæ Magdalenæ.

1. RObertus Evans, in Artibus Mr, Cuſtos 1544.

2. Richardus Carr in Artibus Mr, poſtea Dr, electus Præfectus 1553. Fuit Aulæ Penbr. Socius, primus Græcæ linguæ Profeſſor Regius, qui nonnullas Demoſthenis particulas Latinas fecit.

3. Rogerus Kelke, in Com. Lincoln. ex clara ibidem ſtirpe natus, apud Ipſwicenſes in Suffolcia Prædicator nominatiſſimus (at tempore Mariano apud tranſmarinas regiones degens) S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Procancellarius 1567, & 1572, Rector de Teverſham in Com. Cantab. cui in Rectoria ſucceſſit Joannes Whitgift (Archiepiſcopus poſtea Cantuarienſis) 1572.

4. Richardus Howland natus apud Newport in Eſſexia, Domus Divi Petri Socius, electus Mr. 1575. demum electus

Præfectus Collegii S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ, S. Theol. Dr, tandemque Epiſcopus Petroburgenſis.

5. Degorius Nicols, S. Theol. Dr. Mr. 1577.

6. Thomas Nevile Cantuarienſis, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius, Procurator 1580, electus Mr. 1581, Procancellarius 1588, Rector de Dunnington in Inſula Elienſi, & poſtea de Teverſham, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Elienſis, Mr. Collegii Trinitatis, Decanus Cantuarienſis.

7. Richardus Clayton, natus apud Layland in Com. Lanc. Colleg. S. Joannis Socius S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1592. poſtea Præfectus Collegii S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ, Archidiaconus Lincolniæ & Decanus Petroburgenſis.

8. Joannes Palmer Londinenſis, Coll. S. Joannis Evangeliſtæ Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1594, Archidiaconus Elienſis & Decanus Petroburgenſis.

9. Barnabas Goche, in Com. Linc. natus, L. Dr, hîc primum Socius, eligitur Cuſtos 1603, Procancellarius 1611, Academiæ Commiſſarius, Cancellarius Exon. & Wigorn. necnon Advocatus Curiæ de Arcubus.

Collegium S. & Individuæ Trinitatis 1546.

14. AD decimum quartum nunc devenimus Collegium S. & Individuæ Trinitatis nomine inſignitum, cujus Originem reſtat percenſere, ut creverit, ut adoleverit, ut ad iſtam decoris pervenerit celſitudinem. Hoc enim in loco (præter ſex illa Gregorii, Ovingi, S. Margaretæ, Gerardi, S. Catharinæ, & Tegularii, Studentium Artiſtarum & Juriſtarum, quondam Hoſpitia perantiqua) tria alia præcipue, tanquam majorum gentium, Gymnaſia floruerunt. Horum primum fuit S. Michaëlis Archangeli Domus ſive Collegium, quæ ab Henrico de Stanton Preſbytero, Canonico Eccleſiarum B. Petri Eborac. & S. Andreæ Wellenſis, Rectore de Eaſt-dearham & Northcreake in Norf. Cancellario Scaccarii Domini Regis Edwardi Secundi (ſicut patet ex ejus teſtamento) an. Dom. 1324. 5to. Calend. Octobr. eodem Rege regnante fuit fundata, plurimiſque Joannis Ilney poſſeſſionibus adaucta. Dicebatur hoc ſæpiſſime, & plane fuit (ſi quod aliud nunc dierum) juſtum Collegium. Henricus de Stanton obiit 1337, 11mo. Edwardi 3^{tii}, illiuſque Domus ſatis laute dotabatur, cujus Socii ſuos Ordines Academicos in Scholis Publicis aſſequuti ſunt ſub titulo Collegii S. Michaëlis, ut teſtantur Academiæ noſtræ Archiva.

Domus ſive Collegium S. Michaëlis.

Magiſtri

Magiſtri Domus ſive Collegii S. Michaëlis.

1. MR. Rogerus Burton, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus.
2. Mr. Roos.
3. Mr. Thomas Kenningham.
4. Mr. Joannes Rimpham.
5. Mr. Rich. Langley, Academiæ Cancellarius.
6. Mr. Guilielmus Sotham.
7. Mr. Guilielmus Colvile, Academiæ Cancellarius.
8. Mr. Henricus Cranby.
9. Mr. Joannes Otteringham.
10. Mr. Guilielmus Aſcough, Academiæ Cancellarius.
11. Mr. Edwardus Storie, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius, Epiſcopus Carleolenſis, hujus Domus Præfecturam tenuit per annos novem cum Epiſcopatu Carleolenſi, quo tempore fuit ſemel Academiæ Cancellarius, ac poſtea fuit Preſul Ciceſtrenſis 1477.
12. Mr. Joannes Yotton, S. Theol. Dr, Decanus Lichfeildiæ.
13. Mr. Joannes Foothead, S. Theol. Baccalaureus.
14. Mr. Thomas Slackhouſe.
15. Mr. Nicholaus Willan, S. Theol. Dr.
16. Mr. Franciſcus Mallet, S. Theol. Dr, ac Reginæ Mariæ ante regnum adeptum à Sacellis, Eraſmi Paraphraſin ſuper Joannis Evangelium in linguam vernaculam tranſtulit. Erat ultimus Mr. Domus Michaëlis.

Secundum hîc Gymnaſium fuit Aula Regia, & quaſi ſeculum illud aſylis literariis ædificandis curreret, ita ſex prioribus Collegiis præcedentibus inter centum annorum curriculum hæc Aula ſucceſſit, quam licet Edwardus 2^dus^. extruere inceperit, & Studentes ſalariis aluerit, tamen potentiſſimus Rex Edwardus 3^tius^. ejuſdem filius, poſtquam victricibus armis Galliam peragraſſet, Muſis conſecravit an. Dom. 1376. & anno Regni ſui 51mo. lautiſſimis prædiis, tam Mercurio quam Marti ſacratus, ornavit, cujus Aulæ Socii gradus Academicos adibant ſub Collegii titulo. Quanquam revera anno Regni ſui 8vo. 1343. hujuſce Aulæ fundamenta quædam poſuerit; quam ut ſtabiliret, ad P. P. Benedictum 12^mum^. his verbis circa fundationis tempus ſcripſerit: " Numerum 32. Scholarium " aptorum ad proficiendum in ſtudio in Univerſitate Cantabrigienſi, quæ in ore militantis Eccleſiæ multos protulit " palmites fructuoſos, ordinavimus, & fundavimus de novo, " quem per unum Cuſtodem providum diſpoſuimus gubernari; pro quorum ſuſtentatione poſſeſſiones certas cum " jure Patronatus Eccleſiæ S. Petri Northamptoniæ, Lincoln. 2. Aula Regia.

 " Diœceſ.

" Diœceſ. ipſis dedimus intuitu charitatis, & plures dare pro-" ponimus." Nec. Mr. & Socii ſuo tempore defuerunt, qui 1440, 18vo. Henrici Sexti, ipſo Rege intercedente, à Papa Eugenio 4to. impetrarunt annexionem Rectoriæ de Cheſterton prope Cantabrigiam, quæ jure Pontificio fuit antea Vercellenſi Monaſterio appropriata; ac licet Gulielmo Epiſcopo Mediolanenſi per P. P. Martinum 5tum. commendata fuerit, tamen per prædictum Eugenium à Guilielmo erat extorta, poſtquam ob ejus animum Baſilienſi Concilio, quum Ferrariam jam tranſlatum eſſet, nimis attentum, & errore Amadei, primi Ducis Sabaudiæ, electi Papæ, titulo Felicis 5ti, imbutum, ab Epiſcopatu Mediolanenſi amotus eſſet. In hac Aula Socii ætate provectiores commorabantur, tanta gravitate, tantoque conſilio pollentes, ut Collegium hoc, quaſi Univerſitatis Oraculum, tunc temporis haberetur. Atque ut opus plane Regium prodiret, hæc Aula tam magnifica ſtructura excitabatur, ut Regi Richardo Secundo, quum ad Comitia Parlamentaria Cantabrigiæ habita accederet, excipiendo ſufficeret.

Magiſtri Aulæ Regiæ.

1. MR. Thomas Powis.
2. Mr. Thomas Hetherſet, Academiæ Cancellarius.
3. Mr. Radulphus Selbie.
4. Mr. Richardus Dearham Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius.
5. Mr. Joannes Stone, Secretarius Regi Henrico 5to.
6. Mr. Richardus Holmes.
7. Mr. Robertus Fitzhugh Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius.
8. Mr. Richardus Cawdrey Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius.
9. Mr. Robertus Aſcough, Academiæ Cancellarius.
10. Mr. Richardus Liſtrope.
11. Mr. Henricus Booſt.
12. Mr. Richardus le Scroope (filius natu minor Richardi Baronis le Scroope de Bolton in Com. Richm. Summi Angliæ Cancellarii, & frater junior Gulielmi le Scroope Comitis Wiltoniæ, Summique Angliæ Theſaurarii ſub Richardo 2do.) LL. Dr, in ipſa Pontificis Curia advocatus non infimus, poſtea Epiſcopus Coventrienſis & Lichfeildenſis, Aulæ Regiæ Præfectus, ac tandem Archipræſul Eboracenſis. Ille ad ſuos Diœceſanos ſcripſit ſuper Epiſtolas quotidianas, atque Invectivam in Regem Henricum 4tum. Demum cum Roberto quodam Plimptono Equite audaci, atque aliis conjuratoribus, populum Eboracenſem & Dunelmenſem, adjunctis etiam Scotis, ad defectionem ſolicitabat, ſed ſuæ proditionis meritam accepit mortis pœnam. Nam ob hoc perduellionis crimen prope muros Urbis Eboracenſis dictus Rex illum decollari præce-

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pit 8vo. Junii 1405, quem tamen Pontificii fingebant mox claruiſſe miraculis, ac Regem percuſſiſſe lepra, egregie mentientes.

13. Mr. Godfredus Blyth, Epiſcopus Coventr. & Lichfeildiæ.

Tertium fuit Hoſpitium Phiſwici, ubi jam Auſtrale Collegii latus procurrit, ſic dictum à Guilielmo Phiſwico Academiæ Clavario, ſive Bedello Armigero, qui has ſuas ædes privatas Aulæ de Gonevile dedit, Collegiolumque inſtituit, an. Dom. 1393, tanquam dictæ Aulæ appendicem, Scholaribus ejus redundantibus inſtituendis ſacrum. De hoc Hoſpitio vide plura in Collegio de Gonevile & Caius. 3. Hoſpitium Phiſwici.

Scilicet ex hiſce tribus litterariis S. Michaëlis, Aulæ Regiæ, & Phiſwici Sacrariis Auguſtiſſimus feliciſſimæ memoriæ Rex Henricus Octavus, vere Octavius, hoc ſuum ſplendidiſſimum Collegium compoſuit, Sancte & Individuæ Trinitati conſecravit, tantiſque reditibus, terris, privilegiis & Regalitatibus præter poſſeſſiones antiquas cumulavit, ut annuum cenſum 1300. librarum munificentiſſimus reliquerit, ex quibus Præfectus unus, Socii 60, Scholares 40, decem Oratores ab Eleemoſynis viventes, Dominum Regem Henricum Octavum, ſolum Patronum conclament: hac tamen ſibi ſuiſque Succeſſoribus ſemper reſervata prærogativa Regia, ut Cuſtodis electio penes Regum Angliæ beneplacitum (ſicut in Aula Regia antiquitus ſolet) deſignaretur. Quod quidem eximium patris ſui exemplum filia ejus Domina Maria Regina iiſdem veſtigiis pergebat premere, & Collegium hoc paternum non ſolum Sacello elegantiſſimo honoravit, ſed annuali reditu 338. librarum ex opimis prædiis redundante, quo Diſcipuli 20, Choriſtæ 10, eorum Mr. unus, Sacellani quatuor, pauperes Scholares 13, & Subſizatores duo alerentur, tanto patre digna auxerit. Uſque adeo de Eccleſiæ acceſſorio ſic olim veriſſimæ præcinuit Eſaias: "Reges erunt Nutritii tui, & Reginæ Nutrices tuæ." Huic ſucceſſit Thomas Allen, Eccleſiæ Parochialis de Steven-haugh in Com. Hartf. Rector, qui duos Diſcipulos addidit cum ſuſtentatione trium Scholarium Grammaticalium, quatuorque pauperum, ac terras 75. librarum per annum. Inter hos commemorandam ſeſe offert Franciſca Jermin, ſoror Roberti Jermin de Ruſhbrooke in Suff. Militis, filia Ambroſii Jermin Equitis, quæ unum Scholarem, cum annuo reditu 7tem. librarum & decem ſolidorum, contulit. Iſtis adjiciendi ſunt Reverendiſſimus Joannes Whitgift, Archiantiſtes Cantuarienſis, ibidem olim Præfectus: Illuſtriſſimus Robertus Devereux, 2dus. Comes Eſſexiæ, hujus Collegii Commenſalis, ac florentiſſimus Academiæ Cancellarius, Coll. Trinit.

larius, aliique Magnates plurimi. In horum numero tu (Clariſſime Edwarde Stanhop, filius 4tus. Michaëlis Stanhop de Shelford in Com. Notingh. Armigeri, nepos potentiſſimæ illius Annæ, Duciſſæ Somerſettenſis, uxoris Edwardi Seymour, Ducis Somerſet:) efflorescens Eques Auratus, Juris Civilis Dr, Vicarius Generalis, Diœceſ. Londin. Cancellarius, & hîc olim Socius recenſendus occurris, qui 900. ad minimum libras ad Bibliothecam inſtruendam & Bibliothecarium ſuſtentandum, montis iſtius Heliconis, loci tui Nutritii, memor, largitus es. Hoc Muſéum, ut Muſarum filii amœnius habitarent, nunc reconcinnatum & quaſi de novo conditum aſſurgit, curante Thoma Neville, ejuſdem nuper Præfecto & Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis Decano digniſſimo: qui ex Nevillorum familia, illa quidem prius non ſolum Anglo-Saxonica, ideoque antiqua, ſed &, ſi qua alia, inter ceteras nobiliſſima (tot Procerum, nimirum unius Ducis & Marchionis, Comitum 14, Baronum 24, feraciſſima) oriundus gentis ſuæ claritatem egregiis virtutibus adæquavit, & cujus munificentiæ hanc tantam ſuam magnificentiam iſtud Collegium debet, ut alteri in Orbe Chriſtiano non cedat. Ipſeque inprimis venerandus ſenex, vere μεγαλοπρεπὴς, vel maximo Philoſopho judice, cenſendus eſt, quum in novis ædificiis Occidentem verſus adeo ſpecioſe & ſpatioſe excitandis ſenectutem ſuam exercuerit, ut ſuper tria librarum millia in hac ejus Curia, non tam recte, quam honorifice, Nevilliana dicta, erigenda impenderit. Vos interim (ſubſequentes Nepotuli) hujus Collegii decus & gloriam nunquam intermorituram poſteris narrate, dum intra triennum Potentiſſimi illi Principes, Carolus Princeps Walliæ, & Fredericus 5tus, Princeps Elector Palatinus Rheni Sereniſſima ſua luce illud colluſtrarint, ipſeque demum Divus Jacobus in his ædibus Curiam ſuam Regalem non ſolum bis eodem anno, ſcilicet menſibus Martii & Maii, ſed & an. Dom. 1624, quam feliciſſime fixerit. Adeo poſt tot Occidentes priſcorum Regum Soles, qui hanc Academiam inviſerunt, (Deus bone!) quid hoc eſt, quod ex improviſo nova Mæcenatum numina orbi noſtro Cantabrigienſi colenda deſcendunt? Perſolvuntur quotannis ex hujus Collegii ærario ſumma 120. librarum tribus Publicis, Regiiſque Prælectoribus nempe Theologico, Hebraïco, & Græco, Auguſtiſſimo Fundatore Henrico Octavo unicuique 40ta. libras annuales deſignante. In hoc Collegio numerantur Præfectus unus, Socii 60, Scholares 62, indigentiores Scholares 13, Conductitii 4, Mr. Choriſtarum unus, Choriſtæ decem, Cantores ſex, Oratores ab Eleemoſynis ſpirantes 24, præter plurimos alios Collegi Officiarios.

Cuſtodes

Cuſtodes Collegii S. & Individuæ Trinitatis.

1. JOannes Redman, S.Theol. Dr. 1537, Mr. hujuſce Collegii 1546, Sacellanus Regi Henrico Octavo, & Præbendarius Weſtmonaſterienſis obiit anno ætatis ſuæ 52, 1551, ſepultus Weſtmonaſterii.

2. Guilielmus Bill, S. Theolog. Dr. 1547. Procancellarius 1549, è Collegii S. Joannis Præfecto fit Collegii Trinitatis Mr. 1552, ſed per Mariam Reginam à Magiſtratu iſto dejectus.

3. Joannes Chroſtopherſon patria Lancaſtrenſis, alumnus Coll. S. Joannis, Socius 1mo. Aulæ Penbrochianæ, mox Collegii S. Joannis, Mariæ Reginæ Confeſſor, Mr. hìc 1554, Decanus Nordovicenſis, tandem Epiſcopus Ciceſtrenſis 1557. Vir ille undique doctiſſimus multos è Græcis libris Latinos fecit, ipſum inter alios Philonem Judæum & Euſebium; Collegii Benefactor recenſetur; verum ab hujus Magiſtratu exauthoratus erat per Divam Elizabetham.

4 Guilielmus Bill prædictus, per Reginam Elizabetham Præfectus reſtitutus, Decanus primus Weſtmonaſterienſis, Præſes Collegi Ætonenſis, & dictæ Sereniſſimæ Reginæ Summus Eleemoſynarius; Vir optime meritus de Collegio Weſtmon. Contulit enim vaſa quædam argentea & 26. periſtromata ad lectos Regiis ibidem alumnis inſerviendos. Obiit 15to. Julii 1561, ſepultus Weſtmonaſterii.

5. Robertus Beaumont, Præbendarius Elienſis, S. Theol. Dr, Archidiaconus Bedfordiæ, Procanc. 1565, 1567.

6. Joannes Whitgift in Comitatu Lincoln. natus, Aulæ Penbroch. Scholaris, ibique Joannis Bradford martyris pientiſſimi pupillus, Socius Domus Divi Petri, à Sacellis primum Richardo Cox Epiſcopo Elienſi, S. Theol. Dr. 1567, Dominæ Margaretæ Profeſſor Theologicus, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Cuſtos, eligebatur hujus Collegii Præfectus 1567, Procancell. 1571, & 1574. Præbendarius Elienſis, Rector Teverſhamiæ in Com. Cantabr. Decanus Lincolniæ, Epiſcopus Wigorniæ, Dominus Præſes Walliæ, Archiepiſcopus demum Cantuarienſis, ac Reginiæ, Regiæque poſtea Majeſtati à Sanctioribus Conſiliis, cujus nominis immortalitati illud felicitatis ſuæ Corollarium adjiciatur, quod Divum Jacobum, Magnæ Britanniæ Monarcham, Reverendiſſimus Archipræſul inunxerit.

7. Joannes Still, Collegii Chriſti Socius, S. Theol. Dr, & Collegii S. Joannis Cuſtos, Mr. hìc admiſſus eſt 1577, Rector de Hadleigh in Suff. Procancell. 1576, & 1592, quo anno conſecratus fuit Epiſcopus Batho-Wellenſis.

8. Thomas Nevile Cantuarienſis, Aulæ Penbr. Socius, Academiæ Procurator 1580, è Magiſtro Collegii S. Mariæ Magda-

Magdalenæ conſtituitur Cuſtos Collegii Trinitatis, Præbendarius Elienſis, Rector de Teverſham in Com. Cantabr. & de Charton in Com. Hanton, à Sacris Reginæ Elizabethæ & Divo Jacobo, Procancellarius 1588, Decanus Cantuarienſis 1597. Obiit Martii 2do. 1615.

9. Joannes Richardſon, natus apud Lynton in Com. Cantabr. Scholaris Aulæ Clarenſis, Socius Collegii Emmanuelis, S. Theol. Dr, Regius in Theologia aliquamdiu Profeſſor Rector de Upwell in Norfolcia, Commenſalis Aulæ Trinitatis, è Cuſtode Domus Dive Petri à Rege Jacobo deſignabatur Præfectus iſtius Collegii Trinitatis 1615, Procancell. 1618.

Collegium Emmanuelis.

15. PRoximus fundati Collegii numerus nos in Prædicatorum vicum ducit, ſic dictum à Cœnobio Fratrum Prædicantium (Ordinis Dominicani) quos Nigros vocarunt, primum fundato & dotato circa an. Dom. 1280, per Dominam Aliciam Comitiſſam Oxonii, (filiam & heredem Gilberti Baronis Samford, Domini Camerarii hereditarii Reginis Angliæ, Domini de Hormead magna in Com. Hertf. & de Wooburne in Com. Bedf.) uxorem Roberti de Vere quinti Comitis Oxonii. Sed quum fatalis illa Monaſteriorum periodus volveretur, exturbatis illis Nigris, qui niveam veritatem obfuſcarunt, candidior ſucceſſit Evangelizantium turba. Quo titulo quis obſtar, quo minus applaudam publico Academiæ fato, quæ Dominum Walterum Mildmay, Equitem Auratum, Regii Scaccarii Cancellarium & Theſaurarium, Divæ Elizabethæ à Conſiliis, inter Collegiorum fundatores agnoſcit? Ille enim vir prudentiſſimus, & egregius literarum patronus, non tam in privata ſua apud Apthorpe in Comitatu Northampt. quam in hac publica Muſarum familia fundanda occupatus, hoc in loco Collegium Emmanuelis ad Immortalis Dei gloriam an. Dom. 1584, & anno Regni Divæ Elizabethæ 26to. erigebat de uno Magiſtro, tribus Sociis, & Scholaribus quatuor. Cui numero poſtea accreverunt undecim Sodalitia, partim ex ipſius Fundatoris, partim ex Roberti Jermin de Ruſhbrooke in Suff. Militis, Franciſci Haſtings Militis, Mri. Taylor, Mri. Skinner, Mri. Fuller, & aliorum Benefactorum liberalitate: necnon Scholariatus quinquaginta, & inferioris ordinis decem, qui pauperes diſcipuli appellantur. Unde hoc Collegium hodierno die conſtat ex Magiſtro uno, Sociis 14, Scholaribus 50, Diſcipulis decem pauperioribus, præter ſervos ad quotidianum uſum neceſſarios.

Cuſtodes

Cuſtodes Collegii Emmanuelis.

1. LAurentius Chaderton, ex antiqua illa Chadertonorum in Comitatu Ceſtrenſi gente prognatus, fuit Socius Collegii Chriſti, electus hujuſce Collegii Præfectus per Fundatorem 1584, S. Theol. Dr. 1612, quo tempore Sereniſſimi Principes Carolus Princeps Walliæ & Fredericus 5^{tus}, Princeps Palatinus Rheni, Academiam noſtram accederent.

Collegium Sidney-Suſſex.

16. ULtimum Collegium tandem pertingimus: quod licet numero ſit decimum ſextum, ſeptimum tamen eſt, quod intra centum annorum ſpatium in ſeculo hoc literario emicuit, eo ipſo loci, in quo Cœnobium Fratrum Franciſcanorum, vulgo Grey Fryers, per regem Edwardum primum poſitum floruit. Atque hoc inter cetera apud Cantabrigienſes monaſteria fuit nominatiſſimum, quod Comitia eorum anniverſaria, & exercitia Academica in ejus templo propter capacitatem fuerunt olim celebrata. Poſtquam vero antiqui hujus Domus incolæ, accenſa Evangelii face, e ſuis cavernulis tanquam tenebriones avolaſſent, Domina Franciſca Sidney, eximiæ pietatis heroina, lætiorem Muſarum ſobolem huc introduxit. Illa enim Comitiſſa Suſſexiæ (filia Guilielmi Sidney creati Militis Banneretti apud Floddon, & Seneſchalli Hoſpitii Regis Edwardi Sexti: Soror Henrici Sidney, Ordinis Georgiani Sodalis, & Domini Præſidentis Walliæ: amita Domini Philippi Sidney, Equitis Aurati, qui fuit orbis literatioris amor, & Roberti Sidney Baronis Sidney, Vicecomitis Liſle, Comitiſque Leiceſtrenſis, Domini nuper Camerarii Sereniſſimæ Reginæ Annæ, vidua Thomæ Radcliffe 3$^{tii.}$ Comitis Suſſexiæ) ſine prole moriens 1589, ultimo ſuo teſtamento 5000. libras legavit, quas in hoc Collegio fundando, Sidney-Suſſex nunc nominato, impendi voluit. Hujus Executores fuerunt Illuſtriſſimi illi Proceres, Henricus Grey, 5$^{tus.}$ Comes Cantii, & Joannes Baro Harrington de Exton in Comitatu Rutl. qui tantæ fidei ſibi depoſitæ ſatisfacientes iſtud Collegium extruxerunt, & reditibus dotarunt ad alendos, ex Fundatricis voluntate, Magiſtrum unum, Socios 10, Scholares 20. Hanc Fundationem munificentia ſua multum auxerunt duo prædicti Magnates: Reverendus etiam in Chriſto Pater Jacobus Montague, Antiſtes non ita pridem Winton: Regiique Sacelli Decanus; qui è Nobiliſſima Monte-acutorum, Sariſburienſium Comitum, propagine egerminans, atque ex Equeſtri Harringtoniorum & Sidneio-

rum proſapia per matrem efflorefcens, Primus hujuſce Collegii Præfectus, & primarium decus, tanto generis ſui ſplendori magnum Eccleſiæ ornamentum undequaque nuper reſpondit: illius item frater natu major, Edwardus Montague de Boughton in Com. Northampt. Eques Auratus, & Baro Joannes Harrington junior. Acceſſorios poſtea Benefactores habuit Joannem Hart, Equitem Londinenſem, qui duos Socios & quatuor Scholares: Petrum Blundellum, qui duos Socios & duos Scholares: Joannem Freeſton, qui unum Socium & duos Scholares: Dominumque Leonardum Smith, qui unum Socium & unum Scholarem in iſto Collegio ſtipendiis idoneis ſublevandos procurarunt.

Cuſtodes Collegii Sidney-Suſſex.

1. JAcobus Montague (filius natu minor Edwardi Montague de Boughton in Com. Northampt. Militis, unius Juſtitiariorum Communis Banci, frater junior Henrici Montague Equitis Aurati, non ita pridem Domini Summi Angliæ Juſtitiarii) Collegii Chriſti Socio-Commenſalis, per Fundatricis Executores eligitur hujus Collegii Cuſtos. Unde ſtatim Regali Divi Jacobi Sole lætificante, emerſit Regii Sacelli ac Wigorniæ Decanus, Epiſcopus Batho-Wellenſis, ac nuper omnium applauſu Wintonienſem Præſulatum, Gartherii Prælatus adminiſtravit, ipſi Divo Jacobo à ſanctioribus Conſiliis.

2. Franciſcus Aldrich Cantianus, ex Aulæ Clarenſis alumno fit primo Socius, deinde Præfectus hujuſce Collegii 2dus, S. Theol. Dr.

3. Samuel Ward, in Epiſcopatu Dunelmenſi è celebri parentela natus, Collegii Emmanuelis Socius, nunc viget Cuſtos, S. Theol. Dr. Archidiaconus de Tawnton in Comitatu Somerſettenſi, Rector de Munden-Furnival in Comitatu Hartf: Præbendarius Wellenſis, qui ad Synodum Dordrechtanam Divi Jacobi imperio profectus, fidem Catholicam contra Barnavillum ipſe vere Catholicus propugnavit.

EPISCOPI EX ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSI Effloreſcentes ab An. Dom. MD. ad An. MDCXXII.

QUI licet in nonnullis ſedibus ante annum centenarium collocati eſſent, tamen quia ad alias Diœceſes tranſlati ibidem hoc anno, vel, circiter mortui ſunt, ideo illos in iſta tabula recenſemus. Inter hos occurrent illi, quos in Oxonienſis Sororis Gymnaſiis Socios & Cuſtodes lubens agnoſco: verum quia ſuum apud nos tyrocinium exercebant, atque lac maternum hîc primo inſuxerint, dabit mihi, ſpero, hanc veniam amor Sororius, ſi huic Catalogo inſeram. In hac σκιαγραφία mihi præluxit Matthæus Parker Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſi (neque enim pudet profiteri, per quem profecerim) qui ab an. Dom. 1500. *ad. ann.* 1572. *hos Epiſcopos ſic nominatim collegit, ut apparet in memorabili ejus Appendice ad Florilegium Weſtmonaſterienſem. Hujus veſtigia cur non premam? atque in illius fidem in toto & in ſolido me tradam, hanc tabulam editurus, quum plurimorum iſtorum Antiſtitum fuerit propemodum contemporaneus, noveritque veritatem ſeræ poſteritati tranſmittere? Hæc ille præclare, niſi quod illorum Collegia omiſerit, quæ nos ſingulis, quatenus per auditum, diſciplinæ ſenſum, hauſimus, adfigere tentavimus. Sin qui hiatus apparent, exorandus es (Benevole Lector) ut amoris tui ſtruem ſeu faſciculum in ruptura figas, quia, quum auctiora dies dabit,* ἐὰν ὁ Κύριος θελήσῃ, *perfectiora reponam & melius reſipiam.*

Idem tuus in Χιςῷ

RI: PARKER.

Epiſcopatuum Catalogus in Provincia Cantuarienſi.

Cantuarienſis.
Londinenſis.
Wintonienſis.
Coventr: & Lichf.
Sariſburienſis.
Batho-Wellenſis.
Lincolnienſis.
Petroburgenſis.
Exonienſis.
Glouceſtrenſis.
Herefordenſis.
Nordovicenſis.
Elienſis.
Roffenſis.
Ciceſtrenſis.
Oxonienſis.
Wigornienſis.
Briſtollienſis.
Menevenſis.
Bangorenſis.
Landavenſis.
Aſaphenſis.

Epiſcopatuum Catalogus in Provincia Eboracenſi.

Eboracenſis.
Dunelmenſis.
Ceſtrenſis.
Carleolenſis.
Mannenſis.

In Provincia | *Cantuarienſi*				*Diœceſes.*
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A. Dom	Collegia.
Cantuarienſis	Thomas Langton electus	LL. Dr.	1500	Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius.
	Henricus Deane	Th. Dr.	1501	
	Thomas Cranmer	Th. Dr.	1533	Collegii Jeſu Soc.
	Matthæus Parker	Th. Dr.	1557	Collegii Corporis Chriſti Soc. & Cuſtos.
	Edmund Grindall	Th. Dr.	1567	Aulæ Penbroch. Soc. & Cuſtos.
	Joannes Whitgift	Th. Dr.	1583	Aulæ Penbr. Scholaris, Domus D. Petri Soc. Aulæ Penbr. & Trin. Cuſtos.
	Richard. Bancroft	Th. Dr.	1604	Collegii Chriſti Scholaris, Colleg. Jeſu Commenſalis.
Londinenſis	Thomas Savage	LL. Dr.	1496	
	Rich. Fitz-James	LL. Dr.	1506	
	Cuthbert. Tunſtal	LL. Dr.	1522	
	Nicolaus Ridley	Th. Dr.	1549	Aulæ Penbr. Soc. & Cuſtos.
	Edmund Grindall	Th. Dr.	1550	Aulæ Penbr. Socius & Cuſtos.
	Joannes Elmer	Th. Dr.	1576	Coll. Reginalis Soc.
	Richard. Fletcher	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Corporis Chriſti Soc.
	Richard. Bancroft	Th. Dr.	1597	Coll. Chriſti Scholaris, Coll. Jeſu Commenſalis.
	Richard. Vaughan	Th. Dr.	1604	Coll. S. Joannis Soc.
	Georg. Montaine	Th. Dr.	16 . .	Coll. Reginalis Soc.
Wintonienſis	Thomas Langton	LL. Dr.	1493	Aulæ Penbr. Soc.
	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1501	Aulæ Penbr. Soc. & Cuſtos.
	Steph. Gardiner	LL. Dr.	1534	Aulæ Trinitatis Cuſtos.
	Joannes Ponnet	Th. Dr.	1551	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Robertus Horne	Th. Dr.	1560	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Joannes Watſon	Th. Dr.	1580	
	Guil. Wickham	Th. Dr.	1595	Coll. Regalis So.
	Guilielmus Day	Th. Dr.	1595	Coll. Regalis So.
	Jacob. Montague	Th. Dr.	1616	Coll. Chriſti Commenſalis, Coll. Sidney-Suſſex Cuſtos.
	Lancelot. Andrews	Th. Dr.	1618	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
Lincolnienſis	Thom. Rotheram	LL. Dr.	1471	Coll. Regalis Soc. Aulæ Penbr. Cuſtos.
	Guilielmus Smith		1495	Aulæ Penbr. Socius.
	Joannes Longland	Th. Dr.	1521	
	Henric. Holbeach	Th. Dr.	1547	
	Joannes Taylor	Th. Dr.	1552	Coll. S. Joannis Cuſtos.
	Thomas Watſon	Th. Dr.	1557	Coll. S. Joannis Cuſtos.
	Nich. Bullenghan	Th. Dr.	1559	
	Guil. Wickham	Th. Dr.	1584	Coll. Regalis So.

In

In Prov.	*Cantuarienſi*			*Diœceſes.*
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A.Dom	Collegia.
	Guil. Chaderton	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Chriſti So. Coll. Reginalis Cuſtos.
	Guiliem. Barlowe	Th. Dr.	1608	Aulæ Trinitatis So.
Lincolni-	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1613	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
enſis	Georg. Montague	Th. Dr.	1617	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Joannes Williams	Th. Dr.		Coll. S. Joannis So. Academiæ Procurator, Magni Sigilli Cuſtos.
	Thomas Langton	LL. Dr.	1485	Aulæ Penbr. So.
	Joannes Blith		1493	Cancellarius Cantabr. 1493.
	Henricus Deane	Th. Dr.	1500	
Sariſburi-	Nichol. Shaxton	Th. Dr.	1535	Aulæ de Gonevile So. & Præſes.
enſis	Jo. Salcot *al.* Capon	LL. Dr.	1539	
	Edmundus Gueſt	Th. Dr.	1571	Coll. Regalis So.
	Joannes Coldwell	Med. Dr.	1591	Coll. S. Joannis alumnns.
	Martinus Fotherby	Th. Dr.	1619	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Joannes Alcock	LL. Dr.	1476	
	Hugo Latimer	Th. Dr.	1534	Coll. Chriſti So.
	Nicholaus Heath	Th. Dr.	1543	Aulæ Clarenſis So.
	Edwinus Sands	Th. Dr.	1559	Coll. S. Joannis So. Aulæ Catharinæ Cuſtos.
Wigorni-	Nich. Bullenghem	LL. Dr.	1570	
enſis	Joannes Whitgift	Th. Dr.	1577	Aulæ Penbr. Scholaris, Domus D. Petri So. Aulæ Penbr. & [Coll. Trinit. Cuſtos.
	Edmundus Freake	Th. Dr.	1584	
	Richardus Fletcher	Th. Dr.	1593	Coll. Corporis Chriſti So.
	Gervaſ. Babington	Th. Dr.	1597	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Thom. Rotheram	LL. Dr.	1467	Coll. Regalis So. Aulæ Penbr. [Cuſtos.
	Joannes Alcock	LL. Dr.	1471	
	Thomas Savage	LL. Dr.	1492	
	Rich. Fitz James	LL. Dr.	1 . .	
	Joannes Fiſher	Th. Dr.	1504	Coll. Reginalis Cuſtos.
	Joannes Hilſey	Th. Dr.	1536	
	Nicholaus Heath	Th. Dr.	1539	Aulæ Clarenſis So.
	Henric. Holbeach	Th. Dr.	1544	
Roffenſis	Nicholaus Ridley	Th. Dr.	1547	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Joannes Ponnet	Th. Dr.	1550	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Joannes Scory	Th. Bacc.	1551	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Edm. Allen electus	Th. Bacc.	1559	
	Edmundus Gueſt	Th. Dr.	1559	Coll. Regalis So.
	Edmundus Freake	Th. Dr.	1571	
	Joannes Yong	Th. Dr.	1577	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Guilielm. Barlowe	Th. Dr.	1605	Aulæ Trinitatis So.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1608	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.

In

In Prov.	*Cantuarienſi*			*Diœceſes.*
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A.Dom	Collegia.
Nordovicenſis	Gulielmus Reppes	Th. Dr.	1536	Aulæ de Gonevile So.
	Thomas Thirlby	LL. Dr.	1550	
	Joannes Hopton	Th. Dr.	1553	
	Edmundus Freake	Th. Dr.	1576	
	Edmund. Scambler	Th. Bacc.	1584	
	Guil. Redman	Th. Bacc.	1594	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Joannes Jegon	Th. Dr.	1602	Coll. Reginalis Præſes, Collegii Corporis Chriſti Cuſtos.
	Joannes Overall	Th. Dr.	1618	Coll. Trinitatis So. Aulæ Catharinæ Cuſtos.
	Samuel Harſnet	Th. Dr.	1619	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
Elienſis	Joannes Alcock	LL. Dr.	1486	
	Rich. Redman	Th. Dr.	1501	
	Jacobus Stanley	Th. Dr.	1506	
	Nicholaus Weſt	Th. Dr.	1515	Coll. Regalis So.
	Nich. Hawkins electus	LL. Dr.	1534	Coll. Regalis So.
	Thom. Godericke	Th. Dr.	1534	
	Thomas Thirlby	LL. Dr.	1554	
	Richardus Cox	Th Dr.	1559	Coll. Regalis So. Ædis Corporis Chriſti Oxon. So. & Decanus.
	Lancelot. Andrews	Th. Dr.	1609	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Nicholaus Felton	Th. Dr.	1618	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
Herefordenſis	Carolus Booth	Th. Dr.	1516	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Edwardus Fox	Th. Dr.	1535	Coll. Regalis So. & Præpoſitus.
	Joannes Skip	Th. Dr.	1539	Aulæ de Gonevile Cuſtos.
	Joannes Scory	Th. Bacc.	1559	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Robertus Bennet		1602	Coll. Trinitatis So.
Coventrienſis & Lichf.	Gualterus Blith	LL. Dr.	1509	Coll. Regalis So.
	Rolandus Leigh	LL. Dr.	1524	
	Richard. Sampſon	LL. Dr.	1542	
	Radulphus Baynes	Th. Dr.	1570	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1610	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Joannes Overall	Th. Dr.	1614	Coll. Trinitatis So. Aulæ Catharinæ Cuſtos.
	Thomas Morton	Th. Dr.	1618	Coll. S. Joannis So.
Ciceſtrenſis	Edwardus Story		1500	Aulæ Penbr. So. Domus S. Michaëlis Cuſtos.
	Rich. Fitz-James	LL. Dr.	1504	
	Rich. Sampſon	LL. Dr.	1536	
	Georgius Day	Th. Dr.	1543	Coll. Regalis So. & Præpoſitus.
	Joannes Scory	Th. Bacc.	1551	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Joannes Chriſtopherſon.	Th. Dr.	1557	Coll. S. Joannis So. Coll. Trinitatis Cuſtos.

In

In Prov.	*Cantuarienſi*			*Diœceſes.*
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A.Dom	Collegia.
Ciceſtrenſis	Rich. Cnutes	Th. Dr.	1570	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Anth. Watſon	Th. Bacc.	1590	Coll. Chriſti So.
	Lancel. Andrews	Th Dr.	1605	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Samuel Harſnet	Th. Dr.	1609	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
Batho-Wellenſis	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1491	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Oliverus King	LL. Dr.	1495	Coll. Regal: So.
	Joannes Clarke	Th. Dr.	1523	
	Guiliel. Knight	LL. Dr.	1541	
	Gilbertus Barley	Th. Bacc.	1559	
	Joannes Still	Th. Dr.	1592	Coll. Chriſti So. Coll. S. Joannis & Trinitatis Cuſtos.
	JacobusMontague	Th. Dr.	1608	Coll. Chriſti Commenſalis, Coll. Sidney-Suſſex Cuſtos.
Exonienſis	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1486	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Oliverus King	LL. Dr.	1492	Coll. Regal: So.
	Rich. Redman	Th. Dr.	1495	
	Hugo Oldham	Th. Dr.	1504	
	Milo Coverdale	Th. Dr.	1551	
	Guilielmus Alley	Th. Dr.	1560	Coll. Regalis So.
	Gervaſ.Babington	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Guiliel. Cotton		1598	Coll. Reginalis So.
Menevenſis vel S. Davidis	Thomas Langton	LL. Dr.	1483	Aulæ Penbr. So.
	Edm. Vaughan		1509	
	Robertus Ferrar	Th. Bacc.	1549	
	Anthonius Rud	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Rich. Milburne	Th. Dr.	1615	Coll. Reginalis So.
Aſaphenſis	Rich. Redman	Th. Dr.		
	Edm. Birkhead	Th. Dr.	1517	
	Henric. Standiſh	Th. Dr.	1519	
	RobertusWarton	Th. Bacc.	1536	
	Thomas Davis	LL. Dr.	1561	
	Guiliel. Morgan		1601	
Landavenſis	Robertus Holgate	Th. Dr.	1537	
	Anth. Kitchin	Th. Bacc.	1545	
	Gervaſ.Babington	Th. Dr.	1591	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Guiliel. Morgan		1595	
	Theophilus Field	Th. Dr.	1619	Coll. Emmanuelis Scholaris Aulæ Penbr. So.
Bangorenſis	Henricus Deane	Th. Dr.	1496	
	Joannes Salcot, alias Capon	Th. Dr.	1534	
	Joannes Bird	Th. Dr.	1539	
	Guilielmus Glynn	Th. Dr.	1555	Coll. Reginalis Cuſtos.

In

In Prov.	*Cantuarienſi*			*Diœceſes.*
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A. Dom	Collegia.
Bango-renſis	Nich. Robinſon Hugo Billett Rich. Vaughan	Th. Dr. Th. Dr. Th. Dr.	1566 1585 1595	 Coll. S. Joannis So. Coll. S. Joannis Soc.
Petrobur-genſis	Joannes Chambers Edm. Scambler Rich. Howland Thomas Dove	 Th. Bacc. Th. Dr.	1541 1560 1584 1600	 Domus D. Petri So. Coll. Magdalenæ, & S. Joannis Cuſtos. Aulæ Penbr. Scholaris, tanquam So.
Gloce-ſtrenſis	Richard Cheney Godfred. Goldſborough	Th. Bacc. Th. Dr.	1562 1598	 Coll. Trinitatis So.
Briſtolli-enſis	Richard Cheney Rich. Fletcher Nicholaus Felton	Th. Bacc. Th. Dr. Th. Dr.	 1589 1616	 Coll. Corporis Chriſti So. Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
Weſtmo-naſterienſ.	Thomas Thirſby	LL. Dr.	1540	
Oxonien-ſis	Joannes Bruges	Th. Dr.	1603	Aulæ Penbr. So.

In Prov.	*Eboracenſi.*			*Diœceſes.*
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A.Dom	Collegia
Eboracenſis	Tho. Rotheram	LL. Dr.	1480	Coll. Regalis So. Aulæ Penbr. Cuſtos.
	Thomas Savage	LL. Dr.	1500	
	Edwardus Lee	Th. Dr.	1531	
	Robertus Holgate	Th. Dr.	1544	
	Nicholaus Heath	Th. Dr.	1553	Aulæ Clarenſis So.
	Guiliel. Mayelect	LL. Dr.		
	Edm. Grindal	Th. Dr.	1570	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Edwinus Sands	Th. Dr.	1576	Coll. S. Joannis So. Aulæ Catharinæ Cuſtos.
	Matthæus Hutton	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Trin. So. Aulæ Penbr. Cuſtos.
Dunelmenſis	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1494	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Thomas Rowthal	LL. Dr.	1503	
	Cuthb. Tunſtal	LL. Dr.	1529	
	Jac. Pilkington	Th. Dr.	1560	Coll. S. Joannis Cuſtos.
	Matthæus Hutton	Th. Dr.	1589	Coll. Trinitatis So. Aulæ Penbr. Cuſtos.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1617	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
Carleolenſis	Edwardus Story		1477	Aulæ Penbr. So. Domus S. Michaëlis Cuſtos.
	Roger. Leyburne	Th. Dr.	1503	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Joannes Carleol.	LL. Dr.	1506	
	Robertus Aldrich	Th. Dr.	1534	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Joannes May	Th. Dr.	1577	Aulæ Catharinæ Cuſtos.
	Henr. Robinſon	Th. Dr.	1598	
	. . . . Snoden	Th. Dr.		Coll. Chriſti So.
Ceſtrenſis	Gualterus Blith	LL. Dr.	1501	Coll. Regalis So.
	Robertus Leigh	LL. Dr.		
	Joannes Bird	Th. Dr.	1541	
	Georgius Grey	Th. Dr.	1551	Coll. S. Joannis Cuſtos.
	Cuthbertus Scott	Th. Dr.	1555	Coll. Chriſti Cuſtos.
	Guil. Chaderton	Th. Dr.	1579	Coll. Chriſti So. Coll. Reginalis Cuſtos.
	Hugo Billett	Th. Dr.	1595	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Rich. Vaughan	Th. Dr.	1597	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Georgius Floyd	Th. Dr.	1604	Coll. Jeſu alumnus, Coll. Magdalenæ So.
	Thomas Morton	Th. Dr.	1615	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Joan. Bridgman	Th. Dr.	1619	Domus S. Petri alumnus, Coll. Magdalenæ So.
Mannenſis ſive Sodorenſis.	Joannes Bale			Coll. Jeſu alumnus.
	Georgius Floyd	Th. Dr.		Coll. Jeſu alumnus, Coll. Magdalenæ So.

FINIS.

VITA
GUILIELMI CHAPPEL
EPISCOPI
Corcagienſis & Roſſenſis,

A ſeipſo conſcripta.

E Bibliotheca Viri Prænobilis D. PHILIPPI SYDENHAMI de BRIMPTON D'EVERCY in agro SOMERSETENSI Baronettti edidit THO. HEARNIUS, A.M. *Oxonienſis.*

Jac: Waræus de Præſulib: Hiberniæ, pag. 214.

[a] Guilielmus" Chappel, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, in Collegio Chriſti Cantabrigiæ educatus, Decanus Caſſelienſis, & Præpoſitus Collegii S. Trinitatis juxta Dublin. conſecratus eſt epiſcopus Corcagienſis & Roſſenſis, Dublinii, in eccleſia *S. Patricii*, 11. Octobris 1638. Anno deinde 1641, orta rebellione, procellas temporis metuens, in Angliam ſe contulit, ac Derbiæ mortem obiit, anno [b] 1649," unde corpus Bilſthorpam deportatum in pago Nottinghamienſi, ibidem ſepulturæ traditum eſt. Opes quars moriens reliquit in pios uſus erogandas mandavit.

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a Ita legend. è pag. 225. non *Richardus*, ut male in excuſis. *b* Ita calamo ſuo in Cod. noſtro Bodleiano correxit cl. Fulmannus è Coll. Corporis Chriſti Oxonii. Antea 1648.

VITA

VITA GUILIELMI CHAPPEL EPISCOPI

Corcagienſis & Roſſenſis.

Julii 30°. 1632.

POST mille quingentos & octies decem
Annos, ſecundus orbi me dedit, luci dies
Decimus Decembris, quintus hinc fonti Sacro.
Hîc mergor ut noſtro parocho mos erat,
Hinc & renaſcor. O Jeſu tibi gratiæ!
Annos duos natum adoriuntur puſtulæ,
Peniſſimeque exſtinxerant. Non ſic tamen
Viſum eſt Deo, à quo vitam habeo novâ hac vice:
Exſpecto tertiâ coronam gloriæ.
Ut revalui, patris domum bono meo
Magno reliqui, acceptus Aviæ & Avunculo.
Septennis operam literis cœpi dare.
Septendecim annos natus eo Cantabrigiam,
Pembrokiam parens, avunculus domum
Chriſti eligit, Chriſtoque duce figo hîc pedem.
Chriſtus tuetur, & Scholarem me facit.
Binos gradus ſuſcipio. Verum quid agerem
Incertus hæſi: monet abire tenuitas
Parentum; at idem Chriſtus hîc Spem mihi facit
Sodalitii, & anno ſequenti perficit.
Mihi fauſta Julii dies penultima
Aperuit anguſtum hunc locum pauperculo;
Non clave munerum aut Potentum litteris,
Sed (gratiæ Chriſto) Statutorum viâ.
Ætatis annus hic erat vigeſſimus
Et quintus, annuſque Domini Jeſu mei
Poſt mille ſextieſque centum ſeptimus.
Ex illo, iis quæ ad utramque vitam ſunt opus
Circumfluo, qua officia, qua beneficia.

Supreme

Supreme judex, corda reneſque intuens,
Pectora noſti ſolus, eaque ſingula
Quidve boni omiſi, quidve patravi mali;
Nedum quid egi bene latet oculum tuum.
Ignoſce ſervo, ignoſce inutiliſſimo!
Lava, Lavare multiplica animam meam
Unigeniti ſanguine, Miſrecordiſſime!
Quin & bene quid egi Tuam per gratiam,
Quod heu! parum eſt, id ut æſtimes in Filio
Humillime peto, meque totum ut operias
In ipſo, in ipſo ſolo, in ipſo perpetim!
Linguas malevolorum, hæreſin crepantium,
Et neſcio quid monſtri ali in ſinu meo,
Noſti, Domine, quam non meruerim. Haud imputes
Ipſis calumniam ſuam aut inſcitiam!
Jam quindecim annos corpus ægrum vix traho,
Eſtque Jubilæus hic annus ætatis meæ.
Clange, Domine, tubâ, eripe famulum ab animæ hoſtibus,
Mundo, Diabolo, carne, necnon corporis!
Aut, ſi tibi viſum, benignus accipe
Animam meam; melior enim haud ſum patribus.
Utcunque (quod toties precatus ſum die
Et nocte, quod & uſque precor) haud unquam ſinas,
Ut ſive vivam, ſive moriar, ſcandalo
Sim veritati, cœlitus mihi datæ!

Eccleſiam ſerva Catholicam, hanc Anglicam,
Fatumque, Papatumque, Schiſmaque remove!
Amen. Jube hæc ut ſint, eruntque. Amen! Amen!

viz. 1633. Anno ſecundo Braius ad me literas
Dat nomine Domini ſui, qui Epiſcopus
Londinenſis tunc erat. Caſſelliæ
Offert Decanatum: regero mihi celebrem
Minime placere locum, minime & Hiberniam:
Me matris amplexus ſenis & Avunculi,
Nataleque ſolum jam petere ſilicernium,
Privata ubi in parœciâ, ſeceſſui
Litem pio, pacique mihi chariſſimis.
Ille inſtat, urgetque fore Dominus ut ſuus
Nec mihi faveret, nec meis in poſterum. Hoc,
Hoc vincor. O chara mihi pignora! Quid? Egon'
Illis ut obſim, queis ne homo vix proderit?
Quod reſtat ætatis futuræ breviculæ
Illis negabo? Vicerint! Accipio. Eo.
Auguſti initio Hiberniam peto; Literas
Nactus, Caſſelliam. Inauguror. Quid egerim

Paſſuſve

Paſſuſve fuerim illic, Deus novit, egoque
Senſi, & loquetur, me tacente, Eccleſia.
Poſt quatuor menſes recipio literas
Collegii Dubliniensis, quæ ſtatum
Narrant dolendum, meque propoſitum fore
Id ut reformem. Deprecor acerbiſſime,
Ut qui probe nôrim, quam ineptus Curiæ
Eſſem; idque viribus quam impar onus meis,
Quantoque præjudicio onuſtus tunc eram.
Quanta undique odia in me excitavero miſer,
Illic pedem ſi poſuero? O zelus! furor!
O ignis infernalis! O Collegium!
Neque vulnera tua pati pote, neque remedia.
Maio ſequente revertor ad charam Angliam,
Viſurus an poſſem effugere Collegium.
Virtute Regis optimi, & merito ſuo
In ſede prima reperio patronum meum,
Reperio Cancellarium Collegii.
Fruſtra laboro. Præpoſitus ut ſim jubet.
Eo Cantabrigiam Socius, & poſt Comitia
Rus, matrem ubi ultimus video. Cujus domo
Die eadem & hora, quibus ante acceperam,
Poſt ter novem annos, tunc ſodalitium exuo,
Dulciſſimum terreſtrium beneficium.
Exinde triſtis æquor itero Hibernicum,
Auguſti initio deferor Dublinium.
Præpoſitus eligor: nec admittor tamen
Ad regimen. Ita quidam voluit. Injuriam
Ignoſcat ipſi hanc Deus, & innumerabiles!
Nono ſequentis Februarii die
(Tandem expiato crimine haud viſendi eum
Quum rus abiret) recipior. Recolligo
Me: tum minime omiſſo eſſe oportebat animo,
Deum precor, ut & agere fortia & pati
Poſſim per ejus gratiam. Optimus annuit.
Exinde me Collegio totus dico
In ordinem ut redigam. Redigo per gratiam
Dei mei, cui laus & honor in ſeculum!
Quid non patior, hoc dum ago? Ruunt, facto agmine,
In me profana turba, Roma, Gevennaque.
Experior hîc illud Redemptoris; "odio
"Habebimini ab omnibus, & adducemini
"Ad præſides." Sed & hoc (tibi, Domine, gratiæ!)
"Dabo quid loquamini." Dedit certe Deus,
Opuſque promovit reformandi pius.

Subinde

1638. Subinde climactera nova vitæ meæ
Famoſa morte Heroum, ut heroica cluet,
Incipit, & excutit reliquias dentium
Ante putrium, monetque mortis ſim memor.
Iſtius anni ſub fine tamen eligor
Epiſcopus Corcagii & Roſſ-cervicæ,
Et conſecror Novembris undecimo die.
Hoc Cantuarienſis, hoc Wentworthius
Heros voluit; hoc (tunc meus) Radcliffius.
Utrumque fruſtra ſæpe ſæpeque deprecor.
Hinc utique decollavit omnis ſpes mea
Deſideratæ ſolitudinis diu.
Neque ſic tamen abire licuit. Quin Rex jubet
Collegio ut præſim. Obſequor. Et hîc hæreo
Diſtractus inter loca remota & litibus
Referta, quas, corpus ut itinera, odit anima.
Sollicito Cantuarienſem literis,
Sed fruſtra, ut his eripiar ex anguſtiis.
Quumque mihi jam haud exuere liceat Epiſcopum,
Peto Epiſcopatum tenuiorem in Anglia,
Chara Anglia, cui ſub Deo me debeo.
Quid referet animi pendeo plenus metu.
Heroicum tranſcendo climactera inops,
Puſillanimus, heroicum fatum haud timens;
Corpus licet nôrim eſſe debiliſſimum,
Mirumque quod duraverit ad uſque hunc diem.
Quoties remetior animo hoc ſeptennium,
Corripior admiratione & cantito:
" Mirabilia ſunt opera Tua, Domine Deus!
" Panduntur utique in me inferorum januæ,
" Operta fervet, aperta furit hoſtilitas.
" Amicitia vera nequit obtinerier,
" Aut falſa cum potentibus vitarier."
Revolvo decimum tertium Siracidæ,
Hinc magna nomina fugio. Verum urgeor,
Et vincor, hæc dicta ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ cogitans
Tenere, meque repperiſſe quem eximam.
Fallor miſer, pluſque valuit adulatio
Unius, obſequio meo fidiſſimo,
Parique Tutoris merentis optime,
Habitique peſſime. Illud Poëtæ ſuggerit mens: " Heu fuge
" Terraſque crudeles, avaraque litora!"
At enim lupum auribus teneo. Niſi ad Deum
Ubique præſentem fuga eſt fruſtranea.
Soli huic itaque committo vitam, rem, decus,
Hunc judicem, hunc appello litium arbitrum

2 Caſſæque

Cauſſæque vindicem, & innocentiæ meæ.
Sane utque vadam, vado plane, artem Aulicam
Aliis relinquens, ſemper exoſam mihi.
Præmiſſa quum puto, quamque nihili ſiem homulus,
Quantiſque preſſus mentis, animi, & corporis
Infirmitatibus; Quid eſt homo? Quis ego
Inter homines? (inquam) ut labores tot adeam,
Tantoque cum ſucceſſu? Equidem homo eſt vanitas,
Vaniſſimaque ego vanitas: Tibi, Domine,
Sit laus, honor, gloria, poteſtas, dominium,
In ſecula! Mihi mea remitte debita!
Neque, Laude reverendiſſime, meritiſſima &
Laude ſpoliandus, ſub Deo, & propter Deum:
Neque vos mihi fideliſſimi & chariſſimi
Braie & Bakere ſcipio Senectæ meæ!
A patre miſricordiarum in Filio
Per Spiritum vobis rependitor bona
Menſura, Coagitata ſuper, & effluens!
Jamque intro periodum ultimam vitæ meæ,
Completur annus; alterum ut ſperem haud finit
Corpus. Deus vero tot annos addidit
Præter ſpem, ut haud liceat penitus eſſe ſine ſpe.
Utcunque ſiet id, quæve me cunque maneant,
Ad huc moleſtiæ, labores, miſeriæ;
Ipſe Tibi me, Domine Deus, meaque omnia
Quæ ſum, habeo, poſſum, Tibi dedi, do, dabo. Tua
Sunt, Tua & erunt. Dignare modo diſponere
Pro miſricordia tua, quæ maxima
Ad gloriam ejuſdem, ſalutemque miſeri,
Ut ſive vivam ſive moriar ſim tuus,
In paceque ſineque ſcandalo claudam ultimum
Diem; ſepulturaque honeſta haud caream! Amen!
Collegium exuo Julii vigeſſimo. 1640.
Domum peto. Valetudinarius hyemem
Ago. Parliamento fidem facio ad iter
Me eſſe inhabilem. Primatis in me odium interim &
Midenſis haud languet. (Subige, Deus, animos!)
Collegii male adminiſtrati arguor.
(Quod ipſi adegerant miſerrimum in ſtatum
Ego reparaveram.) Bicius urget Domum.
Sub Seſſionis finem, ad arma ſerviens
Mittitur, adeſtque Martii nono die.
In mille libris obligamur ego & meus
Decanus & Præcentor, ad corpus meum
Dedendum ad arma ſervienti Maii
Sequentis undecimo. Advolo Dublinium;

Me dedo ſupplicoque Domui, ut liberer ;
Obtineo decimo quarto : at ita ut ipſe tenear
Attendere, & parere cenſuræ Domus,
Atque obliger ad hæc vicies mille in minis,
Mecumque Trinitatis & Clonfortii
Decanus : ab illo excipior hoſpitio, ibique
Moror. Tribuſque ſeptimanis tranſitis,
Famoſa tandem prodit accuſatio
Quatuordecim articulis referta ; ſcilicet
Ut Cantuarienſis eſſem Hibernicus.
At ſumma recidit in duos ; perjurium
Et malitiam in Hibernicos ; Hibernicos !
Authoritas primatis, errare haud potis,
Dictavit illum, aſtutiaque Midenſis hunc,
Ut mihi inimicos redderet Pontificios.
Legit aggravatque Prolocutor acriter
Euſtatius, adque vota Sacram urget Domum.
Pauci reclamant. Urget iterum, iſti ſilent.
Regni gravamen voveor à reliquis. Manu
Euſtatius addit (obloquente nemine,
Me ſic voveri) ut ſcilicet me prægravet
Judicibus, antequam habeo cui reſpondeam.
Aſcendit accuſatio Baronum ad Domum,
Defenſioni tempus aſſignatur, at
Breve, quod tamen Midenſis haud probat quia
Tempus : fore etenim futile reſponſum, idque ſe
Scire, omniaque vera eſſe, quæ allegata ſunt.
Reſponſum adorno, trado Domui, traditur
Plebi ; legi nolunt ; nimis longum fore.
Committitur ; Replicam datura eſt Seſſio
Futura proximo Novembre. Peto Domum
Sub fine Julii. Repeto Dublinium
Octobre, menſe quo palam fit impia &
Stupenda Conjuratio. Macguirius
Prehenditur. Nihilominus Rebellio
Erumpit, horrendiſque graſſatur modis.
Baronum & equitum pauci adeſſe ſuſtinent,
Janique menſem Seſſioni deſtinant :
Reliqui aut agere amant, aut pati indigna metuunt.
Periculum urbi inſtat : fuga ſibi conſulunt
Plures. Decanus hoſpes & amicus fugam
Parat ; Licentiam petimus ; ille obtinet,
Rejicior ego. Parſonſus alter Judicum
Generque Daryſus, tuti in Arce mavelint
Perire me, quam conſulere vitæ. Attamen
Petitio mea æquiſſima fuit, [" ut quum iter

" Terreſt

" Terreſtre latronum obſitum eſſet millibus
" Nec navis ad Momoniam qua reveherer,
" Liceret appellere aliquem portum Angliæ,
" Meque inde conferre ad Diœceſin meam,
" Non defuturum Seſſioni proximæ ;"]
Sed rejicior. Hæreo diu in Dublinio.
Clauduntur ambo, in arce Juſtitiarii
Status. [*Sacri ſcil. Scaccharii, Regnique Conſiliarii.*]
Ad huc morati, jam fugam arripiunt citi.
Præmiſerantque familiam & ciſtas ſuas
Parſonus & Daryſus. Fameſque & barbarus
Hoſtis propinquat. Tunc ratis domino offero
Largam pecuniam, ut liceat attingere
Corcagium aut Kinſaliam. Surdo cano.
Vigeſimo ſexto Decembris, tertia 1641.
Poſt prandium hora, aduncas ſolvimus anchoras,
Circaque idem tempus diei proximæ
Milfordiæ portum ingredimur hilari animo.
Pericla itineris iſtius quis exprimat ?
Ter gurges immanis aperuit os horridum,
Tantumque non abſorbuit nos, & ratem.
Toties Jehova, totius mundi Arbiter,
Suppoſuit ingentem manum omnipotentia
Coruſcam, & increpuit frementem gurgitem.
Sic è tenebris lux mihi oritur, & lupis
Hibernicis eripior, & fundo maris.
Tibi ſempiternæ gratiæ, ô æterne Rex,
Paterque miſricordiarum, à Spiritu
Sanctiſſimo, per unigenitum filium !
Milfordia Pembrokiam eo, ibique maneo
Primo & ſecundo Januarii die.
Deinde peto Tenbiam oppidorum peſſimum.
Detineor inclementia aëris hîc diu,
Tandem à malevola detegor Stoneſia ;
Accerſor à Majore, trador carceri
Vigeſimo quinto die ſub veſpere,
Quoniam Roberti me vocari voluerim,
(Quod nomen exſtitit patris chariſſimi)
Hibernicaque licentia deſtituerer.
Poſt ſeptimanas ſeptem adſit à Comitiis
Burgeſius Pembrokiæ dominus Hugo
Owens Baronettus; jubet is ut liberer.
In mille libris obligor nihil mali
Hinc exſtiturum Tenbiæ Majorculo ;
Decimoque ſexto Martii liberor. Iter
Maturo mane proximo Briſtolliam

Verſus. Relictus interim Corcagii
Frithus ratem paraverat, ſeque meaque
Omnia mari credit, etiam lectiſſimos
Libros, Minheddæ ah! portu equa falſa obrutos,
Neque redimendos falſiore lacryma.
Quod potuit egit, mihique metuens Tenebiam
Petit, abeunti haud obvius, reditu occupat.
Briſtolliæ jam proximis fama advolat,
Me ad Comitia acccrſendum. Utut mendax erat,
Haud cenſui ſpernendam. Iter convertimus,
Natale qua recta patet ad ſolum via.
Vires & annos addidit Deus optimus,
Fortique deduxit manu quo volumus.
Tibi Gratiæ, O Deus pater amantiſſimus!
Tu redde centuplum Baronetto inclyto
Et Archidiacono Roberto Ruddio.
Quin & relicta Ceſtriæ ciſtellula
Charis referta pignoribus, inciderat heu!
Monachi rapacis in manus, tamen integram hanc
Idem Deus mihi reſtituit, uſus opera
Frithi & Mainwaringi amici ſedula.

FINIS.

LUDOVICI SAVOTI, GALLIARUM REGIS MEDICI,

De raris & communibus Imperatorum Romanorum nummis judicium,

Interprete & Abbreviatore

PATRICIO JUNIO.

E Collectaneis SMITHIANIS
Penes Editorem.

Accedunt ex iiſdem Collectaneis Epiſtolæ aliquot doctiſſimi LANGBAINII, una cum Excerptis pauculis è Cod: antiquo Bodleiano.

E Collectaneis MSS. quæ mihi moriens legavit Vir eruditiſſimus THOMAS SMITHUS, S.T.P. Amicus integerrimus. *Vol.* IX. p. 43.

Dr. Langbaine to Mr. Selden.

SIR,

I Give yow many thanks for imparting ſo much (as I earneſtly deſired to know) of that Scotch Copy of Chaucer, and am glad to hear that Georgius Syncellus is at laſt arriv'd. The reaſon, why I inſerted in my laſt that paſſage concerning the judgement of Cambridge in the caſe of Fryer Ruſſel, was not any concurrence or approbation of my own, as to the jus divinum: but in regard yow had in yowr Hiſtory of tythes printed the like letters of this Univerſity, I conceiv'd, yow might not be unwilling to know, (as matter of fact) what Cambridge had done at the ſame time, and upon the ſame occaſion. I might add upon the ſame account, what I have mett with in our old Regiſters, that when that controverſie was ſo carried, the Univerſity requir'd by a ſpecial ſtatute of Proceeders here an abjuration of the opinion of Ruſſel; which ſtatute and oath was afterwards in Edw. 6th's. time expreſsly abrogated.

I am very ſorry to hear of the death of Mr. Patrick Young, in whom I have not onely loſt a friend, whom I highly valued, but the publick more. It is not unknown to yowrſelf, that he had for many years been a gatherer (eſpecially out of Greek MSS.) and had tranſcrib'd many things not fitt to be loſt. He had almoſt promiſed me to ſettle himſelf here at Oxford, and to ſet about the printing of the reſt, after he had finiſh'd his LXX. and it grieves me to thinke,

— tot congeſtos noctesque dieſque labores
Hauſerit una dies.

He has told me ſome times, that his Various Lections and Notes upon the LXX. would riſe to as great a bulk, as the Text it ſelf. I beſeech yow, Sir, by the love of Learning to be a means, that they may not all dye with him.

I ſend now the product of two weeks, the ſheets K and L of Eutychius, with my ſervice.

Yowr moſt humble ſervant
Ger. Langbaine.

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.
11. Oct. 1653.

LUDOVICI SAVOTI

De raris & communibus Impp: Romanorum Nummis judicium.

JULII CÆSARIS. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, & ærei minores: mediocres, qui ab averſa caput habent Auguſti, grandioribus ſunt rariores.

AUGUSTI. Grandiores ærei ſunt rari; mediocres communes; minores autem, exceptis iis, qui ab averſa parte templum habent cum inſcrip. ROMA ET AVGVSTO, vel aquilam, ſunt rari. Nummi etiam Triumvirorum Monetariorum quorundam ærei ſunt rari, ſcil.

† P. QVINCTILI. SEX. F. VARVS.
† C. SENTIVS C. F. SATVRNINVS.
† M. FVRIVS P. F. CAMILLVS.
T. STATILIVS T. F. TAVRVS.
† C. CALVISIVS C. F. SABINVS.
L. DOMITIVS AHENOBARBVS.
† P. CORNELIVS P. F. SCIPIO.
† P. LENTVLVS CN. F. SCIPIO.
† M. SANQVINIVS Q. F.
† M. LICINIVS CRASSVS.
† C. CANINIVS REBILVS.
† SEX. ÆLIVS CATVS.
† P. CORNELIVS DOLABELLA.
† C. SILIVS P. F.
† M. SANGVINIVS Q. F.
† P. VINICIVS. M. F.
L. MVNATIVS L. F. PLANCVS.
† M. SERVILIVS GEMINVS.
T. STATILIVS TAVRVS.
* S. APPVLEIVS S. F.
* VOLVSVS VALER. MESSALA.
L. CORNELIVS SVLLA.

Ex his, qui ſtella notantur, ſunt omnium rariſſimi, & qui cruce, reliquis ſunt rariores.

LIVIÆ,

Liviæ, seu Juliæ, conjugis Augusti. Nummi ex quavis materia ſunt rari; argenteus autem, qui ab una parte inſcrip: habet, LIVIA AVGVSTA, & ab altera, DIANA LVCIFERA, rariſſimus eſt.

Tiberii. Grandiores, qui caput Tiberii inſculptum habent, ſunt admodum rari.

Drusi Cæsaris, Tiberii ex Agrippina f. Grandiores ærei communes ſunt, mediocres non reperiuntur, argentei aureis ſunt rariores.

Drusi Germanici, fratris Tiberii Imp. Nummi aurei & argentei, præcipue aurei, ſunt rari; ærei mediocres communes ſunt; grandiores non reperiuntur, contra quam in ſuperiore Druſo.

Antoniæ, Drusi Germanici uxoris. Aurei & argentei nummi rari ſunt, ærei autem communes.

Germanici, Drusi Germanici f. Aurei & argentei rari admodum ſunt; ærei mediocres communes ſunt; grandiores pauci vel nulli reperiuntur.

Agrippinæ, conjugis Germanici. Aurei & argentei ſunt rari, ærei autem mediocres & minores admodum rari ſunt.

Caii Caligulæ. Aurei & argentei ſunt rari, & minores ex ære. Inter argenteos, qui in corona civica inſcriptionem hanc habet, S. P. Q. R. PP. OB. CS. rarus eſt; qui vero inſcribitur, DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIÆ. rariſſimus eſt.

Tiberii Claudii. Nummi hujus omnes ex quavis materia communes ſunt, præterquam minores ærei.

Agrippinæ, Claudii conjugis. Nummi hujus Agrippinæ æque rari ſunt ac ſuperioris.

Britannici, Claudii ex Valeria Messalina, quam tertio loco duxerat uxorem, filii. Nummi omnes formæ & materiæ cujuſcunque rariſſimi ſunt.

Neronis. Nummi cujuſvis formæ & materiæ communes ſunt; qui autem inſcriptionem hanc habet, SACERDOS COOP. IN. OMN. CONL. SUPRA NVM. EX SC. ex auro vel argento, rarus admodum eſt.

Octaviæ et Poppææ, uxorum neronis. Nummi utriuſque rariſſimi ſunt; pauci præter Græcos reperiuntur, & quidem ærei mediocris formæ.

Clodii Macri. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rariſſimi ſunt.

Galbæ. Nummi aurei rari ſunt, reliqui communes.

Othonis. Nummi aurei rari, argentei pauci, & ærei omnium aliorum Imperatorum rariſſimi ſunt.

Vitellii. Nummi argentei ſunt rari, aurei rariores, ænei vero rariſſimi.

Vespasiani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & formæ communes ſunt.

ſunt. Argenteus cum inſcrip. IMP. CÆSAR VESPASIANVS, & ab altera parte, PACIS EVENTVM. & æreus cum inſcrip. IMP. CÆS. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III. & ab altera parte, TVTELLA AVG. SC. uterque rarus eſt.

Domitillæ, uxoris et Filiæ Vespasiani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari. Sed argentei reliquis rariores.

Titi. Nummi ex quavis materia communes ſunt. Rari tamen ſunt, qui has inſcriptiones habent: BONVS EVENTVS AVGVSTI.—SECVRITAS PROVINCIARVM.—SECVRITAS ORBIS TERRARVM.

Juliæ, filiæ Titi. Nummi ex quavis materia ſunt rari, argentei vero æreis, & aurei argenteis rariores ſunt: ærei autem non niſi mediocres reperiuntur.

Domitiani. Nummi ex quavis materia ſunt communes, rari tamen ſunt cum his inſcriptionibus, IOVI DOMITORI ORBIS TERRARVM CENS. PPP. &, IOVI IVVENI TRIVMPHATORI.

Domitiæ, uxoris Domitiani. Nummi ex quavis materia rari; ex auro tamen rariores ſunt, quam ex argento & ære.

Nervæ. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt communes; rariores tamen ſunt aurei, quam reliqui: & qui in corona laurea inſcriptiones habent, ſunt rari, vel inſcriptionem hanc, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.

Trajani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis ſunt communes.

Plotinæ. uxoris Trajani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt: ærei non niſi grandiores reperiuntur.

Marcianæ, sororis Trajani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis admodum rari ſunt.

Matidiæ, Marcianæ filiæ. Nummi omnes eximiæ raritatis.

Hadriani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; rari autem ſunt cum his inſcriptionibus, RELIQVA VETERA HS. NOVIES MILL. ABOLITA SC.—MEMORIA AVGVST. PERPETVA.—SAECVLVM AVREVM. &, ANNO & cet. NATALI VRBIS CIRCVM CONDIDIT.

Sabinæ, uxoris Hadriani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Antinoi, eximiæ pulchritudinis pueri ab Hadriano in deliciis habiti. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari ſunt; aurei & argentei rari vel nulli reperiuntur, & Græcas inſcriptiones omnes habent.

L. Ælii. Nummi aurei rari ſunt, & ænei majores.

Lucillæ, uxoris L. Ælii, Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Antonini Pii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt

rariores tamen ſunt, qui has inſcriptiones habent: AMPLIATORI CIVIVM.—GENIO SENATVS SC.—ROMVLO AVGVSTO &, FORTVNA OBSEQVENS.

Faustinæ, uxoris Antonini Pii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; qui tamen capite velato ſunt, reliquis rariores ſunt.

Antonini Philosophi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Faustinæ, uxoris Antonini Philosophi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; qui tamen inſcriptionem hanc habent, MATRI CASTRORVM, rariores ſunt.

Avidii Cassii Nummi cujuſvis materiæ admodum rari ſunt.

L. Veri. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Lucillæ, uxoris L. Veri. Nummi communes ſunt.

Commodi. Nummi aurei rari ſunt, argentei & ærei communes ſunt, præter eos, qui has inſcriptiones habent, FORTVNÆ MANENTI.—OPTIME MAXIME C. V. PP.—PATER SENATVS.—IOVI EX SVPERIS.—GENIO AVG. FELICI.—IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO SPONSORI REL. AVG.—IOVI DEFENS. SALVTIS AVG.—HERC. COMMODIANO.—ÆL. AVRE. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. &, I. O. M. SPONSOR SEC. AVG.

Crispinæ, uxoris Commodi. Nummi argentei & ænei communes ſunt; aurei autem rari, præcipue qui hanc inſcriptionem habent, DEI GENITALIBVS.

Helvii Pertinacis. Nummi aurei & argentei rari ſunt; ærei autem cujuſvis magnitudinis rariſſimi, præcipue cum hac inſcriptione, DIS. CVSTODIB.

Didii Juliani. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei mediocres & minores rari admodum ſunt.

Manliæ Scantillæ, uxoris Didii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ admodum rari ſunt, præcipue ærei mediocris magnitudinis.

Didiæ Claræ, filiæ Didii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præcipue ærei mediocris magnitudinis, rari ſunt admodum.

Pescennii Nigri. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, ſi excipias Othonis, Omnium Imperatorum ſunt rariſſimi; ut plurimum ærei, qui reperiuntur, Græcam inſcriptionem habent, & argentei Latinam.

Albini. Nummi aurei admodum rari ſunt; argentei vero & ærei non adeo rari; & ærei mediocres grandioribus longe rariores ſunt.

Sept. Severi. Nummi aurei rari ſunt; argentei vero & ærei communes, præter eos, qui inſcriptiones has habent, I. VICTO. IMP.—DIVI M. PII F.—FIDEI EXERCITVS GALL. LVG.—INDVLGENTIA IN ITALIAM. &, IOVI IMPERATORI.

Juliæ Domnæ, uxoris Septimii Severi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt, præter eos, qui inſcriptiones has habent, MATRI CASTRORVM.—MATER. &, DIVA IVLIA AVGVSTA.

Antonini Caracallæ. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; rariores tamen aurei, quam reliqui, & qui inſcriptiones has habent, DESTINATO IMPERATORE. &, SÆCULARIA SACRA.

Plautillæ, Caracallæ uxoris. Nummi argentei communes ſunt; aurei vero & ærei rari, qui non niſi mediocris magnitudinis reperiuntur.

Getæ. Nummi argentei communes ſunt; aurei vero & ærei rariores.

Macrini. Nummi argentei communes ſunt; aurei vero & ærei rari, & grandiores ærei mediocribus, præcipuæ ii, qui barbam habent prolixam, rariores ſunt.

Noniæ Celsæ, uxoris Macrini. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Diadumeniani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari; aurei tamen argenteis & æreis, & ærei argenteis ſunt rariores, & inter æreos grandiores & minores mediocribus rariores ſunt.

Elagabali. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; qui tamen inſcriptiones has habent. SACERDOS DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. &, SOLI ELAGAB. rari ſunt, & præcipue ærei.

Juliæ Paulæ, uxoris Elagabali. Nummi aurei & ærei rari ſunt.

Juliæ Aquiliæ Severæ, secundæ uxoris Elagabali. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt; argentei aureis & æreis communiores ſunt, aurei vero rariſſimi.

Anniæ Faustinæ, tertiæ uxoris Elagabali. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rariſſimi ſunt.

Juliæ Moesiæ, sororis Juliæ Domnæ, & aviæ Elagabali. Nummi aurei ſunt rari; argentei vero & ærei communes.

Juliæ Soæmiæ, filiæ Moesiæ matrisque Elagabali. Nummi rari ſunt, & præcipue aurei.

Juliæ Mammææ, itidem Moesiæ filiæ, et matris Alexandri Severi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Alexandri Severi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; rari vero ſunt, qui inſcriptiones has habent, MONETA RESTITVTA.—RESTITVTOR MON.—PERPETVITATI AVGG.—IMP. PATER PERPETVVS.—ÆTERNITATIBVS.

Sulpitiæ Memmiæ, Filiæ Mammææ. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Maximini. Nummi argentei & ærei communes ſunt; aurei vero rariores.

Paulinæ, uxoris Maximini. Nummi aurei & argentei rari ſunt, prout ærei etiam mediocres & minores.

Maximi. Nummi aurei & argentei rari ſunt; ærei autem communes.

Gordiani Africani primi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari; ærei aureis & argenteis ſunt rariores, & grandiores tantum reperiuntur.

Gordiani Africani secundi. Nummi eadem ratione, qua ſuperioris, rari ſunt.

Balbini. Nummi aurei argenteis & æreis ſunt rariores, & inter æreos mediocres & minores grandioribus ſunt rariores.

Clodii Pupieni. Nummi pari ratione ac Balbini rari ſunt.

Gordiani tertii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Furiæ Sabinæ Tranquillinæ, tertiæ uxoris Gordiani Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari; aurei vero & argentei æreis ſunt rariores, neque reperiuntur præter eos, qui inſcriptiones Græcas habent.

M. Marcii. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Severi Hostiliani. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Philippi patris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Marciæ Otacillæ, uxoris Philippi patris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt pariter communes.

Philippi filii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt.

Trajani Decii. Nummi aurei ſunt rari; argentei vero & ærei communes.

Barbiæ Orbianæ, uxoris Decii. Nummi aurei rariſſimi ſunt, argentei etiam & ærei rariores.

Herennii Hetrusci. Nummi aurei rariſſimi ſunt; argenteis ærei ſunt rariores, & inter æreos, qui mediocres ſunt.

Valentis Hostiliani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari, præcipue aurei; ærei mediocres grandioribus ſunt rariores.

Perpennæ Liciniani. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Treboniani Galli. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, reliqui communes.

Hostiliæ Severæ, Treboniani Galli uxoris. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

Volusiani. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, reliqui communes.

Herenniæ Hetruscillæ, Trajanii Decii * filiæ, et Volusiani uxoris. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, reliqui communes.

* Ita & Occo aliique; ſed male, notante Mediobarbo, qui è ſingulari & elegante Græco regis Galliarum nummo, Trajani Decii uxorem (in locum ereptæ Barbiæ) non filiam fuiſſe colligit. Inde etiam veriſimile putat, ipſius filium, Herennium Hetruſcum, nomen fuiſſe ſortitum ab Herennia Hetruſcilla. *H.*

ÆMI-

Æmiliani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari; argentei vero aureis & æreis communiores ſunt, & inter æreos mediocres grandioribus præferuntur.

Licinii Valeriani. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, & qui inſcriptionem hanc habent, RESTITVT. GEN. HVMANI.

Marinianæ, uxoris Licinii Valeriani. Nummi aurei & ærei grandiores rari ſunt; argentei vero communes.

Gallieni. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt

Saloninæ, uxoris Gallieni. Nummi aurei ſunt rari; reliqui vero communes.

Salonini Valeriani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt; aurei vero præcipue & ærei grandiores.

Salonini Gallieni. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari admodum ſunt.

Licinii Valeriani, filii Salonini Valeriani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari; aurei vero præcipue & ærei grandiores.

Triginta Tyrannorum cujuſvis materiæ nummi ſunt rari, ſi excipias nummos Poſtumi Patris, & utriuſque Victorini ac Tetrici, qui communes ſunt.

Cyriades.
D. Lælius Ingenuus.
Odenatus.
Herodes.
M. Acilius Aureolus.
M. Fulvius Macrianus.
Q. Fulvius Macrianus.
Cn. Fulvius Quietus.
Ser. Anicius Baliſta.
P. Valerius Valens.
L. Calpurnius Piſo.
T. Ceſtius Alexius Æmilianus.
M. Caſſius Latienus Poſtumus.
C. Junius Caſſius Poſtumus.
Q. Nonius Regilianus.
Sex. Julius Saturnius.
C. Annius Trebellianus.
T. Cornelius Celſus.
Ap. Claudius Cenſorinus.
Herennius.
Timolaus.
Vaballathus.
Mæonius.
A. Pomponius Ælianus.
M. Aureolus Victorinus.
L. Aureolus Victorinus.
P. Piveſus Tetricus.
C. Piveſus Tetricus.
Zenobia.
Victorina, ſeu Victoria.

Nummi utriuſque Poſtumi rari ſunt, qui has inſcriptiones habent, MINERV. FAVTR.——HERCVLI ARGIVO.——CASTOR.——DIVO POSTVMO.—&, POSTVMVS DIVVS PATER.

Claudii Gothici. Nummi aurei & ærei grandiores & mediocres, præcipue vero grandiores, rari ſunt, & qui inſcriptiones has habent, VICTORIA GOTHICA, & DIVO CLAVDIO GOTH.

Quintilli. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei ſunt admodum rari.

Aure-

Aureliani. Nummi aurei ſunt rari; argentei vero & ærei grandiores aureis ſunt rariores.

Severinæ, uxoris Aureliani. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, & argentei aureis rariores.

Firmii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari.

Saturnini. Nummi ſimiliter cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari.

Taciti. Nummi aurei ſunt rari, & argentei aureis rariores.

Floriani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, ſi excipias minores æreos, rari ſunt.

Probi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari, ſi excipias minores æreos, argentei aureis ſunt rariores.

Cari. Nummi pariter rari ſunt, ac Probi, niſi quod minores ærei non ſint adeo communes, prout ejus ſunt: rari ſunt, qui has inſcriptiones habent, DEO ET DOMINO NOSTRO CARO.——DIVO CARO PERSICO.——&, DIVO CARO PARTHICO.

Carini. Nummi non minus rari ſunt, quam Cari.

Numeriani. Nummi æque rari ſunt, ac Cari & Carini: qui inſcriptionem hanc habent, rari ſunt, UNDIQUE VICTORES.

Diocletiani. Nummi aurei & argentei ſunt rari; aurei vero argenteis rariores; ærei præter grandiores communes ſunt.

Sex Tyrannorum ſub Diocletiano, Æliani, Amandi, Carauſii, Alecti, M. Aurelii Juliani, & Achillei nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rari.

M. Avrel. Valer. Maximiani, Herculei dicti. Nummi aurei & argentei ſunt rari, ærei grandiores ſunt rariſſimi; mediocres vero & minores communes. Qui inſcriptiones ſequentes habent, ſunt rari, HERCVLI DEBELLATORI.—GAVDETE ROMANI. &, ÆTERNA MEMORIA, cum templo in cujus apice eſt aquila.

Eutropiæ, Maximiani Herculei uxoris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Constantii Chlori. Nummi aurei & ærei, ſi excipias grandiores, communes ſunt; qui inſcriptiones has habent, rari ſunt, IMP. MAXENTIVS DIVO CONSTANTIO COGNAT. &, DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO PRINC.

Helenæ, uxoris primæ Constantii. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei minores rari ſunt.

Theodoræ, uxoris secundæ Constantii. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei minores ſimiliter rari ſunt.

C. Gal. Valer. Maximiani. Nummi aurei & ærei præter grandiores communes ſunt; qui inſcriptionem hanc habent, rari ſunt, FORTI FORTVNÆ.

Gale-

Galeriæ Valeriæ, uxoris Maximiani. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Alexandri. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari ſunt.

Maximini. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt, & qui inſcriptiones has habent, BEL. PART. & BONO GENIO PII IMRERATORIS.

Valerii Severi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt, & ærei grandiores mediocribus longe rariores.

Constantini Magni. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ communes ſunt; ærei vero grandiores, & qui ſequentes inſcriptiones habent, rari ſunt; PERPETVA VIRTVS.—SAPIENTIA PRINCIPIS PROVIDENTISSIMI.——BONO GENIO PII IMPERATORIS.——GAVDIVM ROMANORVM.——VICTORIA GOTHICA.——FELICITAS PERPETVA AVGEAT REM DOMINORVM NOSTRORVM.——CONSTANTINIANA DAFNE. &, LIBERATORI VRBIS.—FVNDATORI QVIETIS. æreus etiam nummus minor, qui ab averſa parte labarum habet, rarus eſt.

Faustæ, secundæ uxoris Constantini. Nummi aurei, argentei, & minores ærei rari ſunt.

Martiniani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari ſunt.

Crispi, Constantini M. ex Minervina F. Nummi argentei aureis ſunt rariores, grandiores ærei rari admodum ſunt; qui inſcriptionem hanc habent, rari ſunt, VBIQVE VICTORES.

Maxentii. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Magnæ Urbicæ, Maxentii uxoris. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Romuli. Nummi aurei & argentei admodum rari ſunt; ærei grandiores & mediocres reperiuntur, ſed non adeo communiter, ac ſuperiorum Imperatorum.

Liciniani Licinii, Senioris. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Constantiæ, uxoris Licinii Patris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari admodum ſunt.

Licinii Junioris. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Delmatii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Constantini Junioris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter grandiores æreos, communes ſunt.

Constantis. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter grandiores æreos, communes ſunt: qui inſcriptiones has habent, rari ſunt: VRBS ROMA BEATA. & OB VICTORIAM TRIUMFALEM.

Nepo-

Nepotiani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Nigriniani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

F. Julii Constantii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter grandiores æreos, communes ſunt; rari ſunt, qui inſcriptiones has habent, VICTOR OMNIVM GENTIVM.——HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS. &, SAPIENTIÆ NOSTRI PRINCIPIS.

Eusebiæ et Faustinæ, primæ et secundæ uxorum F. Julii Constantii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Magnentii. Nummi, aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Decentii. Nummi Magnentii nummis ſunt rariores.

Constantii Galli, Constantinæ, (Galli uxoris,) Desiderii, Vetranionis, Nepotiani, et Silvani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ adeo rari ſunt, ut vix quidem reperiantur.

Juliani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ præter grandiores æreos communes ſunt; rari ſunt, qui inſcriptiones has habent: VOTA PVBLICA. &, DEO SERAPI.

Helenæ, filiæ Constantini Magni. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari admodum ſunt.

Joviani. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari ſunt.

Valentiniani primi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt.

Severæ et Justinæ, primæ et secundæ uxorum Valentiniani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Procopii Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Valentis. Nummi, prætor æreos grandiores, communes ſunt.

Dominicæ, Valentis uxoris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rariſſimi ſunt.

Andragatii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ & magnitudinis rariſſimi ſunt.

Gratiani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt, rari vero, qui inſcriptionem hanc habent, GLORIA NOVI SECVLI.

Constantiæ, Gratiani uxoris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Valentiniani secundi, sive junioris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt.

Magni Maximi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariores, & præcipue ærei grandiores.

Victoris. Nummi pariter, ac Maximi, rari ſunt; rariſſimi vero, qui hanc inſcriptionem habent, BONO REIP. NATI.

Theo-

Theodosii Magni. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt; rari autem ſunt, qui hanc inſcriptionem habent, GLORIA ORBIS TERRARVM.

Flaccillæ et Gallæ, uxorum Theodosii M. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt.

Eugenii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt.

Arcadii. Nummi, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt.

Honorii. Nummi, præter æreos grandiores, pariter communes ſunt.

Æliæ Eudoxiæ, uxoris Arcadii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Theodosii Junioris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt.

Æliæ Eudoxiæ (uxoris Theodosii Junioris,) Prisci Attali, Jovini, Joviniani, et Johannis. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt, neque facile reperiuntur, præter aureos.

Valentiniani tertii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes ſunt.

Martiani, Petronii Maximi, et Mæcilii Aviti. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Leonis primi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt; ærei vero aureis & argenteis ſunt communiores.

Majoriani, Libii Severi, et Anthemii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt, ærei aureis & argenteis, & argentei aureis ſunt rariores.

Leonis secundi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt; ærei vero aureis & argenteis ſunt communiores.

Glycerii Julii Nepotis, Basilisci, et Angustuli. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Zenonis. Nummi ærei ſunt rariſſimi, argentei aureis ſunt rariores.

Anastasii Dicori. Nummi argentei aureis & æreis ſunt rariores.

Ariadnes et Lupiciæ, Anastasii Dicori uxorum. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Anicii Justini. Nummi argentei aureis, & aurei æreis ſunt rariores.

Justiniani. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt communes.

Theodoræ (Justiniani uxoris) et Theodohati. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt rariſſimi.

Justini secundi. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ ſunt communes.

Tiberii Constantini, et Tiberii Mauritii. Nummi argentei aureis, & aurei æreis, ſi excipias grandiores, rariores ſunt.

Focæ. Nummi argentei & æerei, qui caput Focæ habent, rariſſimi ſunt; aurei argenteis ſunt communiores.

Leontiæ, Focæ uxoris. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rariſſimi ſunt.

Heraclii. Nummi cujuſvis materiæ rari ſunt; argentei vero aureis & æreis, ſi excipias grandiores, rariores ſunt.

Hucuſque Savoti de Imperatorum nummis judicium.

Præter Epiſtolam, quam exhibui, ſuperiorem, exſtant in eodem volumine Smithiano aliæ Epiſtolæ cl. Langbainii, quæ quum ſint eruditæ, & auctoris nomine dignæ, multaque contineant à re antiquaria & hiſtorica non aliena, & has etiam ſtatui mihi eſſe deſcribendas juriſque publici faciendas. Itaque his de cauſſis ſubnexui. Neque dubito quin tu, lector benevole, æqui bonique ſis conſulturus. Cunctæ vero (decem ſcilicet numero) ad cl. Seldenum itidem erant ſcriptæ.

I.

Dr. Langbaine to Mr. Selden. p. 17.

Moſt Hon[d]. Sir,

NOtwithſtanding thoſe common endearments, by which yow have purchaſed ſo great an intereſt in this diſconſolate Univerſity, and thoſe multiplied favours, which yow have been pleaſed to heap upon myſelf, the meaneſt of yowr ſervants, I could have been content to hugg myſelf in the tacit recordation of both, had not that kind remembrance, which I received from yow by Mr. Palmer, ſome few minutes ſince, ſeconded by the preſent opportunity of ſafe conveyance by Mr. Patr. Young, invited, or indeed extorted from me this acknowledgement, which is no more mine, than the voyce of the publick, ſo far as diſcretion will permitt us to make it publick: that however the condition of this place be now ſo deſperate, that *ſalus ipſa ſervare non poteſt*, yet are we all abundantly ſatisfied in yowr unwearied care and paſſionate endeavours for our preſervation. We know and confeſs,

——— ſi Pergama dextra
Defendi poterant, etiam hac defenſa fuiſſent.

Whether it be our unworthineſs, as it is our unhappyneſs, to fall at laſt, others may better judge: but of this we are confident, that (next under God's) it muſt be imputed to yowr

extraordinary providence, that we have ſtood thus long: yow have been the only *belli mora*, and

> *Quicquid apud noſtræ ceſſatum eſt mœnia Trojæ,*
> *Hectoris* (I cannot add, *Æneæque*, for yow had no ſecond) *manu victoria Graiûm*
> *Hæſit.* ———

By yowr good acts and prudent manage, our ſix months have been ſpun into two years, and it has been thus far verified upon us by yowr means, *nec capti potuere capi.* But now the decretory day is come, *Fuimus.* That tempeſt, which ſo long hover'd, has now fallen ſo heavy upon our heads, that all our pilots have forſaken the helm, and let the ſhip drive. The Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and other Officers and Miniſters of the Univerſity have withdrawn themſelves. I might add much (but I fear this may be too much) of this kind, as the ſenſe of the moſt and beſt in this place, who fly ſo high upon the point of loyalty aud privilege, as if they were ambitious of ſuffering. For my ſelfe, (and thô I have little correſpondence with particulars, I believe I am not ſingular) I could be well enough contented to ſit down with a Confeſſour's place, and not envy my betters the glory of this martyrdom. I cannot think, that we are bound by any obligation of law or conſcience from acknowledging my Lord of Pembroke for our Chancellour. But for the new deſign'd Proctors and Heads of Houſes (Chriſt-Church excepted) we do not ſee, (with ſubmiſſion be it ſpoken) why thoſe Colleges, to whom the right of election regularly belongs, may not challenge it by vertue of the articles, by which the rights of all and every of them is promiſed to be ſaved. And thô we know the practiſe of former times is no rule for the preſent, nor the actions of Kings any laws of Parliaments; yet we cannot chooſe but obſerve the difference. Heretofore, when upon occaſion Princes have ſometimes depos'd the Proctors, ſometimes preferr'd Heads of Houſes to Biſhopricks; yet they alwaies left the election of their Succeſſors free, according to the reſpective Statutes of the Univerſity and Colleges, and did not otherwiſe interpoſe, (tho' it was thought a point of their prerogative) than at moſt by letters of recommendation, which were many times not obey'd, and that with impunity. But whatſoever yow pleaſe to command, we muſt now obey; and it will perhaps not at all offend our moſt eager Adverſaries, if we chooſe to do it, rather by ſufferance than compliance, which is already the reſolution of a good many; and perhaps his Turn is not farr of, who, thô he would not be over haſty to offer the Sacrifice of fools by a peremptory oppoſition to an extraordinary and irreſiſtible

 power,

power, ſo long as nothing is commanded, which he conceives in it's own nature ſimply unlawfull; yet he hopes he ſhall never proſtitute his innocency to purchaſe the ſhort enjoyment of a ſlight preferment, which he values for nothing more, than the opportunity it affords him of freedom in his ſtudies, and thereby (if yow ſhall at any time do him the honour to command him) of putting himſelfe in a capacity to be reputed,

Sir,

Yowr moſt humble and moſt bounden ſervant

Gerard Langbaine.

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.
20. March 164$\frac{7}{8}$.

II.

To the ſame. p. 19.

S I R,

I Am deſired by the Delegacy of this place to give you notice, that as ſoon as a Convocation can be call'd (perhaps to morrow) it is intended to ſend letters from the Univerſity either to both Houſes, or to the Speakers, with others to the Oxford Committee, and particularly to your ſelf, to intreat that ſome proviſion may be inſerted in the Ordinance now paſſing concerning Deans and Chapters, whereby the Right of the Univerſity to ſuch Prebends as have been annexed by ancient grants to the Profeſſours and places may be conſerv'd.

Of this kind are,

1. A Prebend in Chriſt-Ch. Oxon. annexed to the Regius Profeſſour in Divinity by K. James 26to. Aug. anno regni 3^{tio}.

2. A lay Prebend at Shipton belonging to the Ch. of Sarum, annexed to the Profeſſour of Civil Law by K. James 20mo. Martii 15to. Jacobi.

3. A Prebend in the Ch. of Worceſter, annex'd to the L. Margaret's Lecture by K. Charles 5to. Julii anno regni 3^{tio}.

4. A Prebend in Chriſt-Ch. Oxon. annex'd to the Hebrew Reader by King Charles 19°. Junii anno regni 6to.

5. A Prebend in Chriſt-Ch. annex'd to the Univerſity Orator's place by King Charles 21°. Decembris 11mo. Caroli.

The Originals of theſe grants, under the broad Seals of K. James and K. Charles, are by this Bearer Mr. Blagrave to be brought to you, which it was thought fit to diſpatch before hand, not knowing how ſoon there may be uſe of them.

Beſides theſe latter Augmentations made to the Profeſſours, their ancient Salary of 40*l.* per annum was at firſt charg'd upon the Dean and Chap. of Weſtminſter; but afterwards

wards W. Benſon Dean, and the Chap. of Weſtminſter by their deed dat. 24to. Julii anno Regni Hen. 8vi. 38°. made over to the King Lands of the ſaid Church to the yearly value of 400*l.* on condition the K. ſhou'd free them, the D. and Chapt. from the perpetuall maintenance of ten Lecturers (viz. five in Oxon, and five in Cambridge) one of Divinity, Civil Law, Phyſick, Hebrew and Greek, in each Univerſity. This the King did in this Univerſity by charging the D. and Chapt. of Chriſt-Ch. in Oxford of his laſt foundation with the payment of thoſe yearly Salaries to the Profeſſours.

This Univerſity have right to preſent to a Chantry in the free Chappel at Windſore. Mr. Twine (in Apolog. Antiqu. Oxon. l. 3. p. 320.) relates, that when the D. and Chapt. of Windſore refus'd to admit the Univerſitie's Clerk Chriſt. Yonge, upon a tryal thereupon had 1568. (which muſt be about 10mo. Elizabethæ) judgment was given for the Univerſitie.

I have not yet ſeen any Records of that Judgment; but if it be thought fit not to continue that title to the Univerſity, yet ſome allowance may be made for it by Commutation to the maintenance of any Actuary to be perpetually employed to tranſcribe ſuch rarities for the uſe of the Library, whereof we cannot obtain the Originals. But this is only my private fancy and ſtole upon me unawares.

I neither dare nor need to adviſe any thing about the manner of paſſing the Salvo in the Ordinance, whether with ſpeciall mention of all the particulars &c. then I fear whether ſomewhat may not be omitted that may concern either the Univerſity or particular Colleges, tho' at preſent I remember no more.

While I am writing I receiv'd a note from ſome of the new Prebends of Chriſt-Ch. deſiring that you wou'd pleaſe to procure that there may be a ſpeciall reſervation for the Lands &c. of that Ch. in the Ordinance. They intend to make a particular application to you for that Houſe, but by reaſon of their Dean's abſence (whom they expect this night) they cannot yet conveniently do it.

I did obſerve upon the peruſall of our ordinary Gazettes about a fortnight ſince, that there was ſome controverſie betwixt my Ld. of Cherbury's yonger Son and Mr. Whitaker the Stationer, about the right of imprinting my Lord's Hiſt. of Hen. 8. and that it was referred by the Lords to the Lord North to determine. Truly, Sr, I ſee not but that the Univerſity may put in a claim, and perhaps the beſt, my Ld. Cherbury in his life time having left the moſt corrected Copy to the Univerſity Library, where it yet remaines.

When

When I ſay moſt corrected, I have this Inducement to perſwade me. He left it to be kept under lock and key, and Mr. Whitaker has ſince employed his Son in Law Mr. Bowman a Stationer of this Towne, to procure ſome collation or tranſcript to be made out of our Copy, I mean ſome part of it.

I am not to mingle my private Relations with the buſineſs of the publick, otherwiſe (if the time would permit) I ſhou'd preſume to ſay ſomewhat more than barely to thank you for your many kind remembrances, and deſire to continue in your good Graces, and beg that honour from you, that you would employ in any ſervices

Your moſt addicted

Qu. Coll. Octobr. 30th. 1648. Ger. Langbaine.

III.

To the ſame. p. 23.

Moſt honoured Sr.

IN purſuance of thoſe Injunctions (for ſuch to me are all which you call requeſts) which your laſt of the ſixth inſtant layd upon me, I have made Search into ſuch Greek Manuſcripts as our publick Library affords of the 1. Epiſtle of John, which are not many. We are better ſtored with Goſpells than Epiſtles. Of theſe latter we have onely three Copyes, and one of them defective at the end, and ſo wanting ſome of thoſe Canonicall Epiſtles. The other two read that place chap 5. thus: Ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσιν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες ἐν τῇ γῇ, τὸ πνεῦμα, και τὸ ὕδωρ, και τὸ ἆιμα και ἒτοι οἱ τρεῖς ἕν εἰσι· without any veſtigium of that, which uſually paſſeth for the 7th. verſe. You know what Beza has noted upon the place; to which I may add, that in the interlineary of Raphelengius in 8°. 1612. thoſe words, εἰς τὸ ἕν εἰσι, make the cloſe as of the 7th. verſe, and are totally wanting as in the 8th. with which agrees the Geneva Edition in 4to. 1620. But I ſuppoſe it was not your purpoſe to enquire after the varietyes of Editions, but MSS. and whether you meant only Greek, or Latin too, I cannot tell, and therefore doe yet forbear to trouble you with the ſeverall lections in our Latin Copyes; ſome having nothing of the 7th. verſe, ſome putting it in the margin, ſome placeing it after what we ordinarily account for the eighth, and thoſe that have both varying diverſly: which if it may be uſefull to you any way, I ſhall, upon the firſt notice, more methodically digeſt and more particularly certifie.

I have herewith ſent you ſo many of thoſe Authors lives you writ for as are to be found in Leland, which was given

to

to our Library not by Mr. Allen, but by Mr. William Burton of Leiceſterſhire: he that is the Author of the Deſcription of that County. The book was the Author's Originall, and this tranſcript is by John Hall, which I have this morning collated.

I conceive you deſired theſe in order to the Edition of thoſe Hiſtorians by Mr. Bee; and am ſorry you have altered your reſolution of adding Wick of Oſney and Roſſe of Warwick: nor do I meet with Turgot of Durham in your Catalogue: all which I ſhould be glad to ſee publiſhed, becauſe each of them has ſomewhat ſingular concerning this Univerſity.

I remember you once were minded too of adding the Proviſiones Oxon. (wanting in the Additamenta of Matthew Paris) which I could ſupply from hence out of ſome excerpts wee have of the Chronicle of Hide, and Favent's Roll of the Parliament 11°. Ric. 2di. and if you think fitt, an extract might be taken of all the Hiſtoricall paſſages in Dr. Gaſcoigne's Dictionarium Theologicum, which do (in my opinion) as well deſerve to be publiſhed as the reſt of that great work does ſcarce (but for them) deſerve the reading, being otherwiſe but as a Common place book out of the Fathers and other ordinary Eccleſiaſticall Authors.

Touching Ailredus Rievallenſis wee have ſeverall pieces of him, and ſome hiſtoricall, as beſides that de Regibus Anglorum (which I ſuppoſe is the piece you onely now ſet forth: for the life of Edward the Confeſſor is extant already) that de miraculis Haguſtaldenſis Eccleſiæ of no great value, and that de bello Standardi, or the life of Walter Eſpee is in Bennet Colledge Cambridge. Wee have likewiſe of the ſame Author one piece not mentioned in the Catalogue of his works either by Bale, or Leland, or Pits, or any other that I remember, titled De vinculo Perfectionis. When Jacob Merlo Horſtius was to ſett out Bernard's works at Colon, about ten years ſince there paſſed ſeverall Letters betwixt him and me upon that occaſion: and I furniſhed him with ſome Supplements to Bernard, and the tranſcript of the Epiſtles of Gilbertus de Hoylandia, and gave him notice (for he certified me his purpoſe was to publiſh what he could meet with of Guerricus Gillebertus and Ailredus Rievallenſis, as being Bernard's Schollers) that beſides what our Countreyman Gibbons had already ſet forth of this laſt, wee had two pieces not yet extant, that De inſtitutione Incluſarum, and De vinculo Perfectionis; which (as he directed) I ſent to Bleaw at Amſterdam (by James Lydius the Miniſter of Dort, and Chapleine to the Dutch Ambaſſadours then here) in the be-

ginning

ginning of 45. to be by him tranſmitted to Kinkius the printer at Colon: but could never yet learne what became of them. But all this is nothing to your purpoſe. I pray you to pardon the impertinency of

Your moſt affectionate friend and ſervant

Queen's-Coll: Gerard Langbaine.
November 17th. 1651.

I received two dayes ſince a Letter from Mr. Byſhe about Johannes Antiochenus, which he tells me is now ready for the preſſe. I ſhall this day in part, and perhaps more fully hereafter, give him my ſenſe, but ſubmitt it to your Judgement: and to that purpoſe I preſume to direct him to you.

To his honoured friend John Selden Eſquire
at his Lodgings in White Fryers, Theſe.

IV.

To the ſame. p. 27.

Moſt Hond. Sir,

Having the opportunity of this bearer, Mr. Patrick Young, I preſume to trouble yow: (as I have done ſo often with impunity that I begin to think I may do it lawfully.) Mr. Pocock intends ſhortly to publiſh ſome pieces of Maimonides in Arabick, with his tranſlation. For my ſelf, I have engaged a matter of a ſcore of our ableſt men in that kind, to undertake a thorough Survey of our Publick Library, intending to make a perfect Catalogue of all the books according to their ſeverall Subjects in ſeverall kinds; and when that's done to incorporate in it all the Authors in any of our private College Libraries, which are wanting in the Publick, ſo as he that deſires to know, may ſee at one view, what we have upon any ſubject. Dr. James made ſome beginning in this kind; but none yet has ventur'd either to perfect his or begin anew. His Succeſſor Mr. Rouſe, I fear, and ſo doe his Phyſicians, will not be long liv'd. Sir Thomas Bodley requires a ſingle man for the place; and my thoughts have run much upon Mr. Young. If the election be left to the Univerſity, I preſume, he might with eaſe (if he would be willing to accept of it) obtain the place. But I find him not inclinable. However, Sir, I thought fitt to give yow thus much notice, as of a thing, in which yow are not unconcern'd: (for I cannot think but yow paſſionately affect the proſperity of all good letters, and the choice of a fitt man for that place will have no ſmall influence that way.) If the Committee do take upon them to diſpoſe of it, I could heartily

heartily wiſh, Mr. Young might be thought upon, tho' himſelf will not appear for it. If not he, I know not, but by all I have heard Mr. Bunkley may do as real ſervice in the place, as Mr. Hartlib. And if an Engliſh-man be as fitt, what reaſon there may be to preferre a ſtranger, I am ſome what to ſeek. Sir, I wiſh yow all health and happineſse, I am

Yowr moſt humble ſervant

Queen's-Coll. Oxon. Ger: Langbaine.
16. March 1651.

V.

To the ſame. p. 53.

Sir,

YOur laſt direction, wherein you inſtance in the names of Abel and Caine's wives, gives me occaſion to impart, what has fallen in my way to obſerve, tho' it be below you to take notice of it, out of a MS. or two in the Public Library. I met there with a Greeke copy, in which were ſome hiſtorical excerpts ἐκ τῶν κρονικῶν Γεωργίȣ. Thinking, what George this might bee, I preſently found, tho hee had many things common, it was not Cedrenus: and I have not yet ſeen Syncellus. Then remembring, that I had read in Rader's preface to the Chronic. Alexandrinum, that Georgius Piſidas had wrote a Chronicle ab orbe condito, as that is, and therein had made mention of Adam's two daughters, Azura and Suam, as this did, but with ſome variations, I enclined to believe, that theſe excerpts were gathered out of him, 'til I afterwards met with another Chronicle (but imperfect and without any name) with whom I find thoſe excerpts to agree ad verbum: and perceiving the Author in his preface to promiſe to deduce his Chronicle ἕως τῆς τελευτῆς Μιχαὴλ ὑȣ̃ Θεοφίλȣ, and concluding that preface thus, ἐκλιπαρῶ δὲ τȣ̀ς ἐντευξομένȣς φιλοθὲȣς και φιλολόγȣς ὑπερευχεσθαί μȣ διὰ τον κύριον, τοῦ ταπεινȣ̃ και ὑπερλίαν ἁμαρτωλȣ̃ &c. and conſidering that Leo Allatius in his Apes Romanæ de viris illuſtribus p. 177. had long ſince promiſed the edition of the Chronicle of Georgius abbas Hamartolus from the beginning of the world 'til the end of Michael, the ſon of Theophilus, I thence preſumed to conclude both thoſe excerpts in the one, and the imperfect Chronicle in the other copy, muſt be of the ſame Author.

Qu. Coll. June 21. 1652.

VI.

To the ſame. p. 31.

Moſt Hon^d. Sir,

IMmediately upon my return hither, upon the 7th. preſent, I ſent up Ovid de vetula, which I preſume yow have re-

ceived from Mr. Robinſon, together with my letters wherein was an account of that place of Holcot which yow deſired. I forgott to mention that the Author by him quoted under the name of Willielmus de Nangis, is by Voſſius (as I take it) called Willielmus de Nangiaco. I ſent at the ſame time out of a later MS. copy ſo much as was in Albumazar in the chapter de virgine. Somewhat to the ſame purpoſe as yow were ſpeaking concerning thoſe traditional conceits of the ancients, ſeems to be this piece, which I have mett with in one of our Greek MSS. The title of the whole is, *Χρησμοὶ και Θεολογίαι Ἑλλήνων φιλοσόφων·* in which are ſeverall ſhort fragments, pretended to be of Hermes, Plato, and ſeveral other Greek Philoſophers, (all which I account ſpurious) relating to the birth, incarnation, paſſion, &c. of Chriſt, and to the doctrine of the Trinity. Among them one with this title, *Ἐρώτησις Ἰάσσωνος βασιλέως τῶν Αργοναυτῶν εἰς τὸ πυθεῖον τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος.*

Προφήτευσον ἡμῖν, προφῆτα Τιτὰν, φοῖβ᾽ Ἀπόλλων· Τίνος ἔσται δόμος οὗτος, ἢ τί δ᾽ ἔσται;

Καὶ ἐδόθη χρησμὸς ἐκ τοῦ μαντείου οὕτως,

*Ὅσα μεν πρὸς ἀρετην και κόσμον ὅρωρεν ποιεῖται. Ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐφεδμεύω τρὶς ἕνα μοῦνον ὑψιμέδοντα θεον· οὗ ὁ λόγος ἄφθιτος * ἐν ἀδαεῖ ἔγκυμος ἔσται. ὃς ὥσπερ τόξον πυρίφορον μέσον κόσμου διαδραμὼν κόσμον ἅπαντα ζωγρήσας πατρὶ προσσαξει δῶρον· αὐτῆς ἔσται δόμος οὗτος. Μαρία δὲ τοὔνομα αὐτῆς.* Pardon me for troubleing yow with this fable. God almighty bleſs yow. I am

* Εν *παρθένᾳ* in marg. ab ead. manu.

Yowr moſt humble ſervant

Queen's Coll. Oxon. Ger: Langbaine.

21. Feb: 1652.

VII.

To the ſame. p. 33.

Ever Hon[d]. Sir,

SInce yow are pleaſed to admit, I am content to uſe the liberty now and then to trouble yow with ſome petty obſervations, not out of any hopes or ambition to inſtruct yow in any thing, (as yow are pleas'd to ſpeak ;) I am not ſo much a ſtranger to yowr vaſt abilities and my own infirmities: but of a ſincere deſire to teſtifie my readineſſe to ſerve yow. I cannot tell, whether it may be any thing to yowr purpoſe to note, what yowr learned Friend Nic. Fabricius obſerv'd of Abraxas, which is related by Gaſſendus in his life. Lib. 1. pag. 35.

To what yow have learn'dly diſcours'd of *κωμαστήρια* and *κωμασταὶ* &c. give me leave to deſire yow to take into yowr conſideration thoſe words of Ariſtides the Orator upon Serapis (pag. 98. edit. in 8vo. 1604.) *και καλῶν ὡς αὐτὸν κωμαστὰς* &c.

That

That he was a diligent enquirer after Egyptian antiquities, and had ſeverall conferences with the Prieſts, is cleare by ſeveral paſſages in his Niliaca (or Egyptiaca,) the concluſion of which (as much beſides) does confirm (if there were any need) what yow have ſufficiently prov'd from others as good Authors.

With the like boldneſs, (which I referr to yowr De Diis Syris pag. 239.) I preſume to mind yow of a place in Ammonius's comment on Ariſtotle περὶ ἑρμηνείας (edit. Ven. in 8vo. anno 1545. fol. 30.) where he labours to give a philoſophical reaſon for the diverſity of genders in the impoſition of names, and why the moon is ἀῤῥενόθηλυς.

Pag. 258. if yow pleaſe to ſubſtitute Weſtmoreland for Cumbria. Lowther is in that county. Yowr rare diſcovery of Succoth Benoth, with the explication of that paſſage in Jeremy's epiſtle, did put me in mind of our old Engliſh cuſtome of Hocking, and I thought it would not offend yow to look upon what I here ſend, yow tranſcribed out of a book of John Lawarne, Monke of Worceſter, of his own hand. The book contains ſeverall pieces, ſome Sermons of his, ſome Lectures, upon the Sentences, upon the Bible, his Exerciſe at Oxford for his degrees in Divinity where he proceeded Dr. 9. Apr. 1448.

Tho' it needs not, yet yow may pleaſe ad pag. 326. to take in the teſtimony of Porphyry, concerning the placeing of their Images in the Heathen temples (and their Shekinah) in his de antro Nympharum in Odyſſea, where (in the firſt page of the ſheete) he makes the queſtion, why the Poët in that place ſhould aſſigne the north gate to men, and the ſouth to the gods, and did not rather in that caſe make uſe of the eaſt and weſt, ὡς ἂν σχεδὸν πάντων &c. God almighty bleſs yow. I am

Yowr moſt humble ſervant

Queen's-Coll. Oxon. Ger: Langbaine.

2d. May 1653.

VIII.

To the ſame. p. 35.

Hond. Sir,

UPon occaſion of the buſineſſe of Tythes now under conſideration, ſome, whom it more nearly concerns, have been pleaſed to enquire of me, what might be ſaid, as to the civil right of them, to whom I was not able to give any better direction, than by ſending them to yowr Hiſtory. Happily it may ſeem ſtrange to them; yet I am not out of hopes, but that work, (like Pelias haſta) which was lookt upon as a piece, that ſtruck deepeſt againſt the divine, will afford the ſtrongeſt arguments for the civil right; and if

that be made the iſſue, I do not deſpair of the cauſe. The Vice-Chancellour writes to me to look into a MS. of Mr. Rily's ſent to our publick Library by my Lord of Canterbury, being a collection of ſuch records, as concern'd the intereſts of the Clergy, and to certifie, whether that affords any thing of preſent uſe. I am confident he has been miſinform'd, and that the book he means was never ſent nor intended for this place, but was left by the Archbiſhop in the Library at Lambeth. When that was deſign'd and given to Cambridge, I was told, that book was miſſing; but if it were extant, I do not know what might be expected from it. It is a matter of more difficulty to me to imagine, what argument (as the law now ſtands) can be brought againſt the Miniſters title and propriety, than for it; but of this we ſhall hear (I doubt not) ſoon enough. I am, Sir,

Yowr moſt humble ſervant

Queen's-Coll. Oxon. Ger: Langbaine.
22. Aug. 1653.

IX.

To the ſame. p. 37.

Ever Hon[d]. Sir,

I Shall only in this performe, (I may not ſay make good) what I promis'd in my laſt, ſay ſomewhat, tho' little to the purpoſe, of thoſe things mention'd in yowr's of the 7[th], 12[th], and (which I receiv'd yeſterday) 16[th]. inſtant.

Touching the abolition or continuance of the Judiciall law either to the Jews or Chriſtians, I do not remember to have ſeen any peculiar tract; but concerning the thing it ſelf, if another man had aſk'd the queſtion, I ſhould have thought it no hard matter to have return'd ſomewhat towards his ſatisfaction, and that out of the common road, by remitting him to what yow have publiſhed in that way: to whoſe incomparable works, I believe, many others, beſides myſelfe, are indebted for the moſt and beſt part of what they can pretend to of Jewiſh Learning. But ſince it is abſurd to return yow nothing more, (better I cannot) then a pig of yowr own ſow, I am encourag'd (ſince yow give me the liberty) to vent my conjectures. With ſubmiſſion to yowr Judgment, I ſhould think theſe two propoſitions no paradoxes:

1. That the Judiciall law of Moſes, as ſuch, (abſtracting from what in it is of the law of nature and nations &c) was never binding to Chriſtians, as Chriſtians.

2. That to the Jews, as Jews, it never ceas'd to be ſo, ſave only by accident, as countermanded by the civil ſanctions of thoſe

thoſe Princes and States, in whoſe dominions their lot of reſidence has fallen, ſince their final diſperſion: with what variety and temperament, both in the Roman Empire and other nations, no man knows better than yowrſelfe.

I find in St. Auſtin (epiſtola 49.) out of Porphyry, of their law in generall affirm'd: "Prorepſit in fines Italos poſt "Caium Cæſarem, aut certe illo imperante." Thoſe ſeverall laws in both Codes, concerning ſometimes the reſtraint, ſometimes the toleration of it, I need not mention. For matter of fact, I know not, whether it be worth the while to take notice of that paſſage in Theodorus (or rather Diodorus) Tarſenſis (apud Photium in Bibl: Cod. 223. ex lib. 6. de fato) who gives this teſtimony of the Jewiſh nation, that as formerly, ſo ſince their univerſall diſperſion till that time, (about 400. years after Chriſt) they never apoſtatiz'd from their ancient laws. And tho' that were a time, when the Jews (if ever) were in moſt flagrant favour with the Emperours; yet that the Chriſtians of thoſe days did not conceive themſelves oblidg'd by the Jewiſh Judicialls, may be collected from that return of Baſil to (as I ſuppoſe the ſame Diodorus, Biſhop of Tarſus, touching the caſe of a man's marrying the ſiſter of his deceaſed wife) Baſil Ep. 197 & vid. Balſamon in eandem) where he waves the authority of the Moſaical law with *ὅσα ὁ νόμος λέγει, τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ λέγει.* &c.

We have in our Publick Library amongſt the Greek MSS. given by Sir Tho. Roe, a great volume containing, inter alia, ſeveral Collections of laws both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, many of thoſe already extant in the Baſilica and Jus Græco-Romanum, with others (for ought I know,) not yet in print: in which book betwixt ſome Novells of Baſilius and ſome others of Leo Impp. comes in a piece of about ſix leaves in quantity with this title in rubrick: *Ἐκλογὴ ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τοῦ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ Μωϋσέως δοθέντος νόμου τοῖς Ἰσραηλίταις* The firſt title thus: *περὶ κρίματος καὶ δικαιοσύνης· ἐκ τῆς Ἐξόδου κεφ. κθ.* The beginning thus: *Οὐ παραλήψῃ ἀκοὴν ματαίαν, οὐ συγκαθήσῃ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδίκου γενέσθαι μάρτυς ἄδικος.* &c. In the margin over right againſt the title, there is this note in the rubrick, of the ſame hand with the reſt, *πῶς συμβάλλουσι ταῦτα πάντα τοῖς εἰς ἡμᾶς νενομοθετημένοις*; by which, as it is apparent at the time of the tranſcript, it was otherwiſe, ſo it may be doubted, whether, in the firſt deſign of the Collector, thoſe laws were not ſuppoſed to concern the Chriſtians of thoſe times, as rules of life. The method of the Collection is not much unlike that in the Collatio legum Moſaicarum & Romanorum, ſet out by Pithœus, of which, I think, yow make Licinius Rufinus to have been the Author. The whole volume was writ above

300.

300. years ſince, by one Conſtantinus Sapiens. For ſo I read in the cloſe of the book, and did ſometime belong to the Monaſtery *τῆς Ἐσόπτρ8* in inſula Chalce

I cannot tell, whether any of latter times, Caroloſtadius and the Anabaptiſts excepted, have maintain'd the Jewiſh Judicialls to be univerſally and indiſpenſable binding to Chriſtians. How our ordinary method is to have ſtated the controverſy, I know is below yow to take notice of.

In the ſolving of that queſtion in yowr 2[d]. letter, concerning that paſſage in Photius's Epiſtles of *ῥῶς*, the founder of the Romiſh name and nation, I fear I ſhall do yow but little ſervice. I read over that whole book in MS. ſeveral years before it came forth in print, and took ſome notes thence, but none to this purpoſe. When upon the receipt of yowr's I review'd the place, and found the Tranſlatour complain of the ſcribe's negligence, I had recourſe to the original MS. where tho' I found the complaint not altogether cauſeleſs, yet to the matter in queſtion that recearche was uſeleſs. Only it ſerv'd to excuſe the Author from that *σολοικοφανὲς* in the narration : for where the printed copy read *ἱσορίας* &c. *ἀνηγμεν@*, the MS. hath it *λόγος ἀνηγμένος*· ſo as there is no need to juſtify the Solœciſme by other parallels, ſuch as Hœſchelius in the beginning of his notes upon Photius's Bibl. hath obſerv'd both in him and other Authors. Beſides, this did a little more confirm me in the opinion that this tale of *ῥῶς* came to Photius only by hearſay, and that he had it not from any written ſtory : for ſo *λέγεται λόγος* here, and *οἱ ταῦτα λέγοντες* after, ſeem to imply. And that he muſt have it from ſome Jew, ſeems moſt credible, becauſe he ſays, the Reporters of it were ſuch, as ſet light by all the Greek relations (and many of thoſe are conſonant to the Roman ſtories) concerning that matter. But yow will ſay, "jam dic, Pontice, de "tribus capellis." Truly, Sir, tho' I give no great faith to any of them, yet I ſhall venture to ſet down my conjectures, which (bating that circumſtance of the tribe of Benjamin) tho' they come not home, yet may look towards the mark.

1. What if the Relater miſtook *ῥῶς* for *ῥῶμ* ? You know the reſemblance of the ס to the ם clauſum (or finale) is ſo great, as hath impos'd upon the Readers, and given occaſion to miſtakes in greater matters. And if it be admitted here, it will (I think) be no hard matter to fetch in ſome one, either of thoſe men or women, Rhomus or Rhoma in Feſtus and elſewhere, from whence Rome is ſaid to have had it's firſt denomination.

2. But if Ῥῶς were the word, then ſince Tzetzes (chil. XI. hiſt. 393.) makes *ταυρογλυφὲς* and *ῥωσογλυφὲς*, and ſo *ταῦρος* and

and ῥῶς, to be ſynonyma, will not that of Helanicus in Dionyſ. Halicarn. ἀπὸ τοῦ ταύρου τὴν ὀνομασίαν ταύτην ἔχεν [Ιταλία,] or that Etymon in Feſtus, "Italia dicta, quod magnos italos, i. e. boves, habeat," thus far fit with this tale in Photius of Rhos his coming into Italy?

3. Or rather, may not that Ῥασένας in the ſame Author (Dion, Halic. L. 1.) from whom he affirms the Tuſcans to have call'd themſelves, without any great violence be capable of application to this ῥῶς?

I am loath to omit a conceit, which our common friend Mr. Pocock ſuggeſted. this it was. As roſſo in Italian ſignifies red, ſo (he ſays) it is ordinary with the Jews and Arabs to call the Romans Edomites with an epithet (but he did not remember the word) ſignifying rufus, yellow, or red hair'd. If this make nothing to ῥῶς, will it not fit with what yow have elſewhere obſerv'd out of Petrus Riga of the golden beards of thoſe, that worſhipp'd the calf, or direct to ſome conjecture of the ground of the common practice of the painters in repreſenting Judas the traytor (as they do conſtantly) with a red head? But I have already too much abus'd yowr time and patience in this point.

To yowr 3d. letter. 1. for Zonaras's Epiſtles, I never before heard of any ſuch book, and am confident enough it is not to be found here. Then for the title of μελανηφόρος in Gruter, I make ſome doubt, whether the word do ſignifie a dignity or no. We have not thoſe Epiſtles of Bembus, whence that inſcription was taken; but the eſcapes in it may be corrected by that other copy of it, expreſs'd from the originall in braſs by Pignorius in his explicatio menſæ Iſiacæ (fol. 32. b.) and having not yet met with any thing on which to build a certainty, I adventure from the conſideration of the ſubject matter of the inſcription it ſelfe to make the conjecture.

Seeing the dedication of the Paſtophorion, there ſpoken of, was intended to the honour of Iſis, and thoſe other, there mention'd, her cognate Gods of Egypt, I ſhould think, that Theophilus the founder was a Fellow of the College; or to give yow my ſenſe in the words of Apuleius (Mileſia 11ma.) one, "è cœtu Paſtophorûm, quod ſacroſancti collegii nomen eſt;" one that bore a part in thoſe ſolemnities: and that μελανηφόρος was intended to expreſſe his particular office, viz. in the pompe and proceſſion of the Goddeſs; he bore her black pall. For yow know, that the Prieſts, who in thoſe "ſacra "potentiſſimorum Deûm proferebant inſignes exuvias," (as the ſame Author ſpeaks) were called Paſtophori; and ſuch as call them ſo, "quod ferrent pallium Veneris, cui nomen

Paſtos,"

Paſtos," ſay but the ſame thing; ſince Iſis and Venus (by the known *πολυωνυμία* among the Gods) are the ſame perſon. And ſeeing in the deſcription of Iſis there is aſſign'd to her "palla nigerrima (Apul. ibid.) ſplendeſcens atro nitore;" hence it is, that I conceiv'd, to avoid that *κακέμφατον*, or tautology, which the inſcription had been guilty of, had it run thus, *Θεοφίλος Θεόφιλου Αντιοχεὺς παστοφόρος τὴν κονίασιν τοῦ παστοφορίου* &c. he choſe rather in the firſt place to ſubſtitute *μελανηφόρος*, as a word more particularly denoteing the colour of the pall, which in thoſe pompes it was his peculiar office to carry.

The conſideration of this and the neighbouring places in Apuleius reminded me of that in Syneſius concerning the Egyptian *κωμαστήρια*, which yow have ſo well vindicated from former miſinterpretation, whether it might not be capable of ſome farther illuſtration from hence. The *κιβώτια* there are ſo like the "ciſta ſecretorum capax" here, and ſome other particulars ſo much of kin, as made me think, whether the *κωμασταὶ* and *κωμαστήριον* were not all one with the Paſtophori, Prieſts, and Paſtophorion, that part of the temple, where they lodg'd and kept their ſolemn feaſts; and the *κωμάσεις*, if not thoſe feaſts, then the antecedent proceſſions or initiations: as alſo whether the Grammateus in Apuleius and Lucian (de ſacrificiis) do not referre to that third rank of Prieſts, whom (as yow have obſerv'd) Syneſius ſtiles *ζακόρους*: and whether in that place of Lucian, *σοφιστῶν* be not put for *κωμαστῶν* by miſtake: for both agree in the number of three ſorts, and the Prophets make one in both. Sir, yow ſee the effects of yowr known affections towards me &c. I am

Yowr moſt humble and ſincerely devoted ſervant
Ger: Langbaine.

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.
19. Sept[r]. 1653.

X.

To the ſame. p. 45.

Moſt Hon[d]. Sir,

I Return yow hearty thanks for imparting that new diſcovery of the *ταυροκαθάψια*. Tho' I have not mett or remembred any thing in Antiquity to confirme it, the thing it ſelfe ſpeaks as much, as will put the conjecture out of doubt; and it may probably relate to that yow mention of Heſychius's *ταυρείηδα*, which I would rather read *ταυρείνδα*. For that yow know is the moſt uſuall termination of the names of ſuch games. I did not before dream, that our minſtrells about Tame-worth had a precedent of that age, and ſo near of kin, for their bull-catching. 'Tis true, the probleme might ſuit

ſuit very well for the fire's ſide in a winter night; but I am ſorry I have occaſion to ſay that I fear we muſt be forc'd ere long to bid good night to our Noctes Atticæ. I was not ſo much troubled to hear of that fellow, who lately in London maintain'd in publick that learning is a ſin, as to ſee ſome men (who would be accounted none of the meaneſt amongſt our ſelves here at home) under pretence of piety go about to baniſh it the Univerſity. I cannot make any better conſtruction of a late order, made by thoſe, whom we call Viſitors, upon occaſion of an election laſt week at All-Souls Coll: to this effect, that for the future no Scholar be choſen into any place in any College, unleſſe he bring a teſtimony under the hands of four perſons at the leaſt, (not electours) known to theſe Viſitours to be truly godly men, that he who ſtands for ſuch a place is himſelfe truly Godly: and by arrogating to themſelves this power, they ſit Judges of all mens conſciences, and have rejected ſome, againſt whom they had no other exceptions (being certified by ſuch, to whom their converſations were beſt known, to be unblameable, and ſtatuteably elected after due examination and approbation of their ſufficiency by that ſociety) meerly upon this account, that the perſons, who teſtified in their behalfe, are not known to theſe Viſitours to be regenerate. I intend (God willing) ere long to have an election in our College, and have profeſs'd, that I will not ſubmitt to this order. How I ſhall ſpeed in it, I do not pretend to foreſee; but if I be baffled, I ſhall hardly be ſilent. Sir, excuſe this paſſion of

Yowr moſt humble ſervant
Ger. Langbaine.

Qu. Coll. Oxon.
8. Novr. 1653.

Quod de Hok-tide, ſive de virorum ac feminarum ligatione (unde vocis originem, mea ſententia, recte deducit[a] illuſtris Spelmannus) in ſuperioribus[b] ſcripſit cl. Langbainius, intelligendum eſt de litteris quibuſdam Joannis Carpenter Epiſcopi Wigornienſis; quæ quidem litteræ extant in Codice quodam Bodleiano, manu propria Joannis Lawerne, monachi Wigornienſis, S. Th. Doctoris, Collegiique Gloceſtrenſis in Academia Oxonienſi quondam alumni, ſcripto. Omnia præ-

[a] Gloſſ. voc. Hoc-day, Hoke-day, ſive Hoc-tueſday. [b] Pag. 291.

ter materiam ſordent. Folia nimirum lacera ſunt & exeſa, & quicquid hoc in libro (quem protographum fuiſſe conjicimus) comprehenditur, adeo ineleganter ſcriptum eſt, ut non ſine ſumma difficultate legi poſſit. Cunctorum pene in eo contentorum auctor ipſe fuit Lawerne, qui floruit A. D. MCCCCXLVIII. Pleraque ſunt argumenti Theologici; nonnulla tamen à re noſtra hiſtorica non abludunt, è quibus eſt epiſtola antedicta, aliaque paucula, quæ ſpeciminis loco ſubjicienda duxi, ut eo rectius ad poſterorum memoriam perveniant. Cetera vero non exſcribo, ſed Antiquitatum ſtudioſorum diligentiæ relinquenda cenſeo.

Joannis, epiſcopi Wigornienſis, litteræ, in quibus mandat Magiſtro Joanni Lawerne, eleemoſynario eccleſiæ cathedralis Wigorn. ac omnibus & ſingulis rectoribus, vicariis, &c. infra Diœceſin, quatenus moneant, ut ſubditi utriuſque ſe ſexus à ligationibus & ludis inhoneſtis in diebus, communiter vocatis Hoc-days, *ceſſent ſub pœna Excommunicationis &c. Dat. 6. Aprilis* 1450.

Fol. 163. b. JOhannes, permiſſione divina Wigornienſis epiſcopus, dilectis nobis in Chriſto filiis Magiſtro Johanni Lawarne Sacræ Theologiæ profeſſori, Elemoſinario eccleſiæ noſtræ Cathedralis Wygornienſis, necnon univerſis & ſingulis rectoribus, vicariis, ac capellanis, curatis quibuſcunque per noſtram Dioceſin conſtitutis, ſalutem, gratiam & benedictionem. Replevit amaritudine interiora mentis noſtræ exortus mœſtitiæ rumor de peſtifera corruptela homines utriuſque ſexus ad reſidivationem reductiva, quam nullum veſtrûm, quod dolenter referimus, latere putamus, qualiter uno certo die * heu uſitato, hoc ſolempni feſto paſchatis tranſacto, mulieres homines, alioque die homines mulieres ligare, ac cetera media utinam non inhoneſta vel deteriora facere moliantur & exercere, lucrum eccleſiæ fingentes, ſet dampnum animæ ſub fucato colore lucrantes: quorum occaſione plura oriuntur ſcandala, adulteriaque, & alia crimina committuntur enormia in dei manifeſtam offenſam, committenciumque animarum periculum valde grave, & aliorum perniciosum exemplum. Nos igitur volentes, quatenus nobis conceſſerit Altiſſimus, huic morbo cancoroſo & fictæ perfectioni de oportuno provideri remedio, ne ſub hujuſmodi ſimulatæ devotionis effigie turpia graviora de cetero committantur, vobis conjunctim & divi-

* F. Hoc vocitato.

ſim

ſim committimus & mandamus firmiter ſub pœna inobedientiæ & contemptus injungentes, quatinus omnes & ſingulos noſtros utriuſque ſexus ſubditos in genere peremptorie moneatis, quos nos eciam tenore præſencium ſic monemus, ut ab hujuſmodi ligationibus & ludis inhoneſtis diebus hactenus uſitatis, vocatis communiter **Hoc-dayes**, ut prædicitur, ceſſent & deſiſtant ſub pœna Excommunicationis majoris in contravenientes, vel non parentes hujuſmodi monitionibus noſtris abſque favore, verum eciam cum juris rigore acriter fulminandæ. Vobis inſuper mandamus ſub pœna juris, quatinus præmiſſa ſtatim poſt receptionem præſencium in ſermonibus & eccleſiis veſtris prædictis tempore divinorum cum major affuerit populi multitudo ibidem publice intimetis, ac de nominibus & cognominibus delinquentium poſt monitionem veſtram, ymmo verius noſtram, eis legitime factam in præmiſſis nos vel præſidentem conſiſtorii noſtri Wygornienſis aliquo die conſiſtoriali citra feſtum Pentecoſtes proxime futurum per veſtras literas patentes autentice ſigillatas, ſeu alias perſonaliter viva voce diſtincte Wigorniæ certificetis. Dat. ſub ſigillo noſtro ad cauſas in caſtro noſtro de Hertylbury ſexto die menſis Aprilis anno Domini milleſimo cccc^{mo}. quinquageſimo, & noſtræ conſecrationis anno ſeptimo.

Litteræ epiſcopi Wigorn. excommunicationem denunciantes contra eos qui parcum prioris Wigorn. fregerunt anno 1450. Fol. 30. b.

Johannes permiſſione divina Wygorn. epiſcopus dilectis nobis in Chriſto filiis magiſtro Johanni Lawerne, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori, monacho eccleſiæ noſtræ cath. Wygorn. ac univerſis & ſingulis Rectoribus, Vicariis, Capellanis, Curatis, per noſtram Civitatem ubilibet conſtitutis, ſalutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Querelam religioſorum virorum prioris & conventus eccleſiæ noſtræ Cathedralis prædictæ gravem recepimus, continentem, quod quidam iniquitatis filii, quorum nomina & perſonæ ignorantur animarum ſuarum ſalutis immemores, quandam indaginem illorum religioſorum virorum, vulgariter dictam **a Parke**, intraverunt, & plures damas atque alias beſtias ferinas interfecerunt, & furtive ab eadem aſportaverunt, ac etiam non modicos piſces à quodam * ſtangno illorum religioſorum virorum, infra eandem ſituato, furtive & nequiter ceperunt & aſportaverunt in dictorum religioſorum virorum præjudicium non modicum & gravamen, aliorumque exemplum pernicioſum. Ipſique viri religioſi ſupplicarunt nobis de remedio oportuno eiſdem provideri in hac parte. Nos vero conſiderantes eorum petitionem fore juſtam & juri conſonam, atque nolentes talia facinora aut crimina inter ſubditos noſtros remanere impunita, vobis

Sententia epiſcopi pro parke de Hallow.

* *Sic.*

vobis conjunctim & diviſim committimus & mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatinus omnes & ſingulos hujuſmodi enormia committentes in genere moneatis, prout nos tenore præſentium ſic monemus, quod infra 12. dierum ſpacium, quorum quatuor pro primo, & quatuor pro ſecundo, ac alios quatuor pro tertio & peremptorio termino, pro hujuſmodi tranſgreſſionibus ſic, ut præfertur, commiſſis, bene & fideliter eiſdem religioſis viris ſatisfaciant, aut cum eiſdem componant. Et ſi præfatis monitionibus veſtris, quin verius noſtris, infra dictum duodecim dierum terminum non paruerint, ex tunc ipſos omnes, & ſingulos, ſic, ut præfertur, delinquentes in majoris excommunicationis ſententiam incidiſſe; quam nos tenore præſentium contra eoſdem ferimus & promulgamus ex tunc, prout ex nunc, & ex tunc diebus dominicis & feſtivis in eccleſiis veſtris intra miſſarum ſolempnia, cum major affuerit populi multitudo in eiſdem, publice & ſolempniter candelis accenſis, campanis pulſatis, & cum cruce erecta denuncietis, ſeu ſic ipſos excommunicatos denunciari faciatis. Et quid feceritis in præmiſſis nos, cum per partem dictorum religioſorum virorum congrue fueritis requiſiti, debite & autentice certificetis. Dat. ſub ſigillo noſtro in palacio noſtro Wygorn. decimo die menſis Februarii anno Domini M°. CCCCL°. & noſtræ conſecrationis anno ſeptimo.

Fol. 31. a.

The Sentence of Excommunication in old Engliſh.

Sententia excommunicationis in Anglice.

By the auctorite of god Almyȝte, and owr lady Sent Mary, and of al the halewen of heven, of Angelis, Archangelis, patriarkes, prophetes, Apoſtolis, Ewangeliſtes, martires, confeſſores, virgins, and alſo by the powere of all holy Chirche that oure lord Jheſu Criſt guaffe to Sent Petor, prince of the Apoſtolis, and to hurre Succeſſores in God, and by auctorite of thys preſent mawdement, directeȝt to me, vel to us, we denownce al tho evell and curſed doers opynle here a curſyd, the whyche we yn generall thus haſe ſpecyfiȝth un to ȝowe, and all tho that menteyne them yn tho defawtes, owther holde, or cowncell do. So that they be depertyȝt fullech fro God and hole chirche, and no merite of criſtes hole paſſion, no of no Sacramentes that be do yn hole chirche, nor parte of prayres or good dedes amonge criſton pepill, but that they wouele be of god a curſed, ſclepeng, wakyng, ſtondeng, ſeȝttyng, goyng, eteng, faſteng, and yn all othere werkes, but ȝeffe they haſe grace off God ſort come to good amendment here yn hurre lyfe, ſort dwell in the endeles paynes of hell for ever withowten ende. Fiat, fiat. Amen.

Formula

Formula, qua J. Lawerne venerabili Congregationi ſupplicavit, ut exercitia quædam Academica ſibi ſufficerent ad incipiendum in S. Theologia. Fol. 36. a.

Supplicat venerabili congregationi regencium & non regencium dompnus Johannes Lawerne monachus, & Sacræ Theologiæ Bachilarius, quatinus octo argumenta & octo reſponſiones in ſcolis Theologiæ, quarum major pars ſit ordinaria, vel minime concurſiva, lectura libri Sententiarum, ſermo examinatorius, introitus Bibliæ poſſint ſibi ſtare ad effectum quod poſſit incipere in facultate Sacræ Theologiæ; ſic quod in loco ſui convivii ſolvat in die inceptionis ſuæ Univerſitati viginti libras. Iſta gratia conceditur à congregatione præfata anno Domini mill^o^. cccc^mo^. xxxviii^vo^. eidem Johanni ſub iſta conditione quod dicat ſermonem præter formam in eccleſia beatæ virginis poſt ſuſceptionem gradus, & ſub hac forma regiſtratur in univerſitate noſtra Oxonienſi. Gratia Johannis Lawerne ad apicem doctoratus Oxon.

Hac gratia conceſſa, exercitia tandem præſtitit, & anno 1448. *gradu, quem ambiit, inſignitus erat, ut ex notula iſta manca & imperfecta ad calcem codicis intelligimus:* "Memorandum "quod J. Lawerne & Yſaac Ledbury Bach[1]. facultatis Sacræ "Theologiæ inceperunt Oxoniæ conjunctim in eadem facul"tate anno Domini m°. cccc°. xl° octavo, nono die menſis "Aprilis, in die viz. Martis. etiam præfatus M. Jo. Lawerne "literam habuit teſtimonialem gradus ſuſcepti per Univerſita"tem ſibi conceſſam, & tot etiam dies gratiæ ſubſcriptos
" . . . .
"quodque ſalva conſcientia potuit ſe abſentare libere ab U"niverſitate in ſcō . . . . anno ſuo ſecundo re"genciæ, viz. à feſto Sancti Georgii martiris uſque ad feſtum
" . . . . ac quiete à regencia ſua Oxon. "ceſſavit."

Ejuſdem Johannis Lawerne proteſtatio facta ante lecturam libri Sententiarum. Fol. 119. a.

Ego frater Johannes Lawerne, Sacræ Theologiæ Bachalaureus, & eccleſiæ Wygorn: monachus, per venerabilem patrem meum & dominum, Dominum Johannem Carpenter, ejuſdem eccleſiæ patrem & paſtorem, ad legendum librum Sententiarum expoſitive deputatus, & vi°. die Octobris anno Domini M^m°^. cccc^mo^. xl°. v°. ipſius lecturam incipiens in præſentia venerabilis patris mei & domini prædicti, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ac aliorum quamplurium ſcolarium, proteſtor, me nolle docere aut dicere [*reliqua deſiderantur, ſed ſupplevi è fol.* 99. *b. ubi non diſſimilis occurrit proteſtatio fratris Johannis de Perſtone junioris, monachi item Wigornienſis, ad legendum ſimiliter Sententias per Priorem ſuum Dominum*

num Johannem de Eveſham deputati anno 1300.] pertinaciterque defendere quicquam in hac lectura vel in aliqua ipſius parte, quod ſit contra determinationem ſacroſanctæ Romanæ eccleſiæ, aut quovis modo videtur ſonare contra bonos mores. Et ſi me contingat ex ignorantia, ex non advertentia, aut lapſu linguæ, aut alio quovis defectu meo dicere aliquid tale, id revoco nunc pro ſemper, & me ſubmitto correctioni eccleſiæ, & cujuſcunque eccleſiaſticæ perſonæ quæ me habet corrigere in hac parte. [*Atque hoc ex antiquo more Univerſitatis Oxon. in qua incepturi in diſputationibus & actibus hujuſmodi proteſtationem præmittere ſolebant.*]

Fol. 38. b. *Verſus ſubſcripti in circuitu lapidis ſive tumbæ Mri. Thomæ Ledbury, prioris quondam hujus loci* [*viz. Wigorn.*]

Quis jacet hîc? Thomas. Quod cognomen fuit ejus?
Ledburi. Qualis honor? Doctor fideique magiſter,
Ac prior eccleſiæ. Qui mores? Sobrius in ſe,
Providus & ſolidus, humilis, ſtabiliſque, benignus.
Et quod virtutes jam dictas præterit omnes
Spe rectuſque fide, fuit inflammatus ab igne
Illius ardoris quem miſit ſpiritus almus,
In terraſque ſuam voluit diffundere flammam.
Annis quot rexit? Septenis. Quot ſibi vixit?
X. ſex, & ſemel V. Quos perſtitit in monachatu?
X. quinis tantum. Manſit in Jubilæum
Ut requies detur. Tunc vult lex, ſicque precetur.

Verſus ſubſequentes ad pedes ymaginis.

1443. M. ſemel, X. querno, C. quater fuit, I. quoque terno,
Terdena menſis bis dempta luce Decembris
Deceſſit prior hic, Doctor fidei jacet iſtic.
Ut jacet hic jaceat, ut rexit ſic requieſcat.
Sicque ſibi pauſæ, pax pacifico ſine fine
Fiat, ut hoc Amen ſit ſemper in ore precamen.

Frere John Bredon, Frere Minor of the Covent of Coventry, his recantation of his preching and ſpeaking againſt the cuſtome of the Cathedrall Church of Coventry, which uſed to have the apparail of way of every perſon deceaſed: whoſe corps was firſt to be brought into that Church. This recantation, it ſeems, was enjoyn'd him by the Lds. in Parliament anno 1446.

Fol. 89. a. Het ys not unknowen, that where the prior and the covent of the cherch cathedral of oure Lady Sengt Mary of the Citye of Coventre, perſones and proprietaries of the perych chyrches of the ſame, and theire predeceſſours have hadde, poſſeded, and uſed to hafe as yn rygth of the ſeyd chyrch of tyme

tyme that no mynde of man ys the contrarie, that what perſoun dye withyn thys ſeyde cyte, ſuburbes and homeletes of the ſame hath ben fyrſt browȝt to the ſeyde cathedral chirch with apparail of way, there to abyde tille the maſſe and other obſervance to criſten pepel perteynyng be complete, and the corps there of then to be beryed outher at the ſame cathedral cherch, or elles at on of the perych cherchis or chircherde where the perſoun of the ded corps was converſant, or there where yn his lyfe he chaſe his ſepulture, the ſeyde apparail of way remayneng with the ſeide cathedral chirch to uſe of the ſame: which tytel and poſſeſſyoun is good als wel bi the lawe ſpirituall, as by the lawe temperalle: Y fryre Jon Bredon, frere menor of the covent of thys ſame cyte, yn the tyme of the holy advent of oure lord laſte paſſed in the peryche chirches of thys ſame cite a yenis the ſeyde cuſtom and tytel, as oure Soveren lord the kyng and the lordes ſpirituall and temperal ben acerted, openly precheȝd and affermed that al maner offeringes own to be ywen al onely to them that miniſte the Sacraments. To the periſſouns alſo that neyther the pope, ne all the world may compelle any man to ofre any thyng yn the ſeyd cathedral chirch. Alſo that neyther the Pope ne all the world may make but that a fre man in his laſte wylle may diſpoſe the lyghtes perteynyng to hys corps where ſo ever he wylle. And ſo that I inducyng the perisſhouns of the ſeide pericherches to execute my purpoſe bad that they ſchulde boldely bare the lyghtes of the corpſes fro that tyme forward to here periſſch chirches or whether thei elles wold, not withſtandyng any contrarie uſe, promytting my ſelfe to defende them that ſo dide, ſeyng that yn Engelond was not ſo a bownde a Cite as ys the Cite of Coventre is yn keping and obſervyng the ſeyde cuſtome and promittyng my ſelfe to make this ſame Cite fre; ſo that the ſeide Prior and covent ſhuld not prevayle to have the ſeide cuſtome, whiche ſeyng myȝth cauſe the pepel to turne theire hertes fro the prior and covent, and fro obſervyng the ſeyde lawful cuſtome. And alſo that I ſeide, that yn Englond was not ſo covetous a place as was the priory of Coventre. Alſo that I inpugnyȝth the ſeide cuſtom by a nother on lawful mene, ſeide and affermyȝth that any cuſtom how long ſo ever het be, thow het be of a C. yeres, if het be yn prejudice of commine wele, hyt ys unlawful: and that the ſeide cuſtome is yn prejudice of commune good, by cauſe hit ys prejudiciall to the periſſch chirches of the holy Trynite and Seint Michel of Coventre, and therfore that is unlawful. Alſo that I ſeide, that al only thei that miniſtren the Sacramentes, and miniſtren abowte the corpſes,

corpſes, as Vicars and periſſchpreſtes, ſchulde have the Obvencioungs and profetes of the corpſes, and not the monke of the Priory, whych mai not miniſtre the Sacramentes. Alſo that I in my billes that I made to be ſette upp over the chirch darres in this ſeide Cite promyſed to delyver the pepel of this ſame Cite fro the thraldom of Pharao the which fowhteȝt a yenis the ſeide cathedrall chirche, and the lawful Cuſtom of the ſame. In all theſe premiſeȝt by the lordes ſpirituall and temperall by the commawdement of our Soveran lorde the kyng duely examined ys fowndoun mater upp on the which mygth ſue grete ynconvenientes a yenis the lawes of god and of the chirch, and alſo prejudiciall to the ſeide Prior and Covent. Wherfore I the ſame Frere iffe I mainteyn or juſtifie the ſeide onlawful Opinions or any of them, or who ſo ever ſo do, ben worthi to be ſore puniſched and chaſtiſhed by the lawe of the chirche. And therfore als ferre as I have ſuch matiers or opinions affermed, precheȝd, or thawȝht, I the ſame frere revoke and renownce theym, and iche of theyın, prayngh and exortyngh yow that ye giffe neither feithe ne credens to theym, ne execute theym yn any wiſe. Wherfore I now wele a viſed and meved ther to yn conſcience exhorte and pray ȝow to kepe and obſerve the ſeide laudabyl cuſtom yn puttyng awey and eſchewyng hurte and offenſe of conſcience, and alſo a voydeng poniſchement. And to alle theym that don contrarie to the ſame cuſtom, for as much as hit is a cuſtom commendabul, and ſo owyng to be kepte and obſerved to encreſe of mede by pleaſure made to almyghty god, who grawnte ȝowe and me to lyffe yn this world aftur juſte lawes and lawful cuſtomes vertuoſely, ſo that we may deſerve to * rejoyſe hevenly recompenſe everlaſtyng. Amen.

Explicit revocatio J Bredon fratris Minorum in judicio contra priorem & conventum Conventriæ, & contra plures alios eccleſiaſticos, anno Domini Mill^{mo}, cccc^{mo} XLVI^{to}

* *F.* receyve.

Finis primæ Partis Appendicis ad Lelandi Coll.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES,

TENDING TO ILLUSTRATE THE

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES

O F

GREAT BRITAIN;

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

ANNO 1770.

THE ENTIERMENT

OF THE

Moſt Highe, moſt Puyſant, and moſt Excellente Princes Mary the firſt of that Name, late Queene of England, Spayne, Fraunce, bothe the Siceles, Jeruſalem, and Ireland, Deffendor of the Faythe, Arche Duches of Auſtrie, Duches of Burgundy, Mylayne, and Brabant, Counties of Habſpurge, Flanderes, and Tyroll, whoo ordeyned to her Executores and Overſeers as followeth, viz.

The Names of the Executors.

THE Lord Cardinal Pole
The Archbisſhope of Yorke
The Marquis of Wincheſter
Th' Erle of Arroundell
Th Erle of Weſtmerland
Th Erle of Shrowesbury
The Erle of Derby
Th Erle of Suſſex
Th Erle of Pembroke
The Vicount Mountague
The Biſhoppe of Eyly
The Lord Clynton
The Lord Haſtings of Lowghborowe
Sir William Peter
Sir William Cordall.

The Names of the Affyſtaunts to the Will.

Sir Thomas Cornewalleyes
Sir Henry Jernyngham
Sir Edward Walgrave
Sir Fraunces Ingelfeld
Sir John Baker
Mr. Boxul.

It is to be remembred that the ſaid Princes departed out of this tranſſytory Lyffe and Worlde on Tweſday in the Mornynge betwene and V and Syxe of the Cloke the xvii^th^ Daye of November in the Yere of our Lord God 1558, and in the vi^th^ Yere of her Highnes Reigne, at her Manner of S^t^. James beyond the Charynge Croſſe, whoo after her Departuer was peruſſed by the Lords of the Councell and Ladyes of the Realme, and after opened, cered, and tramelled in this Manner: Firſt, her Graces Fycyſſions with the Surgeons did open her, and toke out all her Boweles with her Harte, the which was afterward coffyned and buryed ſumptiouſly in the Chappell, her Harte beinge ſeverally incloſſed in a Coffen covered with Velvet bounde with Silver, which was allſo buryed in the ſaide Chappell. And after that the Surgeons had don ther Partes as aforeſaid, then the Clerke of the Spycery, with the Officers of the Chaundery, came and ſered the ſaid Royall Corſſe with Lynen Cloth waxed, and with a Nomber of Spices very coſtely; after the which the ſaid Corſſe was coffened, and then the Sergaunte Plomer encloſſed the ſame in Led, the which Coffyn was covered with purpule Velvet, and laide on the Seames with Lace, and nayled with gylte Nayles. The ſaid noble Corſſe beinge thus cered and coffened, was brought fourth into the Privey Chamber, and there remayned in this Ordre:

Item, the ſaid Prevy Chamber was hanged with blake Cloth, and garneſshed with Skochions of Armes on Bokeram in fyne Golde of her Armes and the King's in Palle within the Garter, and ſome of her owne Armes within the Garter; and in the ſame Chamber ſtod the Corſſe upon a Table with ij Treſſeles covered with a Pall of riche Cloth of Gold, and on the ſaid Pall was faſtened vi Skochions of Sarſenet in fyne Gold of her Armes within the Garter; and ther was attendant every Day Gentilwomen which did pray aboute the ſame with Lyghts burnenge, and wache every Night, with Dyrge and Maſſe every Day, and ther remayned tyl Saterdaye the xth Day of Deſſember, that Ordre was taken for the removinge of the ſaid Corſſe to the Chappell as followeth:

Item, this don aforeſaid, the Archebuſshope of Yorke, the Marquis of Wincheſter, th Erle of Shroweſbury, th Erle of Weſtmerland, with others, were appoynted to ſet and take Ordre for the Funerall, and for the bringenge downe of the ſaid Corſſe into the Chappell; whoo havinge Commiſſion to do the ſame, ſent for Garter princypall King of Armes for to underſtand the Ordre, and what was to be don, who declared unto them in all Poyntes the Ordre, and what was

was to be don therein. Then they toke Ordre for the furneſshinge of the foreſaid Chappell in Maner following:

The Maner of the Furnetuer of the Chappell at St. James.

Item, it was hanged with blake Cloth, and garneſshed with Skochions in Metall as aforeſaid; the High Auter was trymed with purpule Velvet, and in the Deanes Place was hanged a Canappy of purpule Velvett, and in the mydeſt of the ſaid Chappell ther was maid a Herſe iiij Square of xlvi greate Tapperes, the which did waye xx[lb] Waight the Pece, being wrought with Crownes and Rowſes of the ſame; and beneth the ſame Tapperes a Vallence of Sarſenet with the Qwene's Worde wrytten with Letres of Gold, and a Frynge of Gould aboute the ſame Vallence, and within that Vallence another Vallence of Bokeram with a Frynge of blake Silke; the ſaid Herſe was rychely ſett with Penſeles and Skochions of Armes in Metall: Ther was under the ſaid Herſe a Matie of Taffata, with a Dome gilded, and iiij Evangeleſtes in the iiij Corners of the ſaid Matie; the vi Poſtes were covered with blake Velvet, and on every Poſte a Skochion of Sarſenet in fyne Gold; the Rayle of the ſaid Herſe within was hanged with Brod Cloth, and the Grownde within both Rales covered with Blake; alſo the utter Syde of the Stalles, which was in Sted of the Rales on eche Syde, was hanged with Blake; at eche End ther was maid a Rayle over whart the ſaid Chappell, which was alſoo hanged with Blake, and garneſshed with Skochions; within the Rayles ſtod xv Stoles covered with fyne Brod Cloth, and on the ſame xv Cuſſions of purpule Vellvet, and under the Fete to knelle on xv Cuſſions of blake Cloth. At the upper End of the Herſe, without the Ralle, there was maid an Aulter, which ſtod on the lefte Hand of the Quere, covered with purple Velvett, which was rychly garneſshed with Ornaments of the Churche: Which Chappell being thus furneſshed, Ordre was geven to the Sargaunt of the Veſtery for the ſaffe keping of the ſame tyll ſuch Tyme as the ſaid Royall Corſſe was brought downe into the ſaid Chappell.

The bringing downe of the Corſſe into the Chappell at St. James.

Item, all Things in a Redynes as aforeſaid, on Saterdaye the x[th] Daye of December the Corſſe was brought downe in this Manner: Warnynge was geven to all Manner of Eſtates havinge Blake, to geve thier Attendaunce the ſaid Daye at

Dynidge,

Dyridge, and aboute iij of the Cloke, when all Things was redy; the great Chamber, with the Steres and the Cowrte to the Chappell Dore, was hanged with Blake, and garneſhed with Skochions; then the Lords and Ladyes aſſembled together in the Chamber of Preſence and Great Chamber, whereas all the Officers of the Howſe ſtodd with Torches with dyvers of the Gardes. Then the Buſshoppe of Worſſeter, the B. of Cheſter, the B. of Coventre and Lichfeld, and the B. of Exeter, with the Quene's Chappell, went ope to ſette the ſaid Corſſe, and the Chappell ſtod in the Great Chamber, and the Buſshopes went into the Chamber of Preſence and ſenſed the Corſſe, and ſaid dyvers Praers; and after the ſaid Corſſe was taken up by viij Gentillmen, and all th other ſet in Ordre, that is to ſay, Fyrſte, the Croſſe, and on eche Syde a white Braunche; then the Chapell; then all the Gentilmen and Squeres, with the Chappelenes of no Dignitie, and on eche Side went the foreſaid Officers with Torches, and the ſaid Gard allſo; then all Knights, and after them Councellours; then Barons, and Buſshopes not in Pontificalibus; then the Overſeers; then Erles; then the Executors; then the Kinge of Armes; then the Corſſe, covered with a riche Pall of Tyſſue. There walked on eche Syde the Corſſe ij Noble Men, viz. the Marquis of Wincheſter, th Erle of Weſtmerland, the Erle of Shroweſbury, and th Erle of Derby, which touched the Corſſe with thier Hands; over the ſaid Corſſe was borne a Canoppe of purple Velvet, with vi blew Staves with gylte Knopes borne by vi Squeres, viz. Mr. Garrat, Roger Manners, Leonard Weſt, John Arroundell, William Foſter, and William Babington; then the chief Morner, the Counteſſe of Lineux, aſſiſted by th Erle of Huntingdon and the Viſcount Mountague, her Trayne borne by the Lady Katheren Haſtings, aſſiſted by the Vice Chamberlayne; then th other Morners Two and Two, viz.

The Counteſſe of Oxford,
The Counteſſe of Huntingdon,
The Viſcounteſſe Mountague,
The Lady Morley,
The Lady Latymer,
The Lady Lomeley,
The Lady Borough,
The Counteſſe of Worſſeter Elder,
The Counteſſe of Bedford,
The Lady Clynton,
The Lady Dacres of the South,
The Lady Storton,
The Lady Windſour,
The Lady North,

and after them other Ladyes and Gentillwomen, and after them followed the Gard, and in this Ordre went into the Chappell where the Corſſe was plaſſed within the Herſe, and

the

the Morners on eche Syde vii, and at the Hed . . . . . the chief Morner knelyinge at the Stoles with Cuſſions that are before named; then the Aſſiſtannts, with th Executors and all the other Lords, were placed. Then the Beades were byden by Norrey King of Armes. Then the Dyrge began ſong by the Chappelenes, executed by the Buſhope of Worſeter; and ther was allſoe Dyrge ſaid at the lytell Aulter before mentioned; the Leaſſons were red by the chieffeſt of the Chappelenes, and the iij laſte by iij Biſshoppes, that is to ſaye, the vii[th] by the Buſhope of Exeter, the viii[th] by the Buſhoppe of Cheſter, the ix[th] by the Buſhoppe of Worſſeter; and the ſaid Buſhoppe of Exeter ſenced the Corſſe, beinge in Pontificalibus. The Buſshopes at the redinge of the ſaid Leaſſons had Copes and Myters, but none had Croſſiers but the Buſhope of Worſſeter who did execute, and the Buſhope of Exeter when he did aſſiſte him in doinge the ſame; the Dirge don, the Morners went upe agayne in ordre, the cheffeſte fyrſte, where they had a great Soupper.

The Maner of the Wache the ſame Nyght.

Item, after Souper thier was a ſolempe Wache both of Lords, Ladyes, Gentillwomen, which Ladyes ſatt within the Rayles of the Herſe; allſo thier did wache a Heraulde and a Purſuvannte every Nyght, which had their Allowance in the Cowrte of Meate, Fyer, and all other Things accordinge to the Ordre of the Cowrte; allſo thier did wache ſertayne of the Garde, with other of her Servannts, which did hold Torches. Every Nyght aboute x of the Cloke Service began, which was ſaid by One of the Quene's Chappeleynes, and ſo contynewed in Prayers all Nyght tyll the Mornynge that they were revyved with the Ladies; and when they were ſoo revyved they had thier Brekefaſte ſerved accordinge to thier Degrees; then begon the Maſſe of our Lady, executed by the Buſhoppe of Cheſter, the Lady Latymer chief Morner; and that don, the Maſſe of the Holy Goſte, executed by the Buſhoppe of Exeter, the Vicounteſſe Mountagewe chief Morner.

The Procedinge to the Maſſe of Requiem on Sonndaye.

Item, on Sonndaye aboute ix of the Cloke the ſaid Noblemen and Ladyes Morners, which were at the Dirge the Nyght before, cam fourth of the Great Chamber in Ordre in this Manner: Fyrſte, all Gentillmen, Squeres, and Knights; then the Offycers of Armes; then Barons; then Buſhoppes; then

then Viſcountes; then th Overſeers; then th Executores; then Garter; then the chief Morner, the Counteſſe of Lyneux, with the Reſt followinge as at the Dirge the Night before, and ſoo proceeded into the Chapell, where they were placed as before; then Norrey Kinge of Armes bad the Prayer; then the Quere began the Maſſe of Requiem. The ſaid Maſſe was executed by the Buſhoppe of Worſſeter, the B. of Exeter and the Buſhoppe of Cheſter Aſſiſtannts as Pyſtellers and Goſpellers, with Deacon and Subdeacon, beſides thier Aſſiſtannts in Coppes. Then the Maſſe proceded tyll the Offeringe, at the which Offeringe when the Buſhoppes torned them, the Morners turned them, the Morners ſtode upe, and the chief Morner cam fourth, havinge certayne Noble Men and the Officers of Armes before her, the Reſt of the Morners followinge, her Trayne borne, went to the Aulter where thier was laid by a Gentillman Uſher a Carpet and a Cuſſion on the which ſhe kneled, and havinge her Offeringe delyved unto her, offered, and then roſſe uppe and retorned to the Herſſe agayne, who after her Obeiſſiaunce maid to the Corſſe, havinge but One Offycer of Armes before her, without her Trayne borne, offered for herſelf and retorned. Then offered the Two Noblemen Aſſiſtannts, then th other Morners ij and ij, and after them the other Lordes; the Offeringe don, the Maſſe proceded out to th End; the Maſſe don, they departed from the Chappell in the ſame Sorte as they came thether upe into the Chamber of Preſence, where they had a great Dyner, and all other Offycers thier gevinge thier Attendannce had great Fare in lyke Manner. The Dyner don, they departed to thier Chamber for a Seaſon to repoſſe them ſelves tyl Three of the Cloke; then they all aſſembled in the Chamber of Preſence, and when they were all mette, then they went to the Dyrge in the ſaid Ordre as they went to the Maſſe of Requiem, and the ſaid Dyrdge was executed by the Buſhoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld. At Magnificat, the Corppes was ſenſed by the ſaid Buſhope and the Buſhoppe of Exeter, the vii[th] Leaſſon was red by the Buſhoppe of Carlylle, the viii[th] by the Buſhoppe of Exeter, the ix[th] by the Buſhoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld, the which Buſhoppes when they red the Leaſſons had Coppes on thier Bakes and Myters on thier Hedde, and they that ſenſed had ther Croſſiers borne before them. The Dirdge don, they departed from the Chappell to the Chamber of Preſence, where they had a great Soupper, and after Soupper the wache was charged and Service ſaid as on Saterdaye at Nyght in all Poynts.

The

The Manner of the Uſſaige of the Ceremonyes on Moundaye.

Item, on Moundaye in the Mornynge the Wache was revived as before on Sonndaye Mornynge, and after the Revyvinge the Buſhoppe of Cheſter began the Maſſe of the Holy Goſte, that don the Buſhoppe of Carlyle begon the Maſſe of our Lady; at the offeringe of thier ij Maſſes the chief Morner offered, and no more: The ij Maſſes don, the ſaid Morners departed, and the great Eſtates Morners came downe as on Sonndaye to the Maſſe of Requiem, and thier offered and uſed them ſelves as they did at the foreſaid Maſſe on Sonndaye, which Maſſe was executed by the Buſhoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld, and after Maſſe retorned to Dyner, and after Dyner aboute Thre of the Cloke they went to the Dyrge as before on Sonndaye, the which was executed by the Buſhoppe of Wincheſter, the vii^th^ Leaſon red by the Buſhoppe of Worceſter, the viii^th^ by the Buſhoppe of Exeter, the ix^th^ by the Buſhoppe of Wincheſter aforeſaid, the Corppe ſenſed by the Buſhoppes of Wincheſter and Worſceter; the Dyrge don they went to Soupper, and after Soupper the Wache was charged as the Nyght before in all Poyntes.

The Manner of the Uſſage of the Ceremonyes on Tweſdaye.

Item, on Tweſdaye the Maſſe of the Holy Goſte was ſaid by the Buſhoppe of Exeter with his Aſſiſtannts, the Maſſe of our Lady by the Buſhoppe of Worceter with his Aſſiſtannts, the Maſſe of Requiem by the Buſhoppe of Wincheſter, the ij foreſaid Buſhopes as Piſtoller and Goſpeller, with Deacon and Subdeacon, and their ownne Aſſiſtannts in Coppes, to the which Maſſe came the foreſaid noble Ladyes Morners as they did the Daye before, and offered in the ſame Manner, and after Maſſe to Dyner; when Dyner was don the Heraulds gave Ordre to all Sortes of Pepoell, havinge Blake, to geve thier Attendannce, and to keppe thier Places as they were by them ſett in ordre, duringe the whiche Tyme of thier ſettinge in ordre the Corſſe was brought fourth and ſett in the Chariott, and the Palle laide over the ſame, and a Syd on the ſaid Palle laye the Preſentation [a]; in the meane Seaſon the Lords and Ladyes maid them redy, and when they were redy they procedede to the Abbey of Weſtminſter in this Ordre followinge:

[a] The Repreſentation, or Figure of the Deceaſed, uſually laid on the Coffin previous to and during the Funeral Proceſſion.

The Ordre of the Procedinge to the Abbey of Weſtminſter.

Fyrſte ij Porters with blake Staves.

Then the Sergainte of the Veſtery a foote, and with him the Sergainte Porter on Horſſe Bake.

Then the Croſſe, with ij great white Braunches, on eche Syde one, borne by ij Men in Surpleſes.

Then the Gentillmen of the Quene's Chappell in thier Surpleſes ſinginge.

Then the Monkes of Weſtminſter, which met the Corſſe at the Gate in the King's Streates.

Then the Lord Abbot of Weſtminſter.

Then ij Sergannts of Armes with their Maſſes. } On eche Syde Purſuvants of Armes to ſe the Procedinge kept.

Then the Standart of the Dragon borne by Mr. Henry Poole, his Horſſe trapped to the Paſturne with iiij Skochions of Armes in Metall on Bokeram, and a Shrafferon in his Horſſe Forred, in a longe Gowne, his Hood on his Hed.

Then Gentillmen in longe Gownes, thier Hoods on thier Shoulders.

Then the Offycers of the Howſſe in lyke Manner.

Then Ambaſſatores Servannts and Strangers.

Then the Trompets.

Then the Chappeleynes without Dignitie.

Then ij Sergannts of Armes with their Maſſes. } On eche Syde Purſuvantts of Armes to ſe the Procedinge kept.

Then the Standard of the Greyhound borne by Sir Ollyver Laurence, his Horſſe trapped and garneſhed as afore.

Then Knights.

Then Baneretts.

Then Offycers of Howſhould being Knights.

Then Chappeleynes of Dignitie.

Then ij Sergannts of Armes with thier Maſſes.

Then the Standard of the Lion borne by Ser George Howard, his Horſſe trapped and garneſhed as th other before.

Then Barrons.

Then Buſshoppes.

Then Vicountes.

Then the Threaſſorer and Comptroller of Howſhould.

Then Erlles.

Then the Archebuſshoppe of Yorke, with the Ambaſator Conte de Ferio. } On eche Syde an Herauld of Armes to ſee the Proceeding kept.

Then

Then the Overſeers to the Wyll.

Then the Executors.

Then Twoo Sergannts of Armes with thier Maſſes.

Then the enbrodered Banner borne by the Viſcounte Hereford, his Horſe trapped and garneſhed as th other before mentioned.

Then the Helme and Creaſte borne by Cheſter Herauld, his Horſſe trapped to the Paſterne with iiij Skochions and a Chafferon, in a longe Gowne, his Hood on his Hedd.

Then the Targatt borne by Norrey Kinge of Armes in the ſame Manner as Cheſter before.

Then the Swerd borne by Clarenciulx King of Armes, his Horſſe trapped and garneſhed as before.

Then the Cote of Armes borne by Garter Princypall Kings of Armes, his Horſſe trapped and garneſhed as afore.

Then the Lord Chamberlayne of Howſhoulde.

Then followed the Chariott drawen with v Horſſes, the whiche were trapped with blake Velvet, and on every Horſſe iiij Skochones of Armes and a Shrafferon in the Forred, and on every Horſſe a Page of Honnor in a longe Gowne, his Hood on his Hed, and a Banner in his Hand of ſeveral Armes ; and on eche Syde of the ſaid Horſſes, from the fore Horſſe to the Charriott, ther rod v Gentillmen on Horſſe bake, with thier Horſſes traped and garneſshed with Skochiones as afore ſaide, which bare great Banners of Damaſke of the Quene's Deſents paynted in fyne Gold.

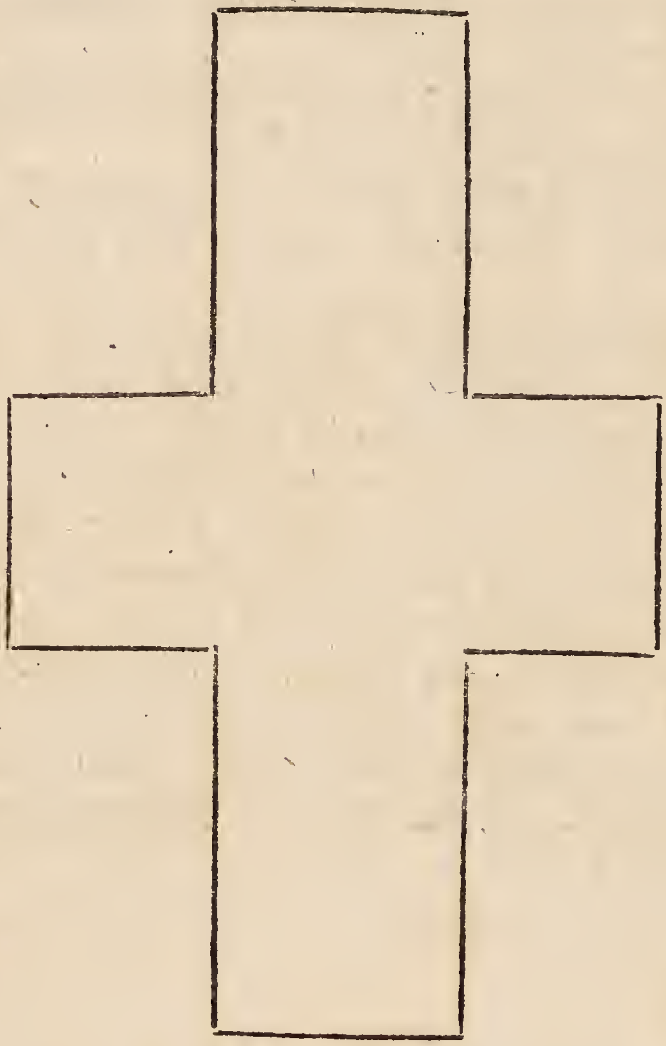
The Charrote with the Corppes.

[The Chariot covered with riche Clothe of Tyſewe blake with a Fringe of Gold, and within the ſame a Majeſtie of Taffata, with a Dome and iiij Evangeliſts, and at eche Corner a Banner of Armes of Damaſke; the Corſſe laid in the Bottome of the ſame, and upon the Corſſe a Pall of riche Tyſſewe, with a Croſſe of white Tyſſewe; and on the ſame was laid the Preſentation appereled in Robes of Eſtate, with a Crowne on her Hed, the Ball and Septer in the Hand, and her Fingers being richly ſett with Rings, and in the ſame riche Stones, the Septer and Crowne garneſhed in lyke Manner.]

A Gentilman Uſher kneling.

The Banner of Marye Magdalyne borne by Lancaſter Heraulde.

The Banner of Saint George borne by Yorke Herauld.



The Erle of Shroweſbury Aſſiſtant, touching the Corſſe.

Th Erle of Derby Aſſiſtannt, touching the Corſſe.

The Marquis of Wincheſter Aſſiſtant, touching the Corſſe.

Th Erlle of Weſtmerland Aſſiſtannte, touching the Corſſe.

The Banner of our Lady borne by Somerſet Heraulde.

The Banner of the Trynitie borne by Windſor Heraulde.

A Gentillman Uſher knelinge.

Th Erlle of Hontingdon Aſſiſtannte to the chief Morner.

Then the chieffe Morner, the Counteſſe of Lineulx, her Horſſe trapped with Velvet.

The Vyſcount Mountague Aſſiſtannte to the chief Morner.

Sir Henry Jerningham, Maſter of the Horſſe, leydinge the Horſſe of Eſtate, aſide of the chief Morner.

The Counteſſe of Oxford
The Counteſſe of Worſeter
The Counteſſe of Hontington
The Counteſſe of Bedford
} Thies iiij followed on Horſe Bake, thier Horſſes trapped to the Paſterne, and led by One in a blake Cote.

Then

Then the fyrſte Chariot covered with blake Velvet and garneſhed with Skochiones of Sarſenet in fyne Gold drawne with iiij Horſſes trapped with blake Cloth downe to the Paſturne, with iiij Pages ridinge on the ſame Horſſes with Gownes and Hoods and in the ſame thier Ladyes,

The Vicecountes Mountague, The Lady Clynton, The Lady Morley, The Lady Dacres of the South,	In Mornynge apperelled accordinge to thier Eſtates, viz. Manteles and thier Barbes above thier Chines.

Then followed thies Ladies on Horſſe Bake.

The Lady Latymer, The Lady Storton, The Lady Lomely, The Lady Windſor,	Thier Horſes trapped to the Paſturne with blake Cloth, and led by one in a blake Cote.

Then the ſecond Chariot apperelled as the fyrſte, with iiij Horſſes and iiij Pages on the ſame, and in the ſame thies Ladyes, viz.

The Lady Borough, The Lady North, The Lady Anne Gray, The Lady Hontington Da̅,	In Mornynge Apperell accordinge to thier Eſtate, viz. Manteles and thier Barbes above thier Chynes.

Then followed thies Ladyes on Horſſe Bake,

The Lady Cornewalleys, The Lady Jermyngham, The Lady Peter, Mrs. Dormer,	Thier Horſſes trapped to the Paſturne with blake Cloth, and led by one in a black Cote, they in Morninge Apperell, viz. a Mantell with a ſmall Trayne, thier Barbes on thier Chyne.

Then the third Chariot apperreled as the fyrſte, with iiij Horſſes and iiij Pages on the ſame, and therin thies that folows:

Mrs. Clarencuilx, Mrs. Penne, Mrs. Tymes, Mrs. Southwell,	In Mornynge Apperell accordinge to thier Degre, a Gowne withoute a Trayne, and thier Barbes under thier Chynes.

Then all Gentilwomen, Waters, and Chamberers on Horſſe Bake in Blake.

Then the Vice Chamberlayne and the Maſter of the Gentlemen.

Then the Gard with Torches.

Then

Then all Noblemen's Servaunts in ordre, havinge blake Cotes; and in this Ordre they proceded to the Weſt Dore of the Abbeye.

*The Mannor of the Furniſhinge of the Abbeye, and the Manner of the Herſe.**

Item, the Body of the Churche from the Weſte Dore to to the Quere Dore was hanged with blake Cloth, and garneſhed with Skochiones; allſo the Quere was hanged within the Stalles with Blake, and garneſhed with Skochiones of Purple in Metall; and betwene the Steppes goinge up to the Aulter and the Quere Dore thier was maid a very ſomptiouſe Herſſe of viii Square, with Nyne Princypalles double ſtoried, havinge in Lightes to the Nomber of a Thouſand and more, garneſhed with xxxvi Dozen Penſelles of Sarſenet betten with Gold and Sylver of the Quene's Bages, the viii Rochments hanged double with Vallence of Sarſenet wrytten with Lettres of Gold, and fringed with gilte Fringe; on the ſame Herſſe many Skochiones in Metall, with many ſmall Skochiones of Waxe; on the upper Parte of the viii great Poſtes ſtod viii Archeangeles of Waxe, and under them viii great Skochiones of Armes within the Garter of Waxe; all the Eight Square of the Herſſe was garneſhed and ſett with Angelles, Morners, and Quenes in thier Robes of Eſtate maid of Waxe; under the Herſſe was a great Majeſtie of Taffata lyned with Bokeram, and in the ſame was maid a great Dome of Paynter's Worke, with Foure Evangeliſtes of fyne Gold; aboute the ſaid Herſſe above, under the ſaid great Skochones, went a Valence of Taffata, a Quarter of a Yerd depe, wrythen with Lettres of Gold (DIEU ET MON DROIT) and Armes in the ſame maid to ſtand in the Mydeſte of every Square, havinge a Fringe of Gold a Quarter depe, and within that a Valence of blake Taffata, with a Frynge of blake Sylke a Quarter depe; the Eight Poſtes were covered with blake Velvett, and on every Poſt a Skochion of Sarſenet wrought with fyne Gold; the Rayle of the ſame was hanged on bothe Sides with fyne Brode Clothe, and ſett with Skochiones of Bokeram in fyne Gold; within the ſaid Frame of the Herſſe the Ground was allſo covered with blake Coton; and without the ſaid Herſſe rounde aboute wente a raylle iiij Foote and more from the ſaid Herſſe, the which was hanged with blake Velvet on the other Syde, and on the inner Syde with fyne Brode Clothe; in the Mydeſte of the ſaid Ralle agaynge the Highe Aulter was maid a ſmall Aulter, which was covered with Velvet, and rychely garneſhed with Plate;

betwene

betwene the Herſſe and the ſaid Ralle the Ground was covered with Brode Cloth, where thier was ſett xv Stoles covered with fyne Brode Cloth, and at every Stolle a Cuſſion of purpulle Velvet and a Cuſſion of blake Velvett; without that Ralle was a Ralle which was maid for the kepinge fourth of the Pepoell, which was hanged allſo with Blake, and the Ground betwene the ſaid twoo Ralles was allſo covered with blake Cotton, all the which was had and receved by the Offycers of Armes.

Item, from the Stepes to the Highe Aulter of a great Hight was hanged with blake Cloth and garniſhed with Skochiones, and the Highe Aulter rycheley garnyſhed with Ornaments of the Churche; allſo the Waye from the Herſſe to the Chappell, where the ſaid noble Quene was buryed, was allſo hanged with Blake and garnyſhed with Skochiones; and the ſaid Chappell was hanged and garneſhid with Skochiones in Metall: The Churche with the Channcell, the Herſſe, and Chappell thus furnyſhed, the Corſſe was reſeved at the Weſte Dore in this Manner:

Item, at the Weſte Dore the Corppes was taken out of the Chariott and borne by xii Gentilmen; and at the ſaid Dore of the Churche ſtodd the Buſhoppe of Wint: the Buſhoppe of London, and the Buſhoppe of Worceſter, whoo ſenced the Corſſe and caſte holy Water on the ſame; after that the Corſſe was brought uppe to the Herſſe, and ſett under the ſame; then the Morners were placed, the Chief at the Hed, and on eche Syde vii other; then the other Noblemen, as the Executores and Overſeres, with all the Standards and Banners were placed and ſett in Ordre, then

Of your Charitie praye for the Sowlle of the moſte puiſſante and excellente Princeſſe Mary by the Grace of God late Quene of England, Spayne, France, both the Sicelles, Jeruſalem, and Ireland, Deffendor of the Faith, Archeduches of Auſtrice, Duches of Burgundy, Mylayne, and Brabant, Counteſſe of Halſpinge, Flanders, and Tyroll, Pater Noſter.

Item, this Prayer was ſaid at every [a] Keryaleſſon, and at *Magnificat*, and *Benedictus*. Then the Dirge begon, executed by the foreſaid Thre Buſhoppes; the firſt Leſſon was red by the Lord Abbot of Weſtminſter, the ij[d] by the Buſhoppe of Carliſle, the third by the Buſhope of Cheſter, the fourth by the Buſhope of Exeter, the v[th] by the Bufshoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld, the Syxte the Buſhoppe of Worceſter, the vii[th] the Buſhoppe of Wincheſter, the viii[th] the Buſhoppe of London, the ix[th] the Arch

Bufshoppe

[a] So the Original.

Buſshoppe of Yorke. At *Magnificat* and *Benedictus*, twoo of the chiefeſte Buſshoppes aforeſaid ſenced the Corſſe thryſſe aboute; then the Dirge proceded out to thende; and when the Dirge was don, the Morners departed from Churche to the Lord Abbottes Howſe, where they had a Voyde of Spices and Wine, after the whiche they departed for that Nyght.

Item, in the Mornynge aboute vi of the Cloke, the Morners mett at the ſaid Abbotes Howſe; and when they were redy they went to the Maſſe of our Lady, havinge Gentillmen, Eſqueres, Knightes, th Officers of Armes, and others before them, and ſoo proceded to the Herſſe; and when they were plaſſed, the Maſſe began ſonge by the Quere by Note with Orgaynes, executed by the Buſſchope of London, with Deacon, Subdeacon, and Aſſiſtannts; and at the offeringe Tyme the chief Morner aſſyſted, and her Trayne borne, with th other Morners followinge her, offered, and no more, and then retorned to the Herſſe agayne. Then the Maſſe proceded to th End; and when the ſaid Maſſe was don, Maſſe of the Holy Goſte begon, executed by the Buſhoppe of Wincheſter, with Deacon, Subdeacon, and Aſſiſtannts, ſonge by the Quere as aforeſaid; and at the the Offeringe the ſaid chief Morner offered as at th other Maſſe before: When the ſaid Maſſes were don, then the Morners departed, in the ſame Mannor that they came to Churche, to the ſaid Lord Abbotts Howſe, where thier was prepared for them a Breakefaſte, after the whiche they prepared them ſelves, with all th other noble Perſonages, to goo to the Maſſe of *Requiem*, whoo went to the ſame in this Manner:

Fyrſte, all Gentillmen, ij and ij, thier Hoods on thier Shoulders.
Then Squeres.
Then Knightes.
Then Banneretes.
Then Officers of Howſhould, beinge Knights.
Then Chappelynes of Dygnitie.
Then Barrones.
Then Buſshoppes.
Then Viſcountes.
Then the Treaſſorer and Comptroler.
Then Erlles.
Then Marquiſſes.
Then Dukes.
Then the Ambaſſator, Counte de Ferio.

Then

Then the Aſſiſtants to the Wyll.

Then the Executores.

Then Garter.

Then the chief Morner aſſiſted as afore, her Trayne borne by the Lady Anne Grey, aſſiſted by the Lord Chamberlayne.

Then th other Morners ij and ij.

Then all other Ladyes and Gentillwomen ij and ij: And in this Ordre proceded to the Herſſe, where they were placed as at the Dirge the Nyght before; the Beades was byden as at Nyght before. Then the Maſſe of Requiem begon, ſonge ſolemnely by the Quere. Then came fourth the Arche Buſhoppe of Yorke in Pontificallibus, and iiij other Beſhoppes in lyke Manner, ij as Pyſtolers and Goſpellers, and ij as Deacon and Subdeacon, with thier Aſſiſtannts; and ſoo the Maſſe began, and proceded accordinge to the Ordre of the Churche tyll the Offeringe, which was don very ſolemnely, as hereafter ſhall appere.

The Ordre of the Offeringe at the Maſſe of Requiem.

Fyrſte, the chiffe Morner, havinge before her the Officers of Howſhould and the Officers of Armes, with the Noblemen, her Trayne borne and aſſiſted, her Aſſyſtannts goinge with her, went to the Aulter and offered the ſaid Offeringe, beinge delyvered to her by the Counteſſe of Oxford, havinge a Carpet and a Cuſſion laid for her by a Gentillman Uſher; and after ſhe had offered ſhe retorned to the Herſſe agayne, th other Morners followinge her ij and ij.

Item, when the ſaid chief Morner was come to the Herſſe, then ſhe maid Obeſyaunce to the Corſſe; and havinge Officers of Armes before her, went to offer for hir ſelf, without her Trayne borne or Aſſyſtannts, and retorned to the Herſſe agayne.

Then the Marquis of Wincheſter and the Erlle of Weſtmerland offered the Cote of Armes.

Then the Erlle of Shroweſbury an th Erlle of Derby offered the Swerd.

Then the Erlle of Hontington and the Viſcounte Mountague offered the Targatt.

Then the Twoo fyrſte the Healme and Creſte.

Then the Man of Armes, the Lord Sheffelde, came in rydinge, armed at all Peces, ſavinge the Hedd, with a Pollaxe in his Hand, and lighted at the Quere Dore, and beinge led from thenſe to the High Aulter by ij Noblemen, offered

offered the ſaid Pollaxe, and after went to the Veſtery, and was thier unarmed.

The Offeringe of the Paules.

Item, the Ladyes ſtode uppe within the Herſſe, and the Lady Northe came fourth to the Ralle at the Hedd, unto whome Garter delyvered Twoo Paules, whoo, with the Officers of Armes before her, went about the Herſſe, and at the Feate the ſaid Lady offered the ſaid Paules, the which were reſeved by the foreſaid Garter, and laid on the Fete of the Corſſe acroſſe; and when ſhe had don ſhe retorned to the Herſſe agayne.

Item, all the Baroneſſes did offer ij Paules a Pece in lyke Manner.

Item, all Counteſſes did offer iiij Paules a Pece in lyke Manner.

Item, The chief Morner, havinge the Officers of Howſhould and the Officers of Armes, with the Noble Men, before her, beinge aſſiſted by the ij Aſſiſtannts, her Trayne borne and aſſiſted, reſeved of Garter at the Hed of the Herſſe vii Paules, and went aboute the Herſſe and offered the the ſame as the fyrſte Lady did, and were laid on the Feate of the Corſe in lyke Manner as afore.

Then offered Counte de Ferio, Embaſſator for King Philippe, Garter goinge before him.

Then the iiij Noblemen Aſſiſtannts.

Then the Reſt of the Morners ij and ij.

Then the Executores.

Then the Overſeers to the Will.

Then the greateſt Eſtates.

Then offered all Knights, Eſqueres, and Gentillmen.

Item, the Offeringe don the Sermonnd begon, maid by the Buſhoppe of Wincheſter, Doctor White; and after the Sermonnd the Maſſe proceded to the End.

Item, at St. Johne's Goſpell the Banner of Armes and the Banner of St. George was offered.

Then thier came vi Knightes and toke the Preſentation with great Reverence, and bare the ſame into the Veſtery.

Then the Archebuſhoppe of Yorke and th other Buſhoppes came downe and ſenced the Corſſe, and the Quere ſang Cercumdicterunt.

Then the Morners departed from the Herſſe.

Then the Corſſe was taken upe by them that before bare the ſame, and was caryed to the Chappell whiche was appoynted for her Buryall, and there the forſaid Arch

7 Buſhoppe,

Buſhoppe, with th other Buſhoppes, ſaid all the Cerymones; in the meane tyme of the ſainge of thies Prayers, the iiij Gentillmen Uſshers toke awaye the Pall. Then the Corſſe was let into the Grave, and the Arche Buſhoppe caſte Earth on the ſame.

Then came the Noblemen, beinge Officers, to the Grave, and brake thier Staves over thier Hedes, and caſte the ſame in to the Grave, as the Lord Treaſſorer, the Lord Chamberlayne, the Treaſſorer and Comptroller, the Sergannt Porter, and the Gentillmen Uſshers thier Roddes, and then they departed agayne to the other Noblemen; and the Buryall ended, the Arche Buſhoppe and th other Buſhoppes did undreſſe themſelves. The Cerymony of the Buryall don, as is aforeſaid, of the ſaid noble Quene, whoes Soulle God pardon, the Noblemen and Prelates then there aſſembled, havinge with them the Officers of Armes, they came fourthe into the Face of the Pepoell, and Garter princypall Kinge of Armes, aſſiſted by ij Buſhoppes, did declare the Stylle of the Qwene Majeſtie in this Manner:

Of the moſte highe, moſte puiſſant, and moſte excellent Princeſſe Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Quene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Deffendour of the Faith, &c. God ſave Qwene Elizabeth! Unto the whiche Word all the Noblemen held upe thier Hands and Cappes; and the Trompeter ſtandyng in the rude Lofte ſounded. And this don, all the Eſtates and others departed to the Abbotes Howſe to Dyner.

Note, thiere was no Dolle geven at the Churche, for that there ſhould be no Reſort of pore Pepoell for the Annoyaunce of the Eſtates; but thier was Money geven by the Aumner for all the Pariſches in London, and allſo in Weſtminſter, and to every Churche allſo for ſayinge of Dirge and Maſſe.—— And thus endeth the Cerymony of the Entierment of the ſaid Quene Mary.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

CEREMONIAL OF THE MARRIAGE

BETWEEN

FREDERICK Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Princeſs ELIZABETH eldeſt Daughter of King *James* the Firſt,

In the YEAR 1613.

AS ALSO

THE CEREMONIAL OF THE MARRIAGE

BETWEEN

WILLIAM only Son of *Frederick-Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and MARY eldeſt Daughter of King *Charles* the Firſt,

On Low Sunday, the Second of *May* 1641.

Drawn up in the Year 1733 by *John Anſtis*, Eſq; Garter King at Arms.

From the original Manuſcript, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Edmondſon*, Eſq; Mowbray Herald.

INTRODUCTION.

SINCE the Form of Matrimony in the Common Prayer Book hath been eſtabliſhed by Acts of Parliament, there have been only Two Marriages of the immediate Children of the Crown publickly ſolemnized within this Kingdom. The firſt was that of the eldeſt Daughter of King James the Firſt with Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, celebrated in February 1612-13, when each of them were above Sixteen Years of Age, being both born in 1596. The other was that of William Son and Heir of Frederick-Henry Prince of Orange with Mary eldeſt Daughter of King Charles the Firſt, upon the Second of May 1641, when that young Prince wanted ſome Days of being Fifteen Years of Age, being born on $\frac{17}{27}$ May 1626, and the Princeſs wanted Seven Months of being Ten Years old, being born the 4th of November 1631 [a].

I thought proper to remark the Ages of the latter, in that the Ceremonial of that Marriage, as it is termed, acquaints us that ſome Forms, as the aſking of the Banns, the diſſheveling of the Hair in the Proceſſion, the Wafers and Hippocras in the Church, &c. were omitted, which probably were not obſerved becauſe that Princeſs, by a Proteſtation interpoſed in proper Time, might have vacated this Contract; ſo that upon ſuch a Refuſal all the Solemnities, whatever they had been, would have been of no Validity.

Though theſe Marriages, for that Term may in this Place be attributed to the later Solemnity, were performed with great Splendor and Magnificence, and the Heralds attended and performed the Functions of their Office, yet no complete Narratives of the Rites uſed in them are entered in their Books, where there are only to be found a ſhort imperfect Entry

a The Marriage of the Prince of Orange (afterwards King William the Third) with Mary Daughter of the Duke of York was privately celebrated in her Bed-chamber at St. James's, about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, 1677, by the Biſhop of London, when the King her Uncle gave her away. The Princeſs Ann was married to Prince George of Denmark in the Chapel at St. James's, by the ſame Biſhop, in the Evening of the 28th of July 1683, in Preſence of the King, Queen, Duke and Ducheſs of York, and a few only of the chiefeſt Nobility.

Entry of the Marriage of the Count Palatine. This Defect however may be ſupplied by ſeveral Particulars, whereof ſome are preſerved in Manuſcripts, others publiſhed by Stow in his Annals, P. 1005; by Sir John Finet in his Obſervations concerning Ambaſſadors, P. 10; as alſo by the Relations contained in a Pamphlet printed for William Barclay at London, 1613; and in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, P. 564, which are all in Engliſh: And in the French Language in Mercure François, Tom. III. C. 2. Contin. P. 71; for the Collector of theſe Notes hath not had the Fortune to meet with a printed Narrative of this Marriage in Dutch, at Frankendal, with Cuts, Folio, in 1613, and another in French, printed at Heidelberg. The Deſcription of the Marriage of the Young Prince of Orange remains in ſeveral looſe Papers, and from them a Collection hath been made of the Rites obſerved, with the Addition of ſome brief ſupplemental Notes.

THE CEREMONY OF THE MARRIAGE

BETWEEN

Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine and the Princeſs Elizabeth eldeſt Daughter of King James the Firſt, on St. Valentine's Day 1613.

FREDERICK the Vth, Count Palatine, landing at Graveſend on the 16th of October 1612, was with great State conducted to Whitehall; but the Celebration of the Marriage was deferred becauſe Prince Henry was ſoon after ſeized with a Fever, whereof he died upon the Sixth of November. The Palatine was elected into the Order of the Garter, together with Prince Maurice Count of Naſſau, (afterwards Prince of Orange) upon the 19th of December; and on the 27th of that Month the Conditions and Articles of Settlements for this Marriage were executed, wherein is this expreſs Clauſe, " Quod Matrimonium verum et legitimum " contrahatur inter eos in Anglia ante Initium Menſis Maij et " interim *Sponſalia* legitima de præſenti," &c. [a] And accordingly he was then affianced to the Princeſſe in the then Banquetting-houſe at Whitehall in this Manner: About Two Yards below the Degrees of Eſtate a large Turkey Carpet was ſpread, whereon the Count Palatine and the Princeſſe ſtood; to which Place the Nobility and Prince Charles conducted the Palatine apparelled in a black Velvet Cloak caped with Gold Lace, and the Princeſſe followed in a black Velvet Gown, Semee of Croſſets or Quarterfoils Silver [a], having a ſmall white Feather on her Head, and accompanied with Ladies.

The King, after a ſhort Space, came into the Room, and ſate under the State; and then Sir Thomas Lake (who was,

a It would be no Difficulty to ſhew the antient Cuſtom of ſuch Eſpouſalls by the Daughters of the Crown of England as diſtinct Acts from the Office of Matrimony, which frequently were performed ſome Months or Years before the Marriage was actually celebrated.

as is ſuppoſed) Secretary of State and a Layman, read the preciſe Words for the Stipulation of the Marriage Contract itſelf, according to the Form ſettled in the Common Prayer Book, turned only into the French Language, viz. " I " Frederick take thee Elizabeth to my wedded Wife," &c. which he repeated verbatim; and then the Princeſſe did the ſame, " I Elizabeth take thee Frederick to my wedded Huſ- " band," &c.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury (Dr. Abbot) however gave a Benediction by varying the Words in the Common Prayer in this Manner: *The God of Abraham, God of Iſaac, God of Jacob bleſs theſe* ESPOUSED *thy Servants*, &c.

The Count Palatine and Prince Maurice were inſtalled Knights of the Garter on the 7th of February, the later being inveſted by Garter King of Armes on the 4th of that Month at the Hague.

The Apparatus for the Count Palatine's Marriage.

Sunday the 14th of February 1613 (St. Valentine's Day) being appointed for this Solemnity, the Chapell of Whitehall was in Royall Sort adorned; the upper End of it was hung with very rich Hangings, containing Part of the Hiſtory of the Acts of the Apoſtles, and the Communion Table was furniſhed with rich Plate.

A ſtately Throne or Seat was raiſed in the Midſt of the Chapel, about Five Foot in Height and about XX Foot in Length, having Six or Seven Stairs to aſcend and deſcend at each End of it; the ſame was ſpread underneath with rich Carpets, and rayled on both Sides; the Rayles being covered with Cloth of Tiſſue, but open at the Top, that the whole Aſſembly might the better ſee all the Ceremonies: Upon the Sides of the Chapel, from the Stalls up to the Communion

a I here may take Notice that this black Habit was doubtleſſe then worn as Mourning for Prince Henry; however it is remarked that the Princeſſe had Flowers of Silver in her Gown, becauſe, as it will be ſhewn hereafter, White, the Colour of Virgins, was appropriated to Marriages. In the Additions to Monſtrelet we are informed that Lewis xii. upon the Death of Anne de Bretagne his Queen, commanded, that nul ne parlaſt a luy s'il n'etoit veſtu de Drap noir; et adonques fut le Mariage du Monſ. Le Duc de Valois [afterwards King Francis I.] avec la Fille du Roy, et epouſerint tous en Deuil veſtus de Drap noir, &c.——Chroniques Additionées au Monſtrelet, P. 116, 117.

In the ſolemnizing of Eſpouſalls and Matrimony this Circumſtance was generally obſerved, that nothing ſhould occur which could refreſh Mourning and Miſfortune at Feſtivals, where only the Marks of Satisfaction and Pleaſure ſhould be ſeen: But this Rule had ſome Exceptions.

Communion Table, there had been a double Row of Seats made for the Gentlemen of the Chapel, arraied with Tapeſtry.

The Proceſſion to the Count Palatine's Marriage.

Between Eleven and Twelve of the Clock, his Majeſty, to make the Proceſſion more ſolemn, and in order that it might be ſeen by more People, proceeded from his Privy Chamber through the Preſence and Guard Chamber, and through the new Banquetting-houſe erected of purpoſe to ſolemnize this Feaſt, and ſo down a Pair of Stairs at the upper End thereof by the Court Gate, and went along upon a ſtately Scaffold to the Great Chamber Stairs, and through the Great Chamber and Lobby to the Cloſet down the Staires to the Chapel, into which the Entry was made in this Manner:

Firſt, the Trumpets.

Then the Bridegroom, who was dreſſed, as ſome Perſons who have given us the Narratives ſay, in a rich Cloth of Silver richly embroidered; or, according to others, in a white Satin richly beſet with Pearls and Gold, going between the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Nottingham (who were both married Lords, which ſeems to be a Difference from the antient Method, where the Paranymphs were unmarried); however he was followed immediately by the young gallant Courtiers, Engliſh, Scottiſh, and Dutch, whom Finet ſtiles, The Batchelery of the Nation: But there entred into the Chappel only Sixteen Noble young Men Batchelors, being ſo many as the Bridegroom was years of Age; the Reſt, by the expreſs Command of his Majeſty, did not enter the Chapel, and the Bridegroom was conducted to his Seat.

Next before the Bride procedeed the Lord Harington of Exton (who, as Camden acquaints us, had the Tuition of her): She was ſupported on the Right Hand by the Prince of Wales, and on the left by the Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, both Batchelors, attended, as Stow and Sandford relate, with Twelve young Ladies, Fourteen according to *Mercure Francois*, but according to a Manuſcript Narrative with Sixteen, which ſeems to be right; and that Number might be fixed upon for the ſame Reaſon that the Bridegrom had ſo many Batchelors attending upon him. Theſe young Ladies bore her Train, all clothed in white Veſtments, being Cloth of Silver; and immediately after theſe young Ladies came the Lady Harrington, Wife to that

Lord who had been the Lady Elizabeth's Governeſſe for the Space of Ten Years; after her came all the great married Ladies of the Court; with which Train ſhe aſcended the Hautpas, and took her Place.

Her Habit is thus, with ſome Varieties in the Words, deſcribed by ſeveral Writers who obſerved it. Finet ſaith, She was apparrelled in White, her Hair laid out at Length in Curls overſpreading her Shoulders, and crowned with a Coronet of rich Pearls and Diamonds. Stow writes, that ſhe was attired all in White, having a rich Crown of Gold upon her Head, her Hair hanging down at Length in fair and ſeemly Treſſes, plenteouſly beſet with rich Pearls and precious Stones. *Mercure Francois*'s Words, "Veſtue d'une grande "Robe de Toille d'Argent en Broderie d'Or toute couverte "de Dyamants, ayant une *Couronne Ducale* [a] ſur la teſte fait "de Pierreries." And the Pamphlet printed in that Year aſſures

[a] Calling this Coronet a Ducal one muſt be a Miſtake; for, excluſive of what Stow and the Pamphlet above-mentioned tells us, it is evident that Princeſſes and other great Ladies of the Blood Royal at the Time of their Marriages wore Coronets or Crowns. Of all Diſtinctions none are more viſibly adapted and univerſally underſtood to repreſent or ſignify what is intended by them, than thoſe which are known by the Habits and external Ornaments; eſpecially when the particular Reaſons of the Appropriations of ſuch Marks are evident. There are ſeveral ſuch Particularities in this Deſcription; and firſt, as to the Crown, wherein there will be no Occaſion to run back to the Cuſtom of the Jews, the Romans, and of the Primitive Chriſtians, by all whom Crowns were uſed upon theſe Occaſions, it being my only Deſign in this Place to produce Inſtances of the Daughters of the Crown, or the near Relations of the Kings and Queens of England, wearing Crowns on the Celebration of their Nuptials. On the Marriage of Adeleydis, or Alice, Daughter of the then Marquis of Montferrat, and Niece to the then Queen of England, with Albert the Great, Duke of Brunſwick, which Marriage was celebrated at London in the Quindenes of Eaſter 1263, is this Entry in Rot. Pat. 47 Hen. III. P. 2. M. 3. *Pro* Garlanda *aurea ad Opus Markeſie Neptis Regis, quam Dux Brunſwikæ ducturus eſt.* The Word *Garlanda* here ſignifies a Crown, not a Garland; for in that Age the Word *Garlanda* was attributed even to the Crown worn by that King, as we find in Mat. Paris, P. 736. where ſpeaking of Henry III. he ſays, *Coronulá auréa, quæ vulgariter* Garlanda *dicitur, redemitus.* In Lib. Garderobæ, 25 E. I. in Cuſtodia Rem. Regis.——*Pro una magna Rubetta et una magna Ameraude empt. ad ponend. in quadam* Coronella *Comitiſſæ Holland. filiæ Regis in die Nuptiarum.*———*Ad quandam Coronam Auri pro Duciſſa Brabantiæ filiæ Regis*, &c. John Harding, deſcribing the Marriage of King Edw. III. ſays,

And ſone thereafter the Erles Doughter Henalde,
Dame Philip hight, that was both fayre and gede,
He wed to Wyſe, and crownde as he walde
With high Honour, according to her Blode;
All dyſchevely in her Heer ſche ſtode,
The Crown of Golde above in ryal Wyſe,
A fayrer Wyght might no Man than devyſe.

In

aſſures us, that this princely Bride was in her Virgin Robes, cloathed in a Gown of white Satin richly embroidered (with Silver); upon her Head a Crown of refined Gold, made *imperial* by the Pearls and Diamonds thereupon placed, which were ſo thick beſet that they ſtood like ſhining Pinnacles upon her Amber-coloured Hair dependantly hanging, plaited down over her Shoulders to her Waiſt; between every Plait a Role or Liſt of Gold Spangles, Pearls, rich Stones, and Diamonds of ineſtimable Value, imbroidered upon her Sleves.

Immediately after the Lady Harrington came the Purſuivants and Heralds. Then Privy Counſellors, Barons, and Four Biſhopps in their Habits, and the ſuperior Degrees of the Nobility, the Provincial Kings proceeding before the great Officers of State. Then Garter. Then the Earl of Arundell carrying the Sword of State. The King in a moſt ſumptuous black Suit [a], with a Diamond in his Hat.

Then

In a Privy Seal, dated the 8th of June, 40^m Edw. III. 1365. are theſe Words, *Comme nous euſſions fait acheter pour noſtre tres chere Fille Iſabelle Conteſſe de Bedford, pur ſon Mariage* un Corone d'Or, *ove blanks Saphyrs, Dyàmantz, groſſes Perles, et Emeraudes, du Pris de mille Marcs.* On the Marriage of John of Gaunt to Blanche Daughter of the Duke of Lancaſter in 1359, there was provided at the King's Expence a Ring, with a Ruby and a *Cercle* (as it is termed) garniſhed with Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls. Exit. Pell. P. 33, E. III. Catherine of Spain, at her Marriage with Prince Arthur, wore upon her Head a Coif of Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, an Inch and Half broad. Ann of Cleves, on her Marriage to Henry VIII. had a Coronet of Gold repleniſhed with great Stones, and ſet about full with Branches of Roſemary. Olivier de la Marche in his Memoirs, P. 520. deſcribing the Ceremonial of the Marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with Margaret Siſter of King Edward the IVth, ſpeaking of the Bride's Dreſs, ſays, *Sur ces Cheveuz une riche* Coronne. And Modius in his Pandectæ, P. 213. ſpeaking of the ſame Marriage, ſays of the Bride, that *Valde gratanter accepit ſertum roſaceum quod veſtales viniæ Brugenſis illi donaverunt illutque mox ſuo impoſuit Capiti ſuper* Sponſalem Coronam. Another French Account of this Ceremonial ſays of the Bride, *Coronee d'Or en Teſte.* And another in Engliſh ſays, She was richly *crowned.* And Margaret eldeſt Daughter of Henry VII. at the Celebration of her Marriage with James King of Scotland wore a *Crown* upon her Head. At the Marriage of Mary de Medicis to Henry IV. King of France in 1600, *La Reyne eſtoit veſtue d'un Manteau roial, &c. portant une* Coronne a l'Imperiale. Mart. Franc. Tom. II. P. 52. Elizabeth Daughter of the Emperor Maximilian the IId. when married to Charles the IXth, *fut habilée, &c. deſſus ſa Teſte ayant* une Corone a l'Imperiale *ornée de grands Dyamantz, &c.* Cerem. Franc. Vol. II. Pag. 37. The like was likewiſe obſerved at the Marriage of Lewis XIII. with the Infanta of Spain 1615, *L'Epouſe eſtoit veſtue en Majeſté* La Corone *d'Or en Teſte.* Merc. Franc. Tom. IV. P. 339. Francoiſe de Lorrain, on her Marriage with Cæſar Duke of Vendoſma, natural Son of Henry IV. wore a Crown enriched with precious Stones. Cerem. Franc. Vol. II. P. 58.——But it is needleſs to produce further Inſtances.

[a] For the Manner of crowning Brides in the Eaſtern Churches, ſee Selden's Uxor Hebraica, and Zimmermanni Analecta, P, 86, &c.

Then the Queen in white Satin [b], with much Embroidery and Diamonds, attended by a Number of married Ladies, Counteſſes and Baroneſſes, having her Train born by the Counteſſe of Arundell.

In this Order they aſcended into the Chapel, where the King ſate in the Chair upon the Right Hand moſt richly arraied, his Jewells being eſteemed not to be leſs worth then Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds. The Earl of Arundell, bearing the Sword, ſtood cloſe by the Chair. Next below the Sword ſate the Bridegroom upon a Stool; and after him Prince Charles upon another Stool; and by him ſtood Prince Henry, who was Brother to Count Maurice of Naſſau, and Uncle to the Palatine. On the other oppoſite Side ſate the Queen in a Chair moſt glorioufly attired: Her Jewells were valued at Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds. Near unto her ſate the Bride on a Stool: The Lady Harrington her Governeſſe ſtood by her, bearing up her Train; and no others aſcended this Place.

The Lord Chamberlain to the King ſtood at the End next to the Altar, and the Queen's Lord Chamberlain at the other End. The Lord Privy Seal ſtood upon the Stairs of this Hautpas or Throne hard by the King.

The King and Queen and the others mentioned being thus placed, the Lords and Councellors of the King, and the Lords and Counſellors of the Palatine took their Seats on the left Hand of the Chapel. The Ladies of Honour took the other Side of the Seats. The young Lords and Gentlemen of Honour, and younge Ladies and Bridewomen, with the neceſſary Attendants upon the King and the Queen, ſtood all below upon the Pavement. It is remarkable, that by the extraordinary Care of the Earl of Suffolk Lord Chamberlain, the Chapel was ſo kept, as not one Perſon but of Honour and great Place came into it.

The Ceremonies in the Chapel on the Elector Palatine's Marriage.

This Royall Aſſembly being in this Sort ſettled in the Chappel, the Organ ceaſed, and the Gentlemen of the Chapel

a The Reaſon of this black Colour might be the late Death of Prince Arhtur, for that Colour, and not Purple, was the real Mourning Habit of the Crown.

b It may not be eaſy to determine, whether the Queen was thus robed in White, with regard only to the Habits uſed in Marriage, or with a further View to the Cuſtoms of France, where all the Queens (till Anne of Bretagne) wore White for Mourning.

Chapel ſung a full Anthem; and then the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel, went into the Pulpit, which ſtood at the Foot of the Step before the Communion Table, and preached upon the Second of St. John, the Marriage of Canaa in Galilee; and the Sermon being ended (which continued not much above an Half Hour) the Choir began another Anthem, which was the Pſalm, *Bleſſed art thou that feareſt God*, &c.

While the Choir was ſinging this Anthem, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and the Dean of the Chapel went into the Veſtry, and put on their rich Copes, and came to the Communion Table, where they ſtood till the Anthem was ended, and then they aſcended the Hautpas or Throne, where theſe Two great Princes were married by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in all Points according to the Book of Common Prayer. The Prince Palatine ſpeaking the Words of Marriage in Engliſh after the Archbiſhop. The King's Majeſty gave the Bride.

When the Archbiſhop had ended the Benediction *God the Father, God the Son*, &c. the Choir ſang the ſame Benediction in an Anthem made new for that Purpoſe by Doctor Bull. The Anthem ended, the Archbiſhop and the Dean deſcended from the Throne: The Bridegroom and Bride following them, kneeled before the Communion Table, while the Verſicles and Prayers were ſung by the Archbiſhop, and anſwered by the Choir, which being ended, another Pſalm was ſung.

Then Garter Principal King of Arms publiſhed the Styles of the Prince and Princeſſe to this Effect:—All Health, Happineſſe, and Honour be to the High and Mighty Prince Frederick the Vth, by the Grace of God Count Palatine of the Rhine, &c.---And to Elizabeth his Wife, only Daughter of the High, Mighty, and Right Excellent James, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, &c.

Then Joy was given by the King and Queen, and ſeconded with the Congratulations of the Lords there preſent; and then divers of theſe Lords brought out of the Veſtry Bowls with Wine, Ippocras, and Wafers: After taſting the Wafers an Health was began to the Proſperity of the Marriage out of a great gold Bowl by the Prince Palatine, and anſwered by the Princeſſe, and others preſent in their Order.

This being ended they departed in the ſame Manner as they came, ſave that the Bride was led back from the Chapel by the Duke of Lenox and the Earl of Nottingham Lord Admiral; and that the Bridegroom was led back by Prince Charles

Charles and the Earl of Northampton. The King and Queen, leaving the Bride and Bridegroom in the Great Chamber, went to their privy Lodgings; and the Bride and Bridegroom proceeded to dine in State in the new Banquetting Houſe with the Prince, the Ambaſſadors of France, Venice, and the States, Count Henry, and all the Lords and Ladies who had been attendant on the Marriage.

THE

T H E

CEREMONY OF THE MARRIAGE

O F

William only Son of Frederick-Henry Prince of Orange, and Mary eldeſt Daughter of King Charles the Firſt, on Low Sunday the Second of May 1641.

THE Prince, Son of Frederick-Henry Prince of Orange, embarqued at Helvoetſluys on board the Admiral, which Ship breaking her Maſt in a hard Storm, the Prince went into the Vice Admiral's Shipp, with the Attendance of 17 Men of War belonging to the States, and landed at Graveſend $\frac{15}{29}$ of April, on Monday Morning: The Four Ambaſſadors of the United Provinces, who came thither with the Officers of the King the Day before to defray the Expences, went on board the Ship and fetched his Highneſſe on Shore. That Evening my Lord Lyndſey, ſent by the King, with the Coaches of the King and Queen and others, to the Number of Twenty, to ſalute the Prince, and to bid him welcome, waited on him. The next Day the Prince and Lord Lyndſey ſitting together above in the Coach, the Lords Brederode and Aerfsen (the Two chief of the Embaſſadors) over againſt them; the Lords Heenulitt and Joachim (the Two others) in the right Boot; the Prince of Talmont and Count Solms in the Left. Behind Greenwich Park there were freſh Coaches, into which they entered. They came directly to Whitehall, where his Highneſſe, with the Embaſſadors, viſited the King and Queen in her Majeſty's Chamber. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, with my Lord of Arundell, being Earl Marſhall and alſo Lord Steward of the Houſehold, received his Highneſſe at the Door of the King's Preſence Chamber. From Whitehall the Prince, with the Embaſſadors, went to the Queen Mother to viſit her Majeſty at St. James's: From thence to Somerſet Houſe to ſee the Princeſſe Mary, where the King and Queen were in private: After which his Highneſſe was conducted to Arundell Houſe; prepared by the Earl of Lyndſey for his Lodging.

The next Day his Highneſſe viſited the Prince of Wales and Duke of York in Durham Houſe, which was returned by them at Arundell Houſe the next Day.

The Prince every Day ſaw the King, Queen, and Princeſſe, having a Key of the Garden of Somerſet Houſe to come that Way.

The Apparatus, or Preparations.

On Wedneſday in Eaſter Week, being the 28th of April 1641, the Right Honourable the Earl of Arundell and Surrey, Earl Marſhal of England and Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſehold, the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold, and divers other Lords of the King's moſt Honourable Privy Councill, upon his Majeſty's eſpecial Direction, took into Conſideration the Preparations and Ceremonies to be uſed at the Celebration of the Marriage of the illuſtrious Prince William, born Prince of Orange and Count of Naſſau, onely Son of the moſt illuſtrious Prince Frederick-Henry, by the Grace of God Prince of Orange and Count of Naſſau, &c. with the excellent Princeſſe Lady Mary eldeſt Daughter of the moſt puiſſant and moſt excellent Prince Charles, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Their Lordſhips, after due Deliberation, having adviſed with Dr. Wren, Biſhop of Ely and Dean of his Majeſty's Chapell, touching the Ceremony to be performed there, as alſo with the Kings of Arms about other Solemnities formerly uſed upon like Occaſions, repaired unto his Majeſty, and by their Lordſhipps Advice it was then reſolved that the Marriage ſhould be ſolemnized the Sunday following in the Chapell at Whitehall; and in reſpect of the Prince's ſudden Return, and other important Affairs then in Agitation, many Solemnities uſed in former Times were omitted; and therefore the Celebration of theſe Nuptialls were with the more Privacy performed. His Majeſty had previouſly given Orders, that on Account of the Impuberty of the Bride, who was not then Ten Years of Age, there ſhould be no publiſhing or aſking of Banns.

On the Thurſday Morning, before the Marriage, the ſaid Biſhop of Ely, Dean of the Chappell, by his Majeſty's Command repaired unto the Bridegroom at Arundell Houſe, and there informed his Highneſſe what he was to ſay and what to do at the Celebration of the Marriage, leaving with Monſieur de Marlot his Highneſſe Governour, and Monſieur Rivel his Tutor, our Liturgy, both in Engliſh and French, to the End

End his Highneſſe might the better underſtand what to ſay and anſwer, and be the more prompt therein.

Orders were given for Preparations in the Chapell in the following Manner.

The Walls about the Altar or Communion Table were hanged with very rich Cloth of Gold Baudekyn; the Septum or Rayle about the Altar was covered with the like; and the Floor within the Septum or Rayle with a fair large Turkey Carpet.

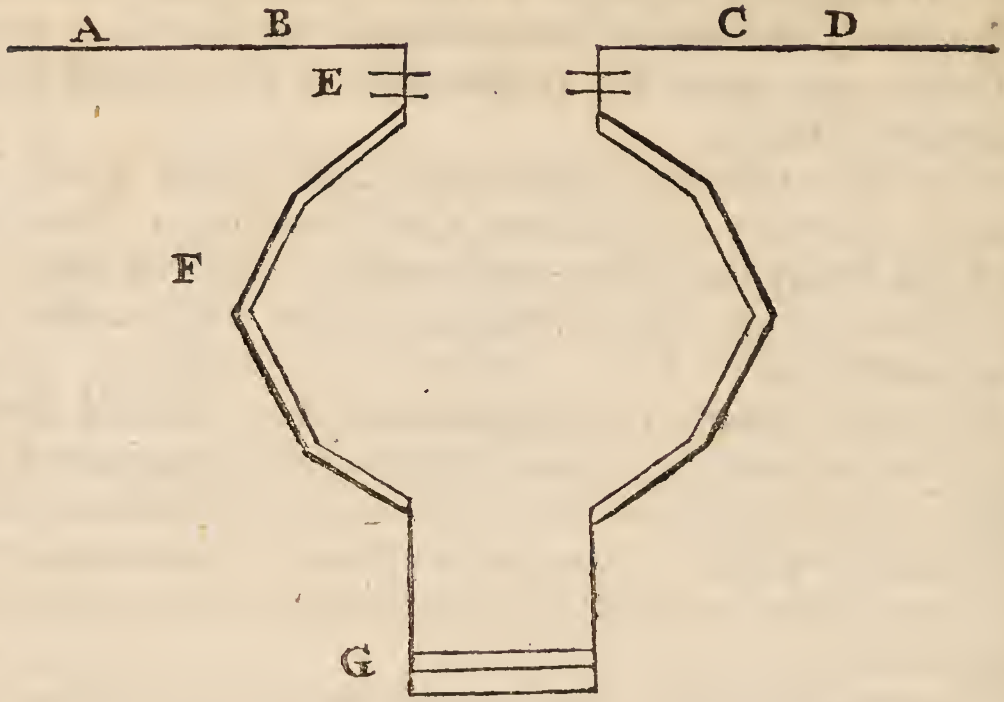
Upon the Altar or Communion Table, the old Engliſh Bible printed in 1541 [a], and the Liturgy or Common Prayer Book, both with Silver and gilt Covers, together with a gilt Baſon, Two Chalices, One Paten, Two Candleſticks, &c. the Whole weighing Two Thouſand Two Hundred Ounces.

The Doors of the Septum were opened and turned back cloſe to the Reſt of the Rayle; and a rich Carpet of Silk and Gold was ſpread from the Step where the Door ſtood, before the Altar or Communion Table, and thereon Two rich long Cuſhions were laid juſt without the Rayle for the Bride and Bridegroom to kneel on at the Time hereafter to be mentioned.

From the Septum or Rayle before the Middle of the Altar or Communion Table was erected a Degree, being Nine Inches deep, fitted to the Height of the uppermoſt Stepp, and according to the Conveniency of that Place almoſt down to the Step at the upper End of the Choir Stalls, being about Sixteen Foot in Length, and the middle Part about Nine Foot broad, ſhaped the Sides to the Faſhion of an Octagon, the Entrance of the lower and upper Part being about Two Foot and a Half narrower: The Platform whereof is deſcribed by this Figure.

a The Reaſon why this Tranſlation of the Bible was laid upon the Communion Table might be, that the Pſalms uſed in the Office of Matrimony, like thoſe in our preſent daily Services, are not according to either of the Two laſt Tranſlations of the Bible, but taken out of that old Tranſlation called, The Great Engliſh Bible.

 A. B. C. D.



A. B. C. D. Rails of the Altar.
E. F. G. Rails of the Haultpas.

Both Sides of this Degree or Hautpas were rayled about Two Foot Six Inches in Heigth, with Lyfts on both Sides at the upper End, for the better Conveniency of his Majeſty and the Embaſſadors going to repoſe themſelves, at ſuch Time as the Bride and Bridegroom were to kneel before the Altar or Communion Table.

The Floor of this Degree or Hautpas was covered with a very fair Turkey Carpet, and over that, in the middle Part, with Four ſmall Carpetts, and the Rayls thereof with rich Cloth of Gold Bawdekin; this, and the Traverſes hereafter mentioned, being furniſhed by the Care of Mr. Clement Kynardeſley, Yeoman of the removing Wardrobe: And a little before the Proceding was made into the Chapell, the great Offering Carpet was ſpread from the Foot of the Degree or Hautpas almoſt down to the lower End of the Chapell, by Two Pages of the ſaid Wardrobe.

Two rich Traverſes of Cloth of Gold Bawdekyn were put up in the Chapell, that for his Majeſty on the right Side hanged with Crimſon Tafata, the Floor covered with a demy Carpet, whereon was placed a rich armed Chair of State with a Cuſhion; and before the Chair Two Cuſhions to kneel on, and a Forme covered with a rich Silk Carpet, and a very rich long offering Cuſhion thereupon.

Oppoſite to this Traverſe, on the left Side of the Chappell, was the other Traverſe placed, accommodated with Chairs, and accordingly furniſhed agreable to the State, and fit for the Reception of the Prince and Princeſſe when they ſhould have occaſion to repoſe, but no Uſe was made hereof

hereof in regard they aſcended into the Cloſet, there to hear the Sermon and Divine Service.

On the Outſide of the Septum or Rayls of the Communion Table, betwixt the ſaid Traverſe and the upper End of the Chappell, were Four Stools placed, ſet in Breaſt with Cuſhions, for the Embaſſadors (of the States General of the United Provinces) to repoſe on, at ſuch Time as his Majeſty remained in his Traverſe.

Mr. Peter Newton, his Majeſty's eldeſt Gentleman Uſher Daily Waiter, by eſpecial Order of the Lord Chamberlain, attended at the foreſaid Degree according to his Office to take Care thereof.

The King's Privy Cloſet (wherein his Majeſty uſually ſits to hear Divine Service and Sermon in the Chapell) and the King's Great Cloſet, and alſo the Queen's Privy Cloſet, and her Majeſty's Great Cloſet, were all hanged with rich Cloth of Gold Baudekin, being the richeſt Sort of Cloth of Gold Tiſſue; all which, and the Reſt of that Kind aforementioned, were brought from his Majeſty's royal Wardrobe in the Tower, being Part of the antient Crown Furniture.

The Great Chamber was hanged with the Story of the Overthrowe of the Spaniards in 1588, [a] and all the other Roomes were richly hanged and adorned as at other grand Feſtivals.

On Saturday before the Marriage, the Lords and Ladies had Warning to attend the Bride and Bridegroom at Ten of the Clock on the next Morning, about which Hour, being then Lowe Sunday the Second of May 1641, the Lords repaired unto the King's Privy Gallery, from which his Majeſty ſent the Right Honourable the Earl of Holland, accompanied with the Right Honourable the Lord Strange, Son and Heir apparent of the Earl of Derby, and divers of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Privy Chamber, to Arundell Houſe, where the Bridegroom lodged, to conduct his Highneſſe to Whitehall; and a little after Tenn of the Clock they ſett forth from Arundell Houſe towards the Court. The Coaches of the King, Queen, and of about Twelve Noblemen attended their Convoy; but no Coaches, ſaving thoſe of the King and Queen, entered the Palace Gate.

His Highneſſe was accompanied with the Four Embaſſadors from the United Provinces, Seigneur de Brederode, Baron of

a This Tapeſtry, which ſtill remains hung up in the Houſe of Lords, was at the Time of this Marriage a very proper Compliment to this young Prince, whoſe Anceſtors had contributed in the greateſt Degree to the Diminution of the Spaniſh Monarchy.

of Viennen, Grand Maſter of the Artillery, and Governor of Bois le duc, Monſieur Francis de Aerſſon, Seigneur de Somelſdyck, Monſieur Kirkhoven, Seigneur de Heenulitt, Grand Veneur d'Holland, and Monſieur Albert Joachime, Seigneur à Oeſtende in Ottereſkin. et Vinninge, upon whom Sir John Finet, Conductor of Embaſſadors, in performance of his Office attended, as he did alſo at Whitehall during the Solemnity.

Several Perſons of Honor and Quality accompanied the Bridegroom, and his Highneſſes Servants attended.

The Bridegroom being arrived at his Majeſty's Royal Palace at Whitehall, his Highneſſe was conducted by the Earl of Holland, going a little before him upon his left Side, to his Majeſty, through the Preſence Chamber into the Privy-Gallery; the Four Embaſſadors followed him; but the Strangers which accompanied, and the Servants of the Prince, with the Reſt of the Attendants, proceeded before his Highneſſe, going Two and Two (the meaneſt in Rank going foremoſt) the ſuperior Degrees neareſt to his Perſon. His Pages, being Ten, and as many Footmen, were habited in Suits of Sky-coloured Velvet laid with Silver Lace, made up after the French Faſhion.

His Highneſſe being entered into the Privy Gallery, was there in princely Manner received by his Majeſty in Preſence of all the Lords, and after ſome ſmall Time of Stay, his Majeſty took his Highneſſe with him by a private Way unto the Queen, and according to his Royall Order, all the Lords and Strangers repaired through the King's Privy Chamber unto the Queen's Side, where the Lords and the Reſt attended in her Majeſty's Privy Chamber, and in the withdrawing Room next thereunto, untill the Time of the Proceſſion to the Chapell.

The Ladies attended in that withdrawing Room untill all Things were ready; and in the mean while the Lord Chamberlain repaired to the Chapell, and cauſed it to be entirely voided and ſtrictly kept, that none, ſaving thoſe hereafter mentioned, ſhould enter.

And his Lordſhip finding the Preſence Chamber and Great Chamber to be overmuch thronged by many of the King's Servants and others that came to ſee the Solemnity, inaſmuch as the Yeomen of the Guard could ſcarce keep a convenient Paſſage clear for the Proceſſion, it was thought fit that the moſt Part of the Bridegroom's Attendants, which by the firſt Orders ſhould have followed his Highneſſe in the Proceeding, where they ſhould have been accompanied with young Engliſh Nobles and Gentlemen of Quality being Batchelors,

Batchelors, ſhould now be conveyed into the Chapell before the Proceſſion, and be there placed in the Right Hand *ex parte Decani*, which was done accordingly by the eſpecial Care of the Lord Chamberlain, and by admitting amongſt them ſuch other Strangers, that were not the Bridegroom's liſted Attendants, as were by the Favor of his Highneſſe nominated by Monſieur de Dorpe, Maitre d'Hotel and Counſellor to the Prince of Orange, who was appointed to attend upon his Highneſs that Day in Quality of his Gentleman Uſher, which Strangers ſo named were about Eighty.

The Seats on the left Hand *ex parte Cantoris* were reſerved for the Lords of England; and the Gentlemen of the Chapell ſate beneath on the Foreſeats as at other Times.

About Twelve of the Clock the Proceeding to the Chapell from the Queen's Privy Chamber began in this Manner:

Firſt, Monſieur de Dorpe, Gentleman Uſher to his Highneſſe, between Somerſet and Windſor.

Then the Bridegroom, apparelled in a Suite and Cloak of unſhorne Velvet richly embroidered with Silver.

A little before his Highneſſe on the left Side went the Lord Chamberlain, and on the other the Two chief Embaſſadours, and the other Two followed. The Prince of Talmon, the Count de Solms, the Count de Naſſau, Monſieur de Marlot his Highneſs's Governour, and about Ten others of the principal Nobles which came over with his Highneſſe, attended upon him to the Chappell, proceeding firſt from the Privy Chamber through the little Gallery, the Preſence Chamber, the Great Chamber, and Paſſage Gallery down the Stairs, and ſo into the Chapell, where his Highneſſe was placed by the above-mentioned Heralds in the uppermoſt Angle of the left Side of the Hautpas, and downwards from him on the ſame Side the Four Embaſſadors; his Highneſſe's Gouvernour there alſo attending near unto his Perſon, and the Noblemen Strangers remained without the Rayle on that Side.

With theſe Attendants of his Highneſſe ſeveral young Engliſh Noblemen and others of great Quality, being Batchelors, were intermixed.

At ſome Diſtance of Time the Bride's Gentleman Uſher followed, going between Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms.

Then the Bride habited in White embroidered with Silver, her Hair tyed up with Silver Ribbands, not diſhevilled about her Shoulders as in former Times uſed, her Head adorned with a Garland of pendant Pearls, the great Ends

environed

environed with a Rope of great round Pearls at the Bottom thereof, about her Neck a Necklace of Pearls, round about her Shoulders and Breaſt a Chain of pendant Pearls, and on her Breaſt a Roſe of Six great pendant Pearls, being the faireſt Pearls that are in Chriſtiandom, was led by Prince Charles and the Duke of York, unmarried Ladies, habited in white Satin, immediately following her, the chiefeſt going firſt neareſt to her Perſon, proceeding by Pairs; the Lord Chamberlain attended near; before her Highneſſe on the left Side, and ſomewhat behind her, the Counteſſe of Roxburgh: Some of the unmarried Ladies were in Cloth of Silver, others in white Satten, amongſt them Two Daughters of the Marques Hamilton, the Earl of Denbigh's Daughter, the Earl of Berkſhire's Two Daughters, the Earl of Newcaſtle's Three Daughters, the Earl of Stamford's Daughter, the Earl of Newport's Daughter, the Earl of Perth's Daughter, the Lord Ancram's Daughter, the Lord Mowbray's Daughter, the Lord Strange's Daughter, the Lord Dunſmore's Two Daughters, and the Daughters of other Noblemen, and the Maids of Honor following, viz. Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Harriſon, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Croft, and Madam . . . . . Maid of Honour to the Queen Mother.

After followed many married Ladies of Honour, the principal of them firſt, going by Pairs, amongſt whom were the Dutcheſſe of Lennox, the Counteſſe of Oxford, the Lady Strange taking the Place of Counteſſe of Derby by his Majeſty's eſpecial Favour, the Counteſſe of Dorſet, the Counteſſe of Devonſhire Dowager, her Daughter-in-Law now Counteſſe of Devonſhire, the Counteſſe of Berkſhire, the Counteſſe of Newcaſtle, the Viſcounteſſe of Kynalmekyn, and divers other Counteſſes and Ladies: Her Governeſſe and ſome other of her Servants there alſo attended: All the young unmarried Ladies ſtaid beneath the Hautpas or Stage, and the married Ladies and Women of Honour paſſed over the Stage and ſtood together between the King's Traverſe and the End of the Chapell on the right Side thereof without the Rayles of the Communion Table.

The Bride was placed by the Kings of Arms on the right Side of the Hautpas or Stage, her Trayne born by young unmarried Ladies.

The Organ, upon the firſt Appearance of the Proceſſion, played a Voluntary, and continued playing untill all were entered into the Chapell.

The Bride being thus placed, the Lord Chamberlain returned to the King in the Preſence Chamber, from whence a

Proceſſion

Proceſſion was made according to the Manner obſerved upon Feſtivals, ſave that to avoid overfilling the Chapell, ſome few of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber went firſt, being followed by the Purſuivants and Heralds of Arms, to whom ſucceeded Privy Councellors, the Barons, Biſhops, and the other higher Nobility in the accuſtomed Manner: York and Richmond Heralds ſupplied the Place of the Provincial Kings, going before the Lord Treaſurer and Lord Privy Seal: The Serjeants at Arms with their Maces: Sir John Borough Garter Principal King of Arms between Two Gentlemen Uſhers, Sir Thomas Ayleſbury Maſter of the Requeſts going a little behind to receive the Petitions to be offered to his Majeſty. Then the Earl of Arundell and Earl of Surrey Earl Marſhal and Lord Steward, bearing the Sword, attended by the Lord Chamberlain on his left Side, and the Lord Chancelor, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Lyndeſey Lord High Chamberlain; and after his Majeſty, having upon his left Hand ſomewhat behind the Rhingrave. Then the Duke of Lennox, Marquis Hamilton, and the Earl of Holland, Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber; and after them the Earl of Saliſbury Captain of the Band of the Penſioners, Lord Goring Vice Chamberlain to the King, Sir Henry Vane Secretary, who all came upon the Stage; Sir William Howard Lieutenant of the Band; and then the Gentlemen Penſioners in Guard with their Pole Axes, their Rear brought up by Sir Edward Capell their Standard Bearer, which Penſioners ſtaid in the old or outward Chappell.

The King came to his armed Chair of State in the upper Part of the Hautpas on the Right Hand of the Bride, the Sword being there held before him; the Lord Chamberlain aſſiſting thereto.

The Organ ceaſed, and a full Anthem was begun, which being ended, the Queen, the Queen Mother, the Lady Elizabeth the King's ſecond Daughter, the Prince Elector, and ſome Ladies of Honour, came to the Window of the Queen's Cloſet to ſee the Celebration of this Marriage [a].

[a] It is neceſſary here to remember that the Queen of Charles the Firſt was ſo very ſtrict to the Romiſh Religion, that ſhe would not allow the Characters of our Biſhops, and for that Reaſon refuſed to be ſolemnly crowned by them. [Finet of Embaſſadors, P. 17.] But in caſe ſhe would have been publickly preſent at this Marriage, her Majeſty ſhould have proceeded immediately after the King, as in the Marriage of the Prince Palatine; which Manner of Proceſſion is conſonant to the Practice beyond Seas; for it is obſerved, that at the Marriage of the Prince of Vendoſme to Francoiſe de Lorrain in 1609, that after the King of France, Si la Reyne n'euſt indiſpoſè elle euſt ſuivy, &c. [Cerem. Franc. Vol. II. P. 58—59]——The Queen Mother here mentioned was Mary de Medicis Dowager of France, who was then in England.

The Organ played another Voluntary. The Biſhop of Ely Dean of the Chapell, and the Clerk of the Cloſet Dr. Steward, being in rich Copes, and having the Liturgy in their Hands, ſtept forward, and ſtood upon the former Part of the Hautpas, where the Dean began the Service appointed for Matrimony in the Common Prayer Book, in the Engliſh Language [a], uſing therein no Style or Title, but plainly as it is preſcribed in that Book, [*This Man and this Woman*] and [*I William take thee Mary*] which were in this Manner repeated by the Bride and Bridegrome, for ſo the King had before directed.

When the Dean demanded, Who giveth this Woman to be married to this Man? the King took her by the Right Hand, and gave her to the Biſhop, who reverently receiving her upon his Knee, then roſe up, and gave her to the Bridegroom.

The Bridegroom laid a little Ring of Gold upon the Common Prayer Book, which he put upon the Bride's Finger.

As ſoon as the Dean had given the Bleſſing, *God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghoſt*, &c. he and the Clerk of the Cloſet went to the End of the Communion Table; the young Couple kneeled before the Table upon the Two rich Cuſhions laid for that Purpoſe, the Bride being upon the Right Hand. The King then went off from the Stage or Hautpas towards his Travers, and the Two Princes Charles and James going that Way with him: The Embaſſadors were conveyed into the other Travers.

Then was ſung by the Choir, *Bleſſed are all they that fear the Lord*, &c. which Anthem being ended, the Clerk of the Cloſet kneeled known; but the Dean, the Biſhop of Ely, ſtanding and turning towards the new married Couple (who then continued kneeling) began with a loud Voice, *Lord have Mercy upon us*, and the Choir anſwered; and ſo they ſang the Lord's Prayer, with the Verſicles, Anſwers, and Prayers according to the Liturgy.

As ſoon as the Dean had pronounced, *Almighty God, which at the Beginning*, &c. the Organ played a Voluntary, and the new-married Couple aroſe from kneeling, and the Queen, Queen Mother, and the others in the Cloſet withdrew, and returned into her Majeſty's Bed Chamber.

The King went up to his Cloſet, and with him the married Couple, in the Manner following: The Retinue and

[a] No Banns being formally aſked as at the Marriage of the Prince Palatine, by reaſon the Bride was not Ten Years old.

and Attendance of the Bridegroome, the chiefeſt Degree going laſt neareſt to his Perſon, proceeding Two and Two, accompanied with ſome married Lords, and other married Gentlemen of Quality.

Then the Bridegroome's Gent. Uſher, with Somerſet and Windſor Heraulds. The Bridegroome, accompanied with Prince Charles on his Right, and the Duke of York on his Left Hand.

The Bride's Gentleman Uſher, with Clarenceux and Norroy.

The Bride, led by the Two chiefeſt Embaſſadors, and the other Two Aſſiſtants.

Then the Dutcheſſe of Lennox, and the married Ladies of Honour aforementioned; and after them the aforeſaid maiden Ladies; and ſo aſcended up into the King's Great Cloſet, through the King's Privy Cloſet, into the Queen's Privy Cloſet, where the Bride, Bridegroom, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, the Four Embaſſadors, and Seven or Eight of the chiefeſt Noblemen Strangers, and his Highneſſes Governor, and ſome others, ſtaid to the ending of the Sermon, attending there with them, Sir John Finet and the aforeſaid Two Provincial Kings of Arms.

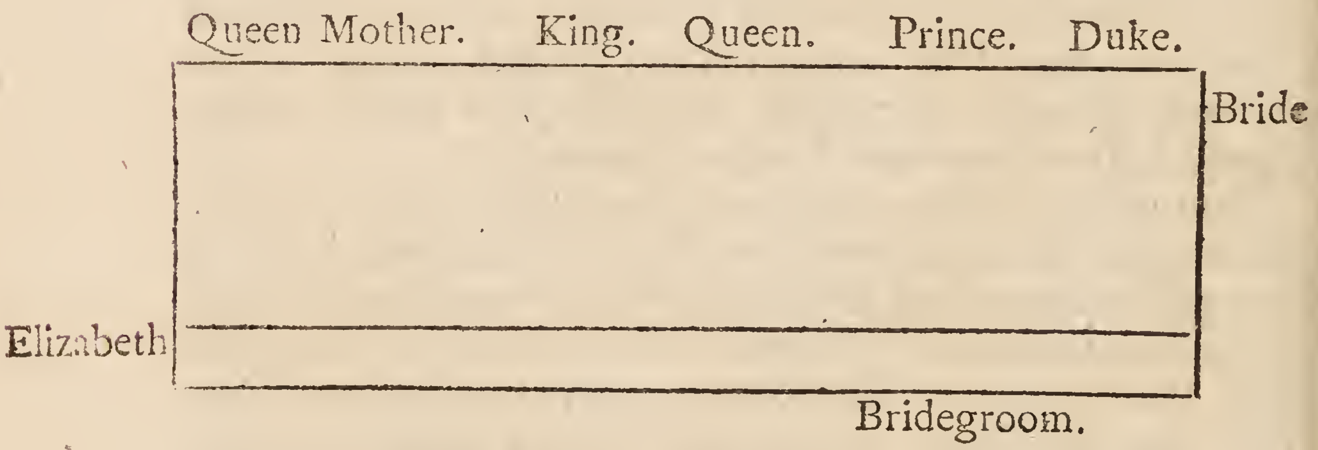
Moſt of the Ladies retired into the Queen's Great Cloſet. His Majeſty, being attended, as in his Proceeding into the Chappell, went up into his Cloſet, where he remained during the Reſidue of the Divine Service. Then the Dean going to his Seat, the Communion Service was read; but in regard the Time was far ſpent, the Commandments and the Nicene Creed were omitted by the Dean's Appointment from his Majeſty; and Dr. Warner, Biſhop of Rocheſter, went into the Pulpit, as appointed by the parliamentary Courſe to preach that Day, taking his Text out of the 45th Pſalm, *Dilexiſti Juſtitiam*, &c. and being forewarned by the Lord Chamberlain, he was ſhort, but applied his Diſcourſe to the preſent Purpoſe.

After the Sermon was ended, the Anthem and all the other Services (ſave the daily Prayer for the King) were omitted: And the Bleſſing being given, it being then paſt Two of the Clock, all returned unto the Queen's Privy Chamber in the ſame Manner, by the ſame Way as they came into the Chapell, ſave that the Ambaſſadors conducted the Bride, and that the Sword of State was left with the Gentleman Uſher at the Lobby Door as was accuſtomed.

The Time being thus too far ſpent, the publiſhing of their Stiles was pretermitted in the Chapell.

From the Queen's Chamber, the Bridegroom with Prince Charles and Duke of York, and the Bride with Four Embaſſadors, repaired into the Queen's withdrawing Chamber, where the King having been come before through his own Lodgings, the Bride and Bridegroom were there received by the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, where they both aſked Bleſſing on their Knees; and both the Queens did kiſs the Prince, and the Embaſſadors the Hands of the Princeſſe, and ſo they departed, the Embaſſadors to a Dinner prepared for them with their Company in the Gatehouſe next towards Weſtminſter.

The King, Queen, Queen Mother, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, the Lady Elizabeth (the King's ſecond Daughter) the Bride, and Bridegroom, about Three of the Clock, dyned privately together at a Table about Ten Foot long: Their Majeſties ſeated on Chairs, the Reſt on Stools [a], in ſuch Manner as is repreſented by this Figure:



This being a Dinner in private, their Styles were not proclaimed at the Second Courſe. That ſame Evening they all (ſave the Queen Mother) ſupped together in the like private Manner.

Though this Princeſſe was not Ten Years of Age, I would not omit Deſcription de la Ceremonie des Nuptialles de Monſieur le Prince d'Orange, et de Madame la Princeſſe Fille ainée du Roy de la Grande Bretaigne, en s'allant couché au Mois de May le 4, 1641.

Madame la Princeſſe fut deſhabillez dans la Chambre de la Reyne, et miſe dans ſon Lit de Parad de Velour bleu à Fleur, orneé de grand Frange d'Or et d'Argent, avec des Boutons en Broderie d'Or et d'Argent partout, & avec quatre grand

[a] But if the Dinner had been publick with Ceremony, it may be probable that according to antient Precedents both in this and foreign Kingdoms the Poſition had been in another Method.

grand Pannaches blanc au deſſus du Lit, & Rideaux du Lit eſtant trouſſé avec des Cordons d'Or et d'Argent, et la Chambre bien parée avec des riches Tapiſſeries, et de la Vaiſſelle d'Or tout maſſives, ou il y avoit bien grand Clarte avec des Flambeaux de la Cire blanche, qui eſtoit miſe dans les Bras, et placques d'Argent doré, fiché contre les Murailles: En cette Façonne Madam la Princeſſe fut couché, en attendant le Prince d'Orange accompagnée avec la Reyne ſa Mere, qui eſtoit aſſiſe à la ruëll de ſon Lit, et a l'Entour de ſon Lit il y avoit des Dames et Femmes de Chambre de la Reyne, comme auſſi les Dames et Femmes de Madame la Princeſſe, comme elles ſont nommés icy:

Madame la Counteſſe de Denbighe, Dame d'Honneur de la Reyne,
Madame la Ducheſſe de Lennox,
la Comteſſe de Carlile,
la Comteſſe d'Holland,
la Comteſſe de Rivieres.

Les Femmes de Chambre ſont.

Madame la Nourrice,
Mademoiſelle Kirk,
Madame Vantelet,
Mademoiſelle Coignet,
Mademoiſelle Arpe.

Et celles de Madame la Princeſſe ſont.

La Comteſſe de Roxborough la Gouvernante, et
Madame Lillies ſa Niece.

Et ſes Femmes de Chambre ſont.

Miſtriſs Anne,
Mademoiſelle la Garde, et
Miſtriſs Griffin ſa Nourrice, et
Miſtriſs Stephens.

Les Dames de la Ville eſtoient.

Madame la Comteſſe d'Oxford,
la Comteſſe de Devonſhire,
la Comteſſe de Saliſbury,
la Comteſſe de Berkſhire,
la Comteſſe de Carnarvon,
Strange,
la Comteſſe de Dorſet.

Auſſi

Auſſi les Dames de la Chambre Privé in ordinaire, comme

Madame Killigrew,
Madame Carew,
Madame Kalamiken, avec les Filles d'Honneur.

Tous cy furent dans la Chambre avec beaucoup d'autres Dames de Condition, en ſorte que la Chambre en etoit quaſi pleine, attendant le Venu du Prince d'Orange, où le Roy meſme le conduiſoit avec grand Soin, à cauſe de la Foule, et la grand Preſſe du Peuple qui y eſtoit tout par tous les Chambres et Galeries.

Le Roy conduiſoit le Prince deſſous ſes Bras, etant habillé avec ſa Robe de Nuit, et ſes Pantouffles juſques au Bord du Lit, où il ſe mit dans le Lit bien gentiment; et dabord il baiſa Madame la Princeſſe trois Fois à ſon Entrée, et couchoit avec elle trois Quartes d'Heure en Preſence de tous ceux qui ſont deja nommis, oultre tous les Seigneurs et Mylords qui venoient avec luy; comme premiérement les quatre Ambaſſadeurs d'Hollande, le Prince de Tamont ſon Gouverneur, le Landgrave ſon Gendre naturel, le Comte de Solmos, et pluſieurs autres de ſa Suite, qui etoient là preſent; auſſi le Duc de Lennox, le Marquis d'Hamilton, le Prince Electeur, le Comte d'Arundell, le Comte de Pembroke, Monſieur le Prince, et le Duc de York y furent auſſi, où le Prince d'Orange les baiſa, en les diſant, le bon Soir cette Nuit. Là le Comte de Newcaſtle, le Comte de Roxborough, le Comte d'Holland, et pluſieurs autres eſtoient dans la Chambre durant ſa Demeure, juſques à tant que le Roy trouva bon, qui ſe leva pour s'en aller coucher dans ſa Chambre de Lit; qui eſtoit bien preparé et dreſſé tout exprès pour luy avec beaucoup de la Vaiſſelle d'Or maſſive; et en ſe levant hors du Lit pour dire adieu à Madame la Princeſſe, il la baiſa par trois Fois encore, puis apres il prit ſa Robe de Nuit, et cherchant ſes Pantouffles, on trouvoit un dans ſon Lit, qu'il avoit mis ſans y penſer, ayant ſi grand Envie de trouver ſa Maitreſſe dans le Lit; eſtant hors du Lit, il ſe mit a Genoux devant le Roy pour recevoir ſa Benediction, puis apres il s'en alla trouver la Reine de l'autre Coté du Lit, et fit autant à ſa Majeſté, et puis ſe retira dans la Chambre du Roy pour y coucher, eſtant conduict par le Roy meſme, et tous les autres Seigneurs ſuſmentionné.

The Night before his Highneſs departed from London he took his Leave of the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, and of the Princeſſe in the Morning of his Departure,

Departure, when ſhe gave him a Favour of Silver Ribband, as likewiſe to the Embaſſadors; and to Sir Albert Joachimi, Ordinary Embaſſador, One of her Roſes of Silver Ribband, laced with Silver, and to the Count of Solmes the other, which they wore in their Hats; and ſhe gave the Prince a Jewell tyed to his Breaſt: And that Morning the Earl of Holland and Lord Grandiſon conducted him from Arundel Houſe to the Tower, having only Three Coaches: In the King's Coach ſat the Prince, the Earl of Holland, Three of the Embaſſadors, and the Count of Solmes: The Prince went into the Tower, but having no Time to ſtay, did only eat ſome Fruits and Comfits in the Lodge of the Watch, and then took Barge for Graveſend, where Thirty Coaches waited; and the Prince, with the Earl of Holland and the Embaſſadors, went into the King's Coach, and came that Night to Rocheſter, where they ſaw the King's Shipps, and next Day to Canterbury, and ſo to Deale, where the Prince wrote a Letter to the Princeſſe, giving it to the Earl of Holland; and went that Afternoon, upon Thurſday the 27th of May, O. S. or 6 June, N. S. about Four of the Clock, and hoiſted Sail the next Day about Seven of the Clock in the Ship Æmilia of the Admiral Martin Herneſon Tromp, and landed at Goree, near Hellevoetſluys, the Sunday following, about Seven in the Evening, whence his Highneſſe went directly to his Mother, being at Buren, and thence to his Father, being in the Army in the Fields about Genep.

THE

THE DEPARTURE OF THE Princeſs KATHERINE out of SPAINE, TOGETHER With her Arrival and Reception in *England* by King HENRY vii^th and her intended Huſband Prince ARTHUR, in the Year 1501.

[From a Manuſcript of that Time.]

THE Agreement between the noble Kings of England and of Spaine, for a Marriage between the Princeſs Katheryn Daughter of the ſaid King of Spaine, and Arthur Prince of Wales, being prefixed and concluded, the ſaid Princeſs, with a ſufficient Guard and Company of Nobles of her Country aſſigned as her Conducters and Aſſiſtants, went on Board a Navy of Shipps prepared for carrying her to England. After encountering many Jeopardies from Storms and Tempeſts, which were like to have deſtroyed the ſaid Shipps, they were at length conveyed unto the Engliſh Parts, and fortunately arrived at Plymouth, farr in the Weſt Country, where the Princeſs and her Attendants were landed on the 2d of October.

As ſoon as the glad Tydings of this Ladye's Entry was knowne to the States and Gentilemen Borderers of the ſaid Countrey of the Weſt, they in all goodly Manner and Haſt, ſped themſelves to repaire to that noble Princeſs with right honnorable Gifts, and in goodly and with all required Points and Feats of Curteſye ſaluted and welcomed her, ſo eſcaped from her perillous Jeopardies, entertaining her with their Pleaſures, Preſents, and Attendances, as well on hyr firſt arriving. as in continuall Service, wayting and guyding the ſaid Princeſs into the further Entrance of the Realme of England, towards the honnorable and auncient Cittye of London, where at that Tyme the King's noble Grace was lodged and abiding. About the ſame Tyme the Lorde Brooke

Brooke, Steward of the King's Houſe, was by the Aſſignment of the King's Grace, directed and ſent to th Intent to purvaye and provide for the Princeſs and her Retinue in their Journey and Paſſage, as well Viaunds, Horſes, and Carriage, as everye other Neceſſitie: And ſo he did right conveniently. After that the Earle of Surrey, with divers other Temporall Lordes of the Land, came unto the Meeting, and gave their Attendance on this worthy Eſtate and Princeſſe.

Then the Dutcheſſe of Norfolk, by the like Aſſent and Will of the Kinge, and with hyr a goodlye Companye of Counteſſes, Baroneſſes, and many other honnorable Gentlewomen, repayred unto the ſaid noble Princeſs, and after the Meeting had, kept her continuall Company.

Notwithſtanding this, his Highneſs's Grace was not ſo intentively ſatisfyed with the Cheere, Service, and diligent Attendance of his ſaid Subjects, but he bounteouſly with a ſeemely Companye of his Eſtates, Dukes, Earles, Barons, and divers Knights, Eſquiers, and Gentlemen, on the Fourth Daye of November, removed from his Manor of Richmond toward the Meeting of this goodly Ladye. His Journey was however annoyed and ſuffred Impedyment by the Badneſs of the Seaſon, and ſo late was he and his liedge Servants horſed, that they were compelled at Chertſey, not very farre from the ſaid Manor of Richmond, to purveye and herbage for their repoſing that Night.

On the Morrowe the King's Grace, with all his Company, ſtroke the Sides of their Courſers with their Spurres, and began to extend their Paſſage towards the Village of Eſthamſted, where they pleaſantly perceived the pure and proper Preſence of Prince Arthur, who was come thither to ſalute his ſage Father; the which was great Gladneſs to all truſtye Hearts of the Realme.

Here the moſt noble Henry of Richmont, the vii. King of England of that Name, accompanyed of his Sonne, full pleaſantly paſſed over the Seaſon of that Night, and in the next Morrowe departed to the Plaines, where the Prothonotarye of Spaine mett him, and enſured him, that they had receaved the ſtrait Injunction and Commandement of the Soveraigne Lord of their Land, that they ſhould in no Manner of wiſe permit their Lady the Princeſſe of Spaine, whom they had to guide and in Government, to have any Meeting, ne to uſe any Manner of Communication, nither to receive any Companye untill the Inception of the very Daye of the Solemnization of the Mariadge: Whereuppon, after certaine muſing on this Mynde of the Kinge of Spaine, immediately there in the Fieldes, the King's Grace of our Realme

of England let all of them that were of his honnorable Councell to be advertized of that Matter, and demanded of them, Whither they thought it moſt reaſonable and agreeable to incline to this declared Purpoſe, or that he ſhould, as he intended, mainteyne his Paſſage to that Ladye?

Soone after it was, by the prudent Inſearch of every Perſon both Spirituall and Temporall, concluded and anſwered, that foraſmuch as the due Agreements were in a Manner compliſhed, and ſith the Princeſs and her Attendants were ſo farre entred into the Empire and Realme of England, they ſhould ſeem to be in Part diſchardged anenſt their Soveraigne, and avoided and excluded of all Governance of their ſaid Princeſſe; and that the Pleaſure and Commandement of her, ſeemed to lye in the Power, Grace, and Diſpoſition of our noble King of England.

Then his Highneſs avaunced himſelfe, leavinge the Prince behinde uppon the Plaine, and at the Time of ij or iij of the Clocke in the Afternoone, his Grace entred the Towne of Degmerſfield, where the Princeſſe was arrived ij or iij Howers before his coming, right well accompanyed and right richly beſeene, ſo as heretofore have none bene ſeene like her, having with her an Archbiſhop, a Biſhop, and an Erle, with manye other Nobles of Spaine, and many Ladyes and Gentlewomen of the ſame Contrey to the Nomber of Threeſcore, and Ladyes and Gentlewomen of this Region right nighe as manye.

Aſſoone as the Princeſſes Servants wer aſcertained of the coming of the King, the Arch Biſhop, the Biſhop, the Erle, and othres of her Retinue and Councell, ſhewed him that the Princeſſe was in her Reſt; to whom he anſwered in ſuch Forme, that if ſhe were in her Bed he would ſee and commune with her, for that was the Mynde and Intent of his Comminge: And thus, convenient Leiſure to her reſpited, ſhe gave him an honnorable Meeting in her Third Chamber, where were uſed the moſt goodly Wordes, uttered in the Languages of both Parties, to as great Joye and Gladnes, as in any Perſons might ever conveniently have bene had.

After the which Welcomes and Communications ended, the King's Grace depoſed his riding Garments and chaunged him; and within Half an Hour after the Prince was alſo knowne to be preſent.

Then the King's Highnes and the Prince made their ſecond Reſort together to the Chamber of the Princeſſe, and there through the Interpretation of the Biſhops the Speaches of both Countries, by Meane of Latine, were underſtood. And

And whereas the Prince and Princeſſe thentofore were by Deputies contracted, they were nowe here in the Preſence of each other ſpouſally enſured; the which ſeemly Enſurance honnorably ended, the King ſpeed him to his Supper. After that he had ſupped, he with the Prince full courteouſly viſited the Lady in her owne Chamber; and then ſhe and her Ladyes called for their Minſtrells, and with right goodly Behaviour and Manner ſolaced themſelves with the Diſports of Dauncing: After the which the Prince in like Demeanor danced with the Ladye Guilford right pleaſantly and honnorably.

Uppon the Morrowe, being the viith Daye of the Moneth, the Princeſſe tooke her Journey to Chertſey, and there lodged all that Night, and from thence paſſed toward Lambeth: And or ever ſhe came fully to the ſaid Towne, beyond a Village called Kingſton uppon Thames, the Duke of Buckingham on Horſebacke full rightly beſeene, the Erle of Kent, the Lord Henry the Duke's Brother, and the Abbot of Bury, with a great many of the Duke's Gentlemen and Yeomen in his Livery of Black and Red, to the Number of Three or Fower Hundred Perſons, mett this noble Ladye; and after that the ſaid Duke had ſaluted her Grace, the Abbot of Bury declared goodly, in Latin, a certain Propoſition of her welcoming into the Realme: And at that Village they lodged all that Night, and ſo accompanyed with her, in the Morne right honnorably conducted her to her Lodging at Kennington near Lambeth, where ſhe continewed untill ſuch Seaſon as her entring into the Cittye of London might moſt conveniently in every Manner be prepared, as well on the Parte of her Retinue of Spaine, as of her Aſſiſtants of the Realme of England, who by our Souveraigne were aſſigned as well for the Increaſe and magnifying of her Honnor and Eſtate, as for the Maynteynance of the old and famous Appetites that the Engliſh People ever have uſed in the wellcomming of acceptable and welbeloved Strangers.

The King's Highneſſe alſo with his Partie removed from the ſaid Princeſſe, and took another Waye towards the Cittye of London. The firſt Night he lodged at Eaſt Hampſtead, where his Grace had bene before on his firſt coming to the Princeſs: Uppon the Morrow, being the viiith Daye of the Moneth, he lay at his Caſtle of Windſore; and on the ixth Daye of the Moneth he repoſed himſelf in his Mannor of Richmont, where he was mett by the Queene's Grace, whom he aſcertained and made privye to the Acts and Demeanor betweene himſelfe, the Prince, and the Princeſſe, and howe

he liked her Perſon and Behaviour. On the Tenth Daye enſewing he rode till he came to Pariſgarden, uppon the further Side of the River from London, and there he tooke his Barge, and was carryed to his Lodging called Barnard's Caſtle, which is ſituated within the ſame Cittie, right pleaſantly uppon the Thames Side. This Palace was full well garneſhed and arrayed, and encompaſſed without, full ſtrongly with Walles. Here all Manner of Maters that appertained either to his owne Perſon, or to his owne Honor, or the Rights of his Realme had recourſe to his Audience for Comfort and Juſtice. Soon after the King's coming, the Queene's Grace, accompanyed of a goodlye Companye of Ladyes, repaired hither in her Barge by Water, to be ready for inducting the noble Princeſs of Spaine.

A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

JUSTS, BANQETTS, and DISGUISINGS, uſed at the Intertaynement of KATHERINE Wife to Prince ARTHURE, eldeſt Sonne to King HENRY VIIth.

[From the ſame Manuſcript.]

UPPON Thurſdaye, the great and large voide Space before Weſtminſter Hall and the Palace was gravelled, ſanded, and goodly ordered for the Eaſe of the Horſes, and and a Tilt ſett and arayſed at the whole Length from the Watergate well nighe up to the Entrance of the Gate that openeth into the King's Street towards the Sanctuary. At the upper End of the Tilt, by the Water Gate on the North Part, a certaine Space beſides from the ſaid Tilt, there was a goodly Tree empainted with pleaſant Leaves, Flowers, and Frute, ſett up, encompaſſed, and cloſed with a Pale round about. Upon Railes under this Tree were hanged the Scochions and Shieldes, with the Armes of the Lordes and Knights Challengers, and of thoſe that intended to take uppon them the noble and valiant Acts, Juſts, and Turne-ments

ments Royall. On the South Side of this Place, ordered and addreſſed for this Running, there was a Stage ſtrong and ſubſtantially builded, with its Partition in the Middeſt, whoſe Part uppon the Right Hand was apparelled and garniſhed for the King's Grace and his Lordes full pleaſantly with Hangings and Quiſhions of Gould; and the lower Part, uppon the left Hand, was in like Manner addreſſed and purveyed for the Queene's Grace and all the goodly Company of Ladyes. Anenſt this Partition there was Greeces and Stayres down to the Place of Tournaye for Meſſengers, and thoſe by whom it pleaſed the Kinge's Highnes to have his Mind and Errand done. Into this Tent was Entrance, that the King, the Queene, the Prince, and my Ladye Princeſs, with all ther Nobles and Eſtates, might through Weſtminſter Hall by the Exchequer Chamber, without any more Shewe or Appearance, come into the ſaid Standing and Stage. In the Northe Syd, anenſt the Stage of the Kinge, ther was another Stage covered with red Seay for the Maior of London, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and worſhipfull Perſons of the Crafts: And in all the Circuits of this Field of Warre, by and upon the Walles were double Stages, very thicke, and many well builded and planked for the honeſt and common People, the which at the great Price and Coſt of the common People were hyred. The Field nigh unto the Tilt was barred, not only for the eſchewing of the Peoples Rudenes, idle Diſcurſe, and their wandring among the Speares, Horſes, and Courſers, but for the Eaſe and Regarde of their Hurt and Jepardies, and for preventing the diſtroubling and impediment of the preſent goodly Acts of the noble Feats of Armes and Warre. Aſſoone as Dynner was done in the Court, the Queene's Grace, my Lady the Kinge's Mother, the Princeſſe, the Ladye Margaret and her Siſter, the welbeloved Daughters unto the King, the Queene, with many other Ladyes and Gentlewomen of Honor, to the Number of Two or Three Hundred, entered into this goodly and well prepared Stage: And after that ymmediately the Kinge's Highnes himſelfe, with his noble Iſſue, the Prince and the Duke of Yorke, the Earle of Oxford great Chamberleine of England, th Earle of Derbye Cõnſtable of the ſaid Realme, the Earle of Northumberland, the Earle of Shrewſbury, the Earle of Surrey, the Lordes Straungers of Spaine, with the moſt excellent Company of the Lords, Knights, Eſquiers, Gentlemen, and the Yeomen of the Guard to his noble Eſtate and Grace in wayting, repayred to the aforeſayd Stage. The Maior of London and all his Company likewiſe came to their Place as afore reherſed. The Stages,

as

as alſo the Walles, Battelments, and Windowes of the ſeveral Buildings, were furniſhed and filled with a wonderfull Multitude of People, that unto the Sight and Perceiving there was Nothing to the Eye but onely Viſages and Faces, without the Appearance of Bodyes.

The Tyme being come for the worthy and pleaſant entring of the Field of Warre and Armes, to be made and ſhewed by the goodly and valiant Duke, Marques, Earles, Lordes, and noble Knights of the worſhipfull and auncient Blood of England, the Trumpetts blewe to the Field for a great Seaſon about the Tilt. Then, for the Chalingers, proceeded out of Weſtminſter Hall Sir George Herbert, Sir Rowland Knights, the Lord Barners, and the Lord Henry of Buckingham, armed in white Harneis, and mounted uppon their goodly Courſers, right well and pleaſantly trapped and garniſhed in rich Manner. After them came the Duke of Buckingham in his Pavilion of white and greene Silk, being Foure Square, having proper Turrets and Pynacles of curious Work, ſett full of redd Roſes of the King's Badges. This Pavilion was borne, upholded, and conveyed with right many of his Servants on Foote, in Jacketts of blacke and redd Silk, followed by many other of his and the ſaid Lordes Servants and Gallants, well horſed, and their Horſes trapt and hanged with Spangles of Gold and Belles; ſo that their Apparell, the avauncing of their Horſes, and the Demeanor of there Carriage was great Gladnes to the King's Grace, and to all the Beholders of the whole Realme of England there preſent. Thus they made their Arrayes, and rode about the Tilt, doing their Reverence when they came before the King till they came to the End next Weſtminſter Hall againe, where they ſtoode up and made their Pauſe and Tariance. Eftſoones for the contrary Part the Trumpetts blewe up the Field once or twice in goodly Manner of Warre: And anone came out of the King's Street in at the Gate that openeth toward the Sanctuary, for the Defendors, Guillam de la Rivers in his Pavilion, in a goodly Shippe borne up with Men, himſelfe riding within in the Midſt. Then Sir John Pechey, Knight, in his Pavilion of red Silke borne over his Head. The Lord William of Devonſhire in a red Dragon led by a Gyant, and with a great Tree in his Hand. Th Earle of Eſſex in a great Mountaine of Greene, the which ſerved for his Pavilion, with many Trees, Rocks, Hearbes, Stones, and marveylous Beaſts upon the Sides: On the Height of this Mountaine there was a goodly young Ladye in her Haire pleaſantly beſeene. The Lord Marques in a rich and coſtly Pavilion of

of Cloth of Gould, himſelfe alwaye riding within the ſame, dreſſed in his Harneys. Thus they made their paſſing round about the Field, doing their Obedience and Curteſie to the King, till they came in likewiſe to the Place of their Entrance: So that the like unto this goodly Royaltie, Device, and Behaviour had not been ſeene in very long Remembrance. Immediately as they were departed out of their Pavilions by the King's Aſſignment, and the Overſight of the Conſtable and Judges, Staves were brought unto them, and they chardged and ran together eagerly. At this firſt Courſe ran the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Marquiſſe: The Duke brake his Staffe right well and with great Slight and Strength uppon the Marques, and at the ſecond Courſe the the Marquiſſe brake his Staffe upon the Duke in likewiſe. Then the Reſidue of the Lordes and Knights ran orderly together: And for the moſt Part, at every Courſe, either th'one Staffe or the other, or moſt commonly both, were goodly and with good Art and Strength broken of many Pieces: So that ſuch a Juſts and Field Royall, ſo nobly and valiantly done, hath not bene ſeene ne heard.

The King's Grace intending to amplifie and increaſe the Roialtie of this noble and ſolemne Feaſt with divers goodly Acts of Pleaſure, cauſed the Walls of Weſtminſter Hall, the which is of great Length, Breadth, Largenes, and right craftye Building, to be richly hanged with pleaſant Clothes of Arras, and in its upper Part a royall and a great Cupboard to be made and erected, the which was in Length all the Breadth of the Channcery, and in it were ſett Seven Shelves or Haunches of a goodly Height, furniſhed and filled with as goodly and rich Treaſure of Plate as could be ſeene, great Part whereof was Gould, and all the Remanant of Silver gilt. In this Hall the King's Highnes, upon the Frydaye at Night after the firſt Juſts Royall, cauſed a goodly Diſguiſing to be prepared, to the which himſelfe, the Prince, the Lorde of Yorke, the Lords of Spaine, with a great Company of Lords of England both Spirituall and Temporall, Knightes, Eſquiers, and Gentlemen of the Court and Realme, awayting on the Kinge, reſorted. The Queene, my Ladye the King's Mother, the Ladye Princeſſe, with a goodly Company of freſh Ladyes and Gentlewomen of the Court and Realme, awaiting on her, likewiſe made their Repair to the ſaid Hall. When the King and the Queene had taken their noble Seates under their Clothes of Eſtate in the ſaid Hall, and every one of the Nobles were ordered in their Places convenient, then began and entred the following goodly and pleaſant Diſguiſing, which was convayed and

ſhewed

ſhewed in proper and ſubtile Pageants: The firſt was a Caſtle right cunningly deviſed, ſett upon Wheeles, and drawne into the ſaid Hall by Fower great Beaſts with Chaines of Gold The Two firſt Beaſts were Lyons, one of them of Gold and thother of Silver: The other Two were, one of them an Hart with gilt Hornes, and the fourth was an Elke. In each of theſe Foure Beaſts were Two Men, one in the fore Part and another in the hinder Part, ſecretly hid and apparelled: Nothing of them was ſeene but their Leggs, which were diſguiſed after the Proportion and Kinde of thoſe of the Beaſts that they were in. Thus this Caſtle was by theſe Foure Beaſts properly convayed from the nether Part of the Hall to before the King and the Queene, who were in the upper Part of the ſame Hall. There were within the ſaid Caſtle, diſguiſed, viii. goodly and freſh Ladyes looking out of the Windowes of the ſame. In the Foure Corners of this Caſtle were iiij Turretts, that is to ſay, in every Square of the Caſtell one, ſett and appearing above the Height of it. In every of theiſe Turretts was a little Childe apparelled like a Maiden; and all the Fowre Children ſang moſt ſweetly and hermoniouſly in all the comming of the Caſtle, the Length of the Hall, till it was brought before the King's Majeſtie; where when it had been conveyed, it was ſett ſomewhat out of the Way, towards the one Side of the Hall.

The ſecond Pageant was a Shippe, in likewiſe ſett uppon Wheels, without any Leaders in Sight: The ſame was in right goodly Apparell, having her Maſts, Toppes, Sayles, Tackling, and all other Apperteynances neceſſary unto a ſeemely Veſſell, as though it had been ſayling in the Sea; and ſo paſſed through the Hall, by the whole Length, till they came before the King, ſomewhat beſides the Caſtle. The Maſters of the Shippe and their Company, in their Counteynances, Speaches, and Demeanor, uſed and behaved themſelves after the Manner and Guyſe of Mariners, and there caſt theire Anchers ſomewhat beſides the ſaid Caſtle. In this Shippe there was a goodly and a fayre Ladye, in her Apparell like unto the Princeſſe of Spaine. Out and from the ſaid Shippe deſcended downe by a Ladder Two well beſeene and goodly Perſons calling themſelves *Hope* and *Deſire*, paſſing towards the rehearſed Caſtle with their Banners in Manner and Forme as Ambaſſadors from Knights of the Mount of Love unto the Ladies within the Caſtle, making great Inſtance in the Behalfe of the ſaid Knights, for the Intent to attaine the Favour of the ſaid Ladyes preſent; making their Meanes and Intreaties as Woers and Breakers of the Matters of Love betweene the Knights and the

Ladyes.

Ladyes. The ſaid Ladyes gave their finall Anſwere of utterly Refuſe and Knowledge of any ſuch Company, or that they were ever minded to the Accompliſhment of any ſuch Requeſt; and plainely denyed their Purpoſe and Deſire. The Two ſaid Ambaſſadors therewith taking great Diſpleaſure, ſhewed the ſaid Ladyes, that the Knights would for this unkind Refuſall make Battayle and Aſſault, and ſo and in ſuch Wiſe to them and their Caſtle, that it ſhould be grievous to abyde their Power and Malice.

Incontinent came in the third Pageant, in Likenes of a great Hill or Mountaine, in the which were incloſed viii. goodly Knights with their Banners ſpredd and diſplayed, naming themſelves the *Knights of the Mount of Love*, and paſſed through the ſaid Hall towards the King's Grace, and there tooke theire Stannding upon the other Side of the Shippe. Then theſe Two Ambaſſadors departed to their Maſters the Knights, who were within the Mount, and ſhewed the Diſdaine and Refuſall, with the whole Circumſtance of the ſame. The Knights, not being therewith content, with much Malice and courageous Minde iſſued from the ſaid Mount with their Banners diſplayed, and haſtely ſpedd them to the rehearſed Caſtle, which they forthwith aſſaulted, ſoe and in ſuch Wiſe, that the Ladyes yealding themſelves, deſcended from the Caſtle, and ſubmitted themſelves to the Power, Grace, and Will of thoſe noble Knights: Which Knights being right freſhly diſguiſed, and the Ladyes alſo, Fower of them being dreſſed after the Engliſhe Faſhion, and the other Foure after the Manner of Spaine, daunced together divers and many goodly Daunces. In the Tyme of their dauncing, the Three Pageants, the Caſtle, the Shippe, and the Mountaine, removed and departed. In the ſame Wiſe the ſaid Diſguiſers, as well the Knights as the Ladyes, after certaine Leaſure of their Solace and Diſport, avoyded and evaniſhed out of Sight and Preſence. Then came downe the Lord Prince and the Ladye Cecill, and daunced Two Baſs Daunces, and departed up againe; the Lord Prince to the King, and the Ladye Cecill to the Queene. Eftſoones, the Ladye Princeſſe, and one of her Ladyes with her, in Apparell after the Spaniſh Guiſe, came downe, and daunced other Two Baſs Daunces, and then both departed up againe to the Queene. In the third and laſt Place, the Duke of Yorke, having with him the Ladye Margaret his Siſter in his Hand, came down and daunced Two Baſs Daunces. Afterwards he perceiving himſelfe to be accombred with his Clothes, ſodainly caſt off his Gowne, and daunced in his Jackett with the ſaid Ladye Margarett

Margarett in ſo goodly and pleaſant a Maner, that it was to the King and Queene great and ſingular Pleaſure. Then they departed againe, the Duke to the King and the Ladye to the Queene. This Diſguiſing Royall thus ended, the Voydee began to enter in the Maner of a Bankett, exceeding the Price of any other uſed in great Seaſons. Before the Voydee came in Five Score Couple, Earles, Barons, and Knights, over and beſides Squiers, having Colliers and Chains of Gould every each of them throughout, bearing the one of them a Spice Plate, the other a Cuppe, beſide Yeomen of the Guard that followed them with Potts of Wine to fill the Cuppes. The Spice Plates were furniſhed in the moſt bounteous Manner with Spices after the Manner of a Voydee; and the Cuppes were repleniſhed with Wine, and univerſally throughout the ſaid Hall diſtributed. The Number of the ſaid Spice Plates and Cuppes were goodly and marveylous, and yet the more to be wondred, for that the Cupboard was nothing touched, but ſtood compleat garniſhed and filled, ſeemingly not one diminiſhed. Thus this goodly Multitude of Eſtates and Gentils, refreſhed with the bounteous Plenty of Spices and Wines at their Commoditie and Leaſure, concluded this preſent Fridaye, and departed to their Reſts.

Uppon Saturdaye, becauſe it was raynie, and not cleere ne ſtable Weather, the Company of Nobles, after doing their Dueties to Almighty God in the Church, made Paſtime right honnorably in their Bowers and Chambers.

Uppon the Sondaye enſewing there was kept in the Parliament Chamber a great and a goodly Bankett: In the which Chamber were Foure Boards covered with Clothes for the States, ſo that they might ſitt at the ſaid Bankett. There was alſo a Stage of divers Degrees and Haunces of Height for the Cupboard that the Plate ſhould ſtand in; the which Plate, for the moſt Part, was cleane Gould, and the Reſidue all guilt, and none Silver, and was in Length from the Cloſett Doore to the Chimney.

The King's Grace beganne this Bankett, and ſate at the Side Table next to his owne Chamber, the Princeſs of Spaine on his one Hand, and the Counteſſe uppon his other. Next to the Conteſſe ſate the Prothonotary, and by him a Ladye of Spaine. Then was the Earle of Oxford appointed in Courſe to ſitt next, and ſo he did. Next unto him ſate the Ladye Maiſtreſſe of Spaine: Then next the Lord of Derbye, and by him a Ladye of Spaine.

The Queene ſatte at the Table ſtanding at the Bed's Feet, which was in the upper End of the Chamber, and which was the Table of moſt Reputation of all the Tables in the Chamber.

Chamber. My Ladye the King's Mother ſet on the one Hand, and the Biſhop of Spaine on the other. My Lady Cecill and my Ladye Katherine alſo ſat at the ſame Table. The Prince beganne the Side Board next Weſtminſter Hall. My Ladye Margaret the King's Daughter ſat next to him, and next my Ladye Margaret ſate the Dutcheſſe of Norffolk. Then next to her ſate my Lorde of Yorke, having a Ladye of Spaine on his one Hand, and a Lady of England on his other. Then the Earle of Northumberland ſat betweene Two other like Ladyes. And anente my Lord Prince ſate the Earle of Spaine and a Lady of Spaine. Next the ſaid Earle, and at the nether End of this Table ſate the Earle of Surrey, and Two Brethren of the Earle of Spaine.

At the fourth Board, in the lower Part of the Chamber, beganne Two Ladyes of Spaine, one of them before the other. Then the Ladye Dawbeny and the Lady Herbert, the one before the other. Then a Ladye of Spaine, the Ladye Burgeny, and the Ladye Dacres of the South; and then all the Gentlewomen of Spaine. Thirtye Barons and Knights, or thereabouts, were aſſigned to ſerve them; and none other did theire Service but Barons and Knights, except that Torches were borne by Eſquiers, and none others. There were Five Courſe of Fleſh to every Meſſe of Meate, and at every Courſe Seven Diſhes, and after that a Courſe of Frute of Five Diſhes. Then came in Wafers and Ypocras. This begann at vii. of the Clocke, and continewed Two Howers. After that the Earle and his Brother daunced Two Daunces. Then the King, the Queene, and all the the States departed into Weſtminſter Hall, where they beheld an Interlude till the Diſguiſing came. The Diſguiſing was ſhewed by Two Pageants: The firſt was a Thing made like an Arbour, in goodly Manner and Proportion, wherein were Twelve Lordes, Knightes, and Men of Honor diſguiſed and richly beſeene. This Arbour was ſo properly brought, that at ſuch Tyme as it came before the King, it was turned round about in the ſetting of it downe; ſo that the King, the Queene, and all the States might ſee and behold throughly the Proportion thereof. In the ſetting downe of this Arbour the Gate thereof was turned to the Kinge and the Queene. Then came out thereof ſundry Lords, Knights, and Men of Honour, diſguiſed, who by themſelves for a long Space daunced divers and ſondry Daunces, and then ſtood aſide. Then the Trumpets blew up, and therwith came in a goodly Pageant, made round after the Faſhion of a Lanthorne, caſt out with many proper and goodly Windowes feneſtred with fine Lawne, wherein were more than an Hundred great

Lights. In the ſayd Lanthorne were xii. goodly Ladyes diſguiſed, and right richly beſeene in the goodlyeſt Manner and Apparell that hath bene uſed. This Lanthorne was made of ſo fine Stuffe, and ſo many Lights were in it, that theſe Ladyes might perfectly appeare and be known through the ſaid Lanthorne. After that this Lanthorne was brought and ſet right before the King and the Queene, theſe Twelve diſguiſed Ladyes came out and daunced by them ſelves in right goodly Manner divers and many Daunces a great Space. Then coupled the ſaid diſguiſed Lords, Knights, and Men of Honor with theſe xii. diſguiſed Ladyes, and ſo daunced altogether a great Space. In the Tyme of dauncing, the Earles, Barons, and Knights, to the Number of Threeſcore or more, departed to fetch up the Voyde for the King and Queene. At this Voyde were xxx. or more ſtanding with Spice Plates all guilt, and the Reſidue were all great guilt Bolles with Spices. As for the Cupboard, it was in the ſame Place and of the ſame Length and Heigth that it was on Fridaye at Night. After this Voyde, the King and all his Lordes, the Queene and all her Ladies, departed to their Lodging about Midnight.

Uppon Mondaye next followinge was Running and Juſts at Weſtminſter. They that were Chalengers the firſt Daye were Defenders nowe the ſecond Daye: And they that were Defendors the firſt Daye were Chalengers the ſecond Daye. All of them ranne well, and brake many Staves, more then they did the firſt Daye. All the Chalengers came into the Field with goodly Devices, but the Defenders had none other Thing but their Harneſs and Armour.

Uppon the Tweſdaye, all the noble and valiant Knights of Warre, Chalengers and Defendors, had Reſpite and repoſed themſelves, and the other Nobles and Eſtates ſolaced and daunced in their Bower and Chambers all that ſame Daye right goodly and pleaſantly.

Uppon the Wedneſday, the Tilt within the Palace at Weſtminſter, which was ordeyned for Defence and Safegard of the Horſes of thoſe that ſhould exerciſe the Feats of Warre with their Speares and other Weapens, was removed and taken awaye, and the Grounde made ſmooth and plaine. Into this Place, aſſoone as the King's Grace and the Queene's, with their honorrable Company of Lordes and Ladyes, were preſent on their Stages and Tents to behold the pleaſant Deedes of Armes, ymmediately entred in out of Weſtminſter Hall the noble Duke of Buckingham, his Brother the Lord Henry of Buckingham, the Lord Barners, Sir George Herbert, and Sir Rowland Knyghts. Incontinent after

after that the Trumpetts had blowen into the Field, the ſaid Duke in his Pavilion of white and green Silk faſhioned after the Manner of a goodly Chapell, with Turretts and Pinacles, with proper Vaines uppon them, beſett with red Roſes of the King's Armes of England, having before him v. younge Children of Honor in goodly Manner furniſhed with Clokes of Cloth of Gould, came ryding uppon pleaſant Courſers, with divers other Gallants right coſtly horſed and arrayed: And in ſuch Wiſe they all made their Courſe about the Fielde, doing their Obedience with Curteſye before the King's Grace. And ſo they came againe unto their Entrance, where they made Pauſe and Station as Chalengers, in the moſt goodly Wiſe, as they did on the Thurſdaye, as is before reherſed.

Eftſoone, for the contrarie Partie, the Trumpetts blewe up unto the Fielde, ridinge once or twice about the Place of Warre. Forthwith entred in at the Gate that openeth into the King's Street and the Sanctuary of Weſtminſter, the L. Marqueſſe, the Earle of Eſſex, the Lord William of Devonſhire, Sir John Peche, and Sir Guilliame de la Rivers, Knights, in right goodly Manner and Guiſe, with their Followers and Serviteurs to a goodly Number. Both the Parties were ſo pleaſantly horſed and decked, and they advanced their Horſes and Courſers ſo courageouſly, that this royall Sight of ſo great a Multitude of Noblemen, both on Horſbacke and on Foote, was ſo pleaſurefull and goodly, that the like unto it have not bene ſeene in Tymes paſt. Thus the Marqueſſe, the Earle, the Lord, and the Two Knights compaſſed the Field with their Horſes, making their Obedience with Curteſye to the King's Grace, and ſo came againe to their Entrance, and there they ſtood up as Defendors. Then at the Pleaſure of the King's Grace and of his Highnes, and by the Overſight of the Conſtable and Judges, were ſharpe Speares brought unto them by their Servitors. Firſt, the Duke and the Lord Marquis ran together egerly and with great Courage, although in great Jeopardye and Feare of their Lives, and brake divers Speares right valiantly and with great Strength. Secondly, the Earle of Eſſex, and the Lord Henry of Buckingham ran together with like ſharpe Speares, and did full nobly, and lyke hardye Knights, breaking upon each other divers and many Speares. After that the Lord William of Devonſhire and Sir Rowland ranne, and did full courageouſly the Act of that Feate of Armes with ſuch Strength and Power, that the brake many and divers Staves each uppon other. They Reſidue coupled and ran each to the other, and noblye brake their

their Staves. In ſuch Manner, and in ſo noble Wiſe did they uphold that Daye, that howbeit they ran with ſharpe Speares, yet they forced themſelves ſo much, and ſo little Favour was uſed amongſt them, that ſome Tyme both Parties of them were borne to the Ground both Horſe and Man. After theſe noble Challengers and Defenders had thus valiantly attempted each other in the Points of Juſts and running with ſharpe Speares, that they turneyed with Swordes. Firſt, the Duke and the L. Marqueſſe, and after that the Earle of Eſſex and the Duke's Brother, who ſo worthely and like hardy Knights fought and ran together with ſuch Might, and in ſo noble Wiſe, that ſome of their Swordes were ſtroken out of their Handes: Sometimes both Horſe and Man enclined to the Earth. Thus all the Five Couples of Lordes and Knights turneyed full eger and valiantly, ſo that their Deedes of Armes in thoſe Feates were worthy great Prayſe, and in Memory to be recommended. Immediately after theſe goodly Acts they departed the Field. Firſt the Chalengers repaired into Weſtminſter Hall, and the Defendors out againe at the Gate into the King's Street, nigh unto the Sanctuary. In the meane Seaſon, while both theſe Companies of noble Warriors and Knights were abſent and harneyſing of themſelves, there was brought into the Fielde a certaine Barrier, the which was ſett overthwart the Place before the King's Stage, being of the middle Height of a Man, made ſtedfaſt and with Rayles on each End of the Barryers, ſett upright and tyed together at the Toppes with Cordes. Enſewing the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Henry his Brother, the Lord Barners, Sir George Herbert, and Sir Rowland Knight, in compleat Harnes enterd in from Weſtminſter Hall and proceeded unto the Side of the Barrier, and there did theire Obedience with Curteſeye unto the King's Highnes, and ſomewhat withdrewe them againe, and made theire Standing yet as Chalengers. In this their Act of this preſent Daye, forthwith appeared in the Gate that openeth into the King's Street and the Sanctuary a goodly Shippe, with all Manner of Tacklinge and Mariners in her: The which, on their ſaid Appearance, made a great and huge Noyſe with Serpentines and other Gunſhott, and ſo came, being goodly conveyed, unto the other Side of the Barrier, the Five rehearſed Defendors being all within her in compleat Harneſs, that is to ſaye, the Lord Marquis, the Earl of Eſſex, the Lord William of Devonſhire, Sir John Pechey, and Guiliam de la Rivers. Then they deſcended from the Shippe without Obedience, becauſe the Daye was farre paſt. Forthwith was ſent to the Duke, to his Brother, to the Lord

Marqueſſe,

and to the Earle of Eſſex, each of them being on foote, a Speare. Soone after they pitched together, and fought with thoſe Speares, and eftſoones turned the great Endes, and ſore and greevouſly laid at each other a long Seaſon. After that the other Couples in like Caſe fought eagerly, and many Stroakes were betwene them: And in all ſuch their Battell, Gunſhott was ſtill ſetten out of the Shippe. This ſolemne Acte ended, they purpoſed them to their Departure, and avoided the Field in like Caſe as they entred, and the ſame Waye. The King's Grace, the Queene, and all other Nobles of Honnor then reſorted to their Suppers and Lodgings: And thus goodly concluded this preſent Wedneſdaye, with much Joie and Pleaſure.

Uppon the Thurſdaye, being the Morrowe after, were Appointments and Summons of Juſts and Tourney given unto the Nobles and Knights: To the beholding hereof the King's Highnes, the Queene, the Lord Prince, the Princes, and all other Eſtates conveyd themſelves into the foreſaid Field. They being in their Tents and Staires redye preſent, the Field was avoyded, and the Tipped Staves and other Officers ſett the People in Order, full diſcreetly. The excellent Number of Commons that were ſomewhat touched and ſpoken of in the firſt Daye of Juſts, were now alſo in their foreſaid Stages, and the Windowes and Battlements right plentifull and bravely filled. Incontinent the Trumpetts of the Chalengers blewe up unto the Field, encompaſſing the ſame once or twice about on Horſback. In right pleaſant Manner, and without tarrying, came out of Weſtminſter Hall, for the Chalenger's Partie, a goodly Company of Gentlemen and Men of Honor, right well horſed and beſeene, avaunſing after a courageous Guiſe their Horſes, which were decked and garniſhed with Spangles, Belles, and divers other Devices, after the meeteſt Faſhion that hath bene uſed. After them came a goodly Chaire of Cloth of Gould, drawne with fower marvelous Beaſts: The two firſt were great Lyons, one of them Redd and the other White: The third Beaſt was a white Hart with guilt Horns; and the fourth an Elke: Every one having within them Two Men, whoſe Leggs onely appeared, being faſhioned after the Colour and Similitude of the Beaſts that they were in. Within this Chaire there was a faire young Ladye, the which, when they had ridden about the Field doing their Reverence before the King's Grace with much Curteſye, was delivered into the King's Stage amonge the faire and beautifull Company of Ladyes, and there continewed untill ſuch Tyme as all the Juſts and Tourneys were expired and ended.

The

The Five Noblemen, to wit, the L. Marquis, th Earle, the Lorde, and the Knights, all in compleat Harneis, rode about the ſaid Charre, Two on the one Side and Two on the other, and the L. Marqueſſe directly behinde. Thus they convayed the rehearſed Charre unto the Place of their Entrance, there abiding the Defendors comming. So fortunate hath our Realme of England ever been behoulden, that whatſoever Chalenge of Armes hath been made therein in any Wiſe by Straungers or Aliens, th'anſwere thereof hath bene right laudably ſhapen and found by ſome noble Knights of our Realme and Nation, wherefore unto this preſent Engliſh Chalendge in Armes, is like Anſwer and Defence given right gladly by Engliſh Knights. To this the Trumpetts blewe up, riding once or twice about the Field. Incontinent came in at the Gate that opened into the King's Street and Sanctuary, a goodly Company of Gentlemen and Men of Honnor uppon their Courſers, right richly beſeene and arrayed, as it was before expreſſed, in the Partie of the Chalengers. Afrer them followed ymmediately the Enactors of the Feates of Warre, and the Defenders in this Behalfe. Firſt, Sir Rowland Knights, Sir George Herbert, the Lord Barners, the Lord Henry of Buckingham, and the Duke of Buckingham, all on Horſbacke in compleat Harneis, and the Horſes trapped after a full goodly Manner. Thus they compaſſed the Field round about, and did their Obedience before the King's Highnes full curteouſly, and ſo reſorted to the Place of their Entrance. Eftſoones were Two Staves with Cronalls brought unto them, one unto the noble Duke of Buckingham, the other to the Lord Marqueſſe, and anone they chardged and ran together at the Large, without any Tilt, and brake their Staves right nobly. Two or Three Courſes after that were other Staves ſent unto th Erle of Eſſex and the Lord Henry the Duke's Brother; and they alſo chardged and ran together. After them ran every other Couple of Chalengers and Defendors. Each unto other made their Courſes full nobly, and like valiant Knights. Sir Richard Guildford Comptroller of the King's Houſe, and Sir Nicholas Vaux were ever, for the moſt Partie, in the Field every Daie of the Juſts, right goodly beſene both as to their Horſes and their Rayment, with great and Maſſye Chaines of Gold about theire Necks: By them the King's Grace did ſend his Minde and Meſſages into the Field, at his goodly Pleaſure. This noble Running at the Large thus ended, there were Swordes for the Tourneye delivered unto the Duke of Buckingham and unto the Lord Marqueſſe, and they ran together and tourneyed, and had many Strokes unto

unto each other. After them the Earle of Eſſex and the Duke's Brother did theſe like goodly Deedes with Swordes, and tourneyed right nobly. In the ſame Manner the Lord Barners and the Lord William of Devonſhire, Sir Rowland Knights and Sir John Pechey, and the Reſidue. After theſe ſeverall Runnings and Tournaye each with the other, all the v. Chalengers and Five Defenders tournayed all in the Field at once, ſtriking, rayſing, and laſting at each other, many Strokes a long Seaſon. Some of their Swordes were broken of Two Pieces, and of ſome others their Harneys was hewen off from their Bodye, and fell into the Feild. By this Seaſon the Daye drewe faſt unto its End, and theſe noble Knights purpoſed them to their departing. Then the Lord Marqueſſe, th Earle of Eſſex, the Lord William of Devonſhire, Sir John Pechey, and Sir Guilliam de la Rivers, convayed their Chaire of Cloth of Gould drawen with the Foure rehearſed Beaſts, unto the King's Stage, and there receaved their Ladye agayne, and ſo departed out of the Field. In like Manner the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Henry his Brother, and all the Defendors made their Departinge in like wiſe as they entred, in moſt goodly Behaviour and Uſage.

The ſame Thurſday at Night, Weſtminſter Hall was cauſed by the King's Grace to be goodly apparelled. Firſt, the Walles thereof were hanged with rich and coſtly Clothes of Arras of a great Height; and in the upper Part was ordered a Cloth of Eſtate for the King's Highnes, with Cuſhions and Carpetts, and all other goodly Requiſites unto his noble Perſon and Eſtate. The Cupboard alſo of Seven Shelves and Stages of great Height, furniſht and filled with pretious and ſumptuous Plate of moſt pleaſant Faſhion, was erected and ſett, conteyning all the Breadth of the Chauncery. The Plate thereof were great and maſſye Potts, Flagons, ſtanding Cuppes, goodlye Bolles, and Peeces for the moſt Part cleane gould, and all the Reſidue gilt: as it was uppon the firſt Thurſdaie of Juſts before rehearſed and ſhewen. Into this goodly Hall and Place thus pleſantly apparelled, the King's Grace, the Queene's Grace, the Prince and Princeſſe, my Lady the King's Mother, with all the noble Eſtates, as well of England as Straungers of Spaine, came and reſorted for the Purpoſe and Intent of beholding a certaine Diſguiſing there aſſigned. This Diſguiſing, ſhortly after Silence and Order of every Perſon had been commanded, appeared, and was ſhowen after the moſt proper Wiſe and Manner, that is to ſaie; in the lower End of Weſtminſter Hall were diſcloſed and brought into Sight Two merveylous

Mounts or Mountaines right cunningly practized and made, the one of them of the Colour Greene, planted full of freſh Trees, ſome like Olives, ſome like Oranges, and ſome like Laurell and Juniper Trees, as alſo with divers and many faire and pleaſant Herbes, Flowers, and Frutes, that great Delite it was to behould. The ſecond Mountaine was ſomewhat more like unto a Rocke, ſcorched and brent with the Sun, and of a darker Colour, out of whoſe Sides grewe, and eboyled as it had bene, Ore of ſondry Mettalls, as of Gold, Silver, Lead, and Copper, Sulphur, and divers Kindes of Stones, Chriſtall, Corall, Amber, and other more of merveylous Kinde and Nature, right ſtately pictured and imprinted as ever hath bene ſeene. Theſe Two Mountaines were faſtned and chained together with a goodly Chaine of Gould throughout the Midſt of both of them; and thus were ſubtelly convayed and drawne uppon Wheeles, prively and unperceaved, unto the Tyme they came jointly ſo tyed together, unto the King's Preſence, being in the higher Part of the ſaid Hall. There were ſitting uppon certaine Steppes and Benches on the Sides of the firſt Mountaine of Colour Greene xii. freſhe Lordes, Knights, and Men of Honor, moſt ſeemely and ſtraungely diſguiſed, making great and ſweet Melody with muſical Inſtruments of much Hermony, as Tabors and Taboreurs, Lutes, Harpes, and Recorders. In the ſmall Hilles uppon the Sides of the redd Mount or Rocke were xii. diſguiſed Ladies, and one in the Toppe arrayed after the Manner of the Princeſs of Spaine; all theiſe freſh apparelled Ladyes and Women of Honor, having like Inſtruments of Muſicke as Claricords, Dulſymers, Claricimballs, and ſuch other. Each of them, as well the Lordes diſguiſed in their Mountaine, as the Ladyes in theirs, uſed, occupied, and played uppon the Inſtruments all the Waye comming from the lower End of Weſtminſter Hall till they came before the King and the Queene's Majeſtie, ſo ſweetly and with ſuch Noyſe, that in my Mynde it was the firſt ſuch pleaſant Myrth and Property that ever was heard in England of long Seaſon. When the Mountaines with their People were pitched and grounded before the King's Sight, the xii. goodly diſguiſed Knights and Men of Honnor deſcended and daunced together deliberate and pleaſantly. Eftſoone the xii. Ladyes in like Manner deſcended from their Hilles, and coupled with the ſaid reherſed Lordes; and ſo in a ſeemly Sort they all xxiiii. diſported and daunced there a long Seaſon many and divers Roundes and newe Daunces, full curiouſly and with moſt wonderfull Counteynance. In the meane Seaſon the Two Mountaines departed and evaniſhed out

out of Preſence and Sight. Incontinent entred in the Voyde, brought by 4 or 5 Score Couple of Earles, Barons, Knights, and Men of Honnor, one of them bearing a Spice Plate repleniſhed with Spices, the other a Cupp, enſewingly throughout the whole Company. After them followed Squires, Gentlemen, and Yeoman of the Guarde, with Potts of Wine to fill the foreſaid Cuppes whenſoever and as often as they were emptied. At this Voyde was Diſtribution and Delivery of the Rewardes and Gifts unto the Lordes and Knights that had ſo well upheld and mainteyned the noble Deedes in Juſts and Tournaye the Foure Dayes paſt, after righteous and bounteous Curteſie unto every each of them, as the Bruite and Fame went, and was knowen of their worthy Meritts and Deſervings. Firſt, the Duke had given unto him a rich and precious Stone, a Diamond of great Virtue and Price: The Lord Marqueſs had a Rubye: The Duke's Brother, the Earle, and other Lords and Knights each of them had pretious Stones, and Rings of Gould, moſt excellently and after moſt goodly Manner, as they were righteouſly peruſed and commended, by the Handes of the Princeſs. Thus the King's Grace, the Prince and Princeſſe, with all other Eſtates both of England and Spaine, refreſhed and joyfull made unto their Lodgings and Reſts: There ſeemely departing, with excellent Mirth and Gladnes, deducing this goodly Daye unto its End.

The Duty of the Religion of Chriſtendome is, that the Service and Woorſhip of God ſhould be above all Things eſpecially mainteyned; and ſo verely it was on the enſewing Sunday, after the moſt excellent Solemnitie about the Honnor of Almightye God, with pricked Songe and Organes, and goodlye Ceremonies in the Queere and Aulters. Thus was the Forenoone expended wholy and with great Vertue. In the Afternoone, the King Highnes ſped with a right pleaſant Companye of Gentiles and Eſtates, through his goodly Gardens unto his Gallery uppon the Walles, the which Gardens were apparelled pleaſantly for his Highnes and certaine Lordes there redye ſett, ſome with Cheſſes, and ſome with Tables, Byles, Dice, and Cardes. The Place of Butts was redye for Archers; and there were bowling Alleys and other pleaſant and goodly Diſports for every Perſon as they would chooſe and deſire. Uppon the Outſide of the Walles, directly under the Windowes, were Barres, and voyde Spaces for Juſts. Alſo there was ſett up and areaſed Two high and great Poſts with Croches. Theſe Poſts were faſt ſett and driven into the Ground; and over the Croches was a great Table ſtretched ſtedfaſtly, and drawne with a

 Wheele,

Wheele, and ſtayde uppon both the Sides with divers Cordes, ſo that the Sight of it was like unto the Rigging of an Houſe. Uppon the Frame and Table aſcended and went up a Spanyard, the which ſhewed there many woondrous and delicious Points of Tumbling, Dauncing, and other Sleights. The King's Grace and his noble Companye entred againe through theſe pleaſant Gardens to his rehearſed Lodging at Richmond untill Even Song, and ſo went into his Supper. Againſt that his Grace had ſupped, the goodly Hall was addreſſed and goodly beſeene, and a Royall Cupborde ſett ther uppon, in a baye Windowe of ix. or x. Stages and Haunces of Height, furniſhed and fulfilled with rich and goodly Plate of Gould, and of Silver and Guilt. In the upper Part of the Hall were Carpets and Cuſhions of Cloth of Gould for the King's noble Majeſtie, whither, when that his Grace and his wel-beloved Company of Nobles were come, there entred in a pleaſant Diſguiſing, conveyed and ſhewed by a glorious Towre or Tabernacle made like a goodly Chapell, feneſtred-full of Lights and Brightnes. Within this Pageant or Tabernacle was another ſtanding Cupboard of rich and coſtly Plate to a great Subſtance and Quantitie. This Throne and Pageant was of Two Stories, in the longer were viii. goodly diſguiſed Lordes, Knights, and Men of Honnor; and in the upper Storye and Partition viii. other freſh Ladyes moſt ſtrangely diſguiſed, and after moſt pleaſurefull Manner. Thus this goodly Worke was aproached unto the King's Preſence and Sight, drawen and conveyed uppon Wheeles by iij. Sea Horſes, two before and one behind. On either Side of the ſame were Mermaides, one of them a Man Mermaid the other a Woman: The Man was in Harneſſe from the Waſt upwards. In every of the ſaid Mermaides was a Childe of the Chapell ſinging right ſweetly and with quaint Harmony. Thence theſe viij. pleaſant Gallants, Men of Honor, deſcended: And before their comming forth they caſt out many quicke Conyes, the which rann about the Hall, and made very great Diſports. After that they daunced many and divers goodly Daunces. And forthwith came downe the viii. diſguiſed Ladyes; and in their apearance they let flye many white Doves and Byrdes that flewe about the Hall, and great Laughter and Diſport they made. Theſe Lordes and Ladyes coupled together and daunced a long Seaſon many courtly Roundes and pleaſant Daunces. After that, the Earle of Spaine and a Lady of the ſame Countrey daunced Two baſe Daunces, and went up againe. After this came in a Voyde of goodly Spices and Wine, brought by a great Number of Earles,

Barons,

Barons, and Knights, to a great Company, as it hath bene declared in Voidees before this preſent Daye. Th Archbiſhop of Spaine, the Buiſhop, the Earle, and his Brother, made their Repaſts ſeverally every one of them in theire owne Chambers and Lodgings, and they had Cupboards made unto them of the King's Plate and Treaſure right goodlye and rich. Th Archbiſhop's Cupboard was to the Sum of 6 or 7 Hundred Marks, the Buiſhop's unto the Value of 500, the Earle's 400, and the Earle's Brother 300. All the which Plate and Treaſure the Kinge's Goodnes bounteouſly gave clearely unto every each of them, as unto them they were made, with moſt noble Wordes and Thaunks for their great Diligence, Labour, and Paine that they had, with his noble Daughter in the Lawe, ſuffred and abidden. And thus was this moſt joyfull Daie ended and expired, and the worthie Nobles departed to their Reſts.

THE DEATH and INTERRYEMENT OF PRINCE ARTHURE.

[From the ſame Manuſcript.]

IN the Yeare of our Lord God 1502, the ſecond Daye of Aprill, in the Caſtle of Ludlowe deceaſed Prince Arthur firſt begotton Son of our Soveraigne L. King Henry the vii$^{th.}$ and in the xvii$^{th.}$ Yeare of his Raigne. Immediately after his Death Sir Richard Poole his Chamberlaine, with other of his Councell, wrote and ſent Letters to the King and Councell to Greenwich, where his Grace and the Queene's laye, and certified them of the Prince's Departure. The which Councell diſcreetly ſent for the King's Ghoſtly Father a Fryer obſervant, to whom they ſhewed this moſt ſorrowfull and heavye Tydings, and deſired him in his beſt Manner to ſhewe it to the Kinge. He in the Morning of the Tweſdaie following, ſomewhat before the Tyme accuſtomed, knocked at the King's Chamber Dore; and when the Kinge underſtood it was his Confeſſor, he commannded to lett him in. The Confeſſor then commanded all

all thoſe there preſent to avoide, and after due Salutation began to ſaie, *Si bona de manu dei ſuſcipimus, mala autem quare non ſuſtineamus?* and ſo ſhewed his Grace that his deareſt Sonne was departed to God. When his Grace underſtood that ſorrowful heavy Tydings, he ſent for the Queene, ſaying, that he and his Queene would take the painefull Sorrowes together. After that ſhe was come and ſawe the King her Lord, and that naturall and painefull Sorrowe, as I have heard ſaye, ſhe with full great and conſtant comfortable Wordes beſought his Grace, that he would firſt after God, remember the Weale of his owne noble Perſon, the Comfort of his Realme, and of her. She then ſaied, that my Ladye his Mother had never no more Children but him onely, and that God by his Grace had ever preſerved him, and brought him where that he was. Over that, howe that God had left him yet a fayre Prince, Two fayre Princeſſes; and that God is, where he was, and we are both young ynoughe: And that the Prudence and Wiſdome of his Grace ſpronge over all Chriſtendome, ſo that it ſhould pleaſe him to take this accordingly thereunto. Then the King thannked her of her good Comfort. After that ſhe was departed and come to her owne Chamber, naturall and motherly Remembrance of that great Loſſe ſmote her ſo ſorrowfull to the Hart, that thoſe that were about her were faine to ſend for the King to comfort her. Then his Grace of true gentle and faithfull Love, in good Haſt came and relieved her, and ſhowed her howe wiſe Counſell ſhe had given him before; and he for his Parte would thanke God for his Sonn, and would ſhe ſhould doe in like Wiſe.

The INTERRYEMENT *of* PRINCE ARTHURE.

The Corpſe was coyled, well ſeered, and conveniently dreſſed with Spices and other ſweet Stuffe, ſuch as thoſe that bore the Chardge thereof could purveye, and that it might be furniſht of. This was ſo ſufficiently done, that it needed not Lead, but was cheſted. The Cheſt was covered with a good blacke Cloth cloſe ſewed to the ſame, with a white Croſſe and ſufficient Rings of Iron to the ſame; and thus laid in his Chamber under a Table covered with rich Clothes of Gold, a rich Croſſe under him, and certaine Caudleſticks of Silver over him, with Tapers of Waxe burning, and Foure other great Candleſticks of Lattyn, with iiij. great Tapers continuallye burning there. On Shere Thurſday certaine of his Almes Folkes ſate aboute the Corpſe, holding Torches both Night and Daye. And ſo it thus remained

remained unto the Feaſt of St. George Daye at Afternoone, at which Seaſon he was removed to the Pariſh Church in Manner that followeth.

Firſt, the Hall was voyded, and there was ordeyned a Table with Treſſels for the Corpes to remaine on unto the Tyme that the Proceſſion was redye: The Corpſe was brought from his Chamber borne by Yeomen of his Chamber under a rich Cloth of black Cloth of Gould, with a Croſſe of white Cloth of Gold. After that the iij. Biſhoppes had ſenced the Corpes, and caſt holy Water, manye Noblemen gave their Attendaunce, as the Lord Gerard, the Lord John Graye of Dorſett, Sir Richard Crofts Steward of his Houſe, Sir William Ovedall*Comptroller of the ſame, Sir John Mortimer, Sir Walter Baſkerville, Sir John Harle, Sir John Coruwall, Sir Richard de la Vere, Sir Thomas Inglefield, and others.

The Earle of Surrey the principall Mourner being in his Sloppe and Mantel of Blacke, having his mourning Hood over his Head, followed next to the Corpſe. Then the Earles of Shrewſbury and of Kent, with Sloppes and Hoodes onely, and the Lord Gray of Ruthen, and the Baron of Dudley, the Lord Powys, and Sir Richard Poole the Prince's Chamberleine, in like Wiſe.

The Canopie was borne over the Corpſe by Mr. Haward, Mr. Anthony Willobie of Brooke, Mr. Ratcliffe of Fitzwater, and Mr. St. John.

At everye Corner of the Canopie was a Banner. Firſt, a Banner of the Trinitie, borne by Thomas Troys: The ſecond a Banner of the Patible, borne by Sir Thomas Blunt: The third a Banner of our Ladye, borne by Thomas Dudley: The fourth a Banner of St. George, borne by Edward Hungerford.

Next before the Corpſe was a Banner of the Prince's owne Armes, borne by Sir Griffith ap Rice, having on every Side of him an Officer of Armes.

Before them went Two Spaniardes of the beſt Degree belonging to the Princeſſe. Before them the Purſuivants. Then followed the Biſhops, Abbots, and Priours. Before them walked the Parſon and all the ſecular Prieſts of the Towne; and before them the Two Orders of Fryers of that Towne, having the Gentlemen before them. On every Side of the Proceſſion, and ſo behind towards the Corpſe, were Fowerſcore poore Men in blacke mourninge Habits, holding Fowerſcore newe Torches, beſides all the Torches of the Towne. And ſo the Corpſe was conveyed into the Queere of the Pariſhe Church there, where was placed a light Hearſe, about

about the which were ordained certaine Stooles for Mourners, covered with black Cloth, which afterwards the Officers of Armes tooke for their Fees.

Then began the Dirige; and an Officer of Armes in a high Voice began at the Queere Doore, *For Prince Arthur's Soule, and all Chriſten Soules, Pater Noſter.* Then the Biſhoppes of Lincolne, Saliſbury, and Cheſter read the Three Leſſons; and when the Dirige was done, all the Lords, Knights, Officers of Arms, and other Gentlemen accompanyed the ſaid Mourners to the Caſtle. That Night there was ordeyned a goodly Watch.

On the Morrowe the Biſhop of Cheſter ſong our Ladye's Maſſe, which was ſong with Children, and prickt Songue with Organes. At that Maſſe no Man offred but the Earle of Surrey as chiefe Mourner. All the other Mourners and Officers of Armes accompanied him, and he had both Carpet and Cuſhion. Sir William Ovedall, Comptroller of the ſaid Prince's Houſes, gave him his Offring, which was a Piece of Gould of xl[d]. and always as often as the ſaide Earle offred the Maſſe Pennyes, a Gentleman of his owne bare his Traine.

The ſecond Maſſe of the Trinitie was ſonge by the Biſhoppe of Saliſbury and the Queere, without Organes or Children. And at that Maſſe the Earle of Surrey offred a Piece of Gould and v[s]. for the Maſſe Pennye, accompanied as before.

The third Maſſe was of Requiem, ſonge by the Bisſhoppe of Lincoln. At that Maſſe the Earle of Surrey offred a Noble for the Maſſe Pennye, accompanied as before rehearſed. Then the Earles of Shrewſbury and Kent offred, but they had no Carpet nor Cuſhion. Then the Lord Ruthen and the Baron of Dudley. Then the Lord Powys and Sir Richard Poole. Then the L. Gerard and the Lord John Greye of Dorſett. Then the Ambaſſadors of Spaine, Don Peter de Praule and the Earle of Surrey, offred for themſelves, and they bare theire owne Offerings. After them all noble Bannerетts, Batchelors, and noble People in great Number. After them the Bayliffs and all Burgeſſes of the Towne.

That Offering done, Doctor Edenham, Almoner and Confeſſor of the ſaid Prince, ſaid a noble Sermon, and tooke to his Antyteme *Beati mortui qui Domino morientur.* That ſaid and done, he went to the Dolie, and gave everye poore Man and Woman a Groate. At that Maſſe the Abbot of Shrewſbury was Goſpeller, and the Abbot of Burrye Epiſtoler: And when Maſſe was done, the Lords went to Dynner to the Caſtle. That Night at Dirige none of the Lordes

Lordes were preſent, but the . . . . did the Divine Service. And on the Morne the Lord of Shreweſbury offred a Noble for the Maſs Pennye, in the Abſence of the Earle of Surrey; which Maſſe was ſonge by Note by the Abbot of Shrewſbury.

The rich Charre was prepared in Manner as enſeweth, drawne with vi. Horſes trapped with blacke Cloth, having rich Scocheons of Gould beaten on Buckram, and 3 Charriot Men in mourning Habite. The Bales of the Charre were covered with blacke Velvett, and the Sides of the ſame. Over the Charre was a Cloth of blacke Velvett, with a Croſſe of white Cloth of Gould.

Item, there was ordeyned another Cloth of fine black Cloth to cover that Cloth from Duſt and the Weather, with a Croſſe of white Damaſke; and in the foule Weather a ceared Cloth was put all over the Cheſt with the Corpes, in the Charre covered with rich blacke Clothe of Gould before ſpoke of. All the Mourners followed the Charre with mourning Hoodes over their Heades. At every Corner of the Charre a Banner was borne by Noble Men through the Townes. There and by all the Waye Two Noblemen went on every Side of the Draught Horſes, with mourning Hoodes over their Heads.

Next afore the fore Horſes Sir Griffith ap Rice in mourning Habitt, rode on a Horſe trapped with Blacke, with a little Scocheon in his Courſer's Forehead; and ſo had the Four Horſes of the Draught, and no more, on the Forehead: He bore the Prince's Banner, before which Banner the Biſhops, and other Gentlemen before them, rode in good Manner.

There were ordained vi^{xx}. Torch Bearers, whereof iiij^{xx}, bare Torches burning through Ludlowe, and the other xl. were ordained to ſupport them. When they were in the Field all the Torches were put out ſaving xxiiij. about the Charre. The Officers of Armes and the Sergeants of Armes, bearing the Banners, rode behind, as the Manner was.

On St. Marke's Day the Proceſſion went from Ludlow to Beudley. It was the fouleſt cold windye and rainey Daye, and the worſt Waye that I have ſeene: Yea, and in ſome Places they were faine to take Oxen to drawe the Charre, ſo ill was the Waye. Aſſoone as the Corpſe was in the Chapple of Beaudley, and ſet in the Quiere there, with ſuch Lights as there was Room for, the Dirige begann. That done, the Lordes and other went to their Dinners, for it was a faſting Daye. On the Morne the Earle of Surrey offred at the Maſſe of Requiem a Noble in Manner as be-

 fore

fore. At which Maſſe Seaſon there was a generall Dole of Pence; of Two Pence to every poore Man and Woman.

Every Church that the Corpes remayned in was well furniſhed of Scochions of my Lord Armes, both of Mettall and Colors. And every Pariſh Church, or religious Place or Order that mett the Corpes with Proceſſion, and range their Belles, had a Noble of Gould, Fowre Torches, and Six Scochions of Armes. From Beaudley Sir Richard Croft and Sir William Ovedall, Steward and Comptroller of the Prince's Houſe, rode before to Worceſter, and ſuffered no Man nor other to enter the Gate of that Cittie untill the Tyme the Corpes was come. And then every Thinge was ordered as followeth:

Freſh Scocheons were ſett on the Charre, and draught Horſes were mended, and vi^{xx}. new Torches delivered to the vi^{xx}. Torch Bearers at the Towne's End. That Daye was faire, and then the Gentlemen rode Two and Two together, and all the other as were before ordered. The Order of Fryers cenſed the Corpſe at the Towne's End, and then proceeded to the Gate of that Cittie: At which Gate were the Bayliffs, and the honeſt Men of that Cittie on Foote. Alonge in a Rowe on everye Side were the Vicar Generall or Chauncelor of the Biſhopps of that See, with a good Number of ſecular Canons in graye Amys, with rich Copes: And other Curats, ſecular Prieſts, Clerks, and Children, with Surpliſſes in great Number, and I ſuppoſe all the Torches of the Towne. Theſe went on every Side of the Street before the newe Torches; and all of them were as many as might well ſtande from the Towne Gate to the great Church. The Gentlemen were convayed through the Street on the left Hand before the Church Yard; at the which Gate the iiij. Biſhopps in rich Copes cenſed the Corpes: And there it was taken out of the Charre, and convayed under the Canopie as before, with Banners and all Things. Within the Church Yard were the Abbotts and the Prior with his Covent all in Pontificalibus, that is to ſaie, the Abbots of Glouceſter, Eviſham, Cheſter, Shrewſbury, Tewkſbury, Hayles, and Bordeſley, the Priors of Worceſter and of . . . . And thus with Proceſſion proceeded through the Quiere to the Herſe, which was the goodlyeſt and beſt wrought and garniſhed that ever I ſawe.

There were xviii. Lights, Two great Standards, a Banner of the King's Armes, a Banner of the Kinge of Spaine's Armes, a Banner of the Queen's Armes, a Banner of the

Queene

Queene of Spaine's Armes, a Banner of the Prince's Armes, a Banner of the Princeſſe's Armes, Two of Wales, One of Kadwallader, a Bannerell of Normandye, a Banerell of Guien, a Banerell of Cornwall, a Banerell of Cheſter, a Bancrell of Poyctowe, and 100 Pencills of divers Badges; alſo the rich Cloth of Majeſtie, well frindged and double rayled, covered with black Cloth, was layed under Foote, which after was the Fees to the Officers of Armes.

At Dirige were Nyne Leſſons, after the Cuſtome of that Church. The Firſt was read by the Abbot of Tewkſbury, the Second by the Abbot of Shrewſbury, the Third by the Abbot of Cheſter, the Fourth by the Abbot of Eaſham, the Fifth by the Abbot of Glouceſter, the Sixt by the Prior of Worceſter, the Seventh by the Buiſhop of Cheſter, the Eighth by the Buiſhop of Saliſbury, and the Ninth by the Buiſhop of Lincolne. At the *Magnificat* and *Benedictus* all that were in Pontificalibus did cence the Corpes at once: At the ſame Tyme the Vicar Generall, with all the Seculars, ſange Dirige in our Ladyes Chapell.

That Night there was a goodly Watche of Lordes, Knights, Eſquiers, Gentlemen Uſhers, Officers of Armes, Yeomen, and manye others.

On the Morne by viii. of the Clocke were all the Mourners redye at our Ladye Maſſe, which was ſonge by the Biſhoppe of Cheſter. An Abbot was the Goſpeller, and a Prior the Epiſtoler: At which Maſſe the Earle of Surrey offred as before at Ludlowe.

The Second Maſſe was of the Trinitie, ſonge by the Biſhoppe of Saliſbury. At which Maſſe the Earle of Surrey offred, viz. 5s. for the Maſſe Pennye. At that Maſſe Two Abbats were Goſpellers and Epiſtolers.

The Third Maſſe was of *Requiem*, ſonge by the Buiſhoppe of Lincolne. The Abbot of Hayles was Epiſtoler, and the Abbot of Tewkſbury Goſpeller.

The Manore of offringe at the Maſſe, viz.

Firſt, the Carpet and the Cuſhion were laid, and all the Mourners, Noblemen, Officers, and Serjeants of Armes, went before him to the offring of that Maſſe Penney, and ſo conveyed him againe. Then Two of the Officers of Armes delivered the Cote Armes imbrodered unto the Earles of Shrewſbury and of Kent, and they and the Serjeants of Armes went before them. The Officers of Armes delivered the Shield to the Lord Graye Ruthen and the Lord Dudley; likewiſe the Sword, the Point forward, to the Lord Powys and

and Sir Richard Poole. After that the Helme with the Creſt to the Lord John Graye of Dorſett and to the ſaid Sir Richard Poole. Then Sir John Mortimer, Bannerett, Sir Richard de la Vere, Bannerett, Sir Thomas Cornwall, and Sir Robert Throgmorton, Bachelors, convayed the Man of Armes, which was the Earle of Kildare's Sonne and Heire, called the Lord Garrard, armed with the Prince's owne Harneys on a Courſer richly trapped with a Trapper of Velvet embrothered with Needleworke of the Prince's Armes, with a Pollaxe in his Hande, the Head downwards, into the Midſt of the Queere, where the Abbot of Tewkſbury, Goſpeller of that Maſſe, received the Offring of that Horſe. Then the ſaid Man of Armes alighted, and was led with the Axe in his Hand, as before, to the Buiſhoppe, by Sir Richard Crofts Steward, and Sir William Ovedall Comptroller, and from thence to the Veſtrye: But to have ſeene the Weepinge when the Offringe was done, he had a hard Heart that wept not. That done, the Three Earles went up together, and offred for themſelves. There went no Officer then before them, nor Carpetts nor Cuſhion after them. The Barons, Baneretts, and Bathelors, and all Men that would, ſaving thoſe of the Cittie, becauſe of the Sickneſs that then rained amongeſt them, offred in our Ladye Chappell to the Vicar Generall, who alſo kept there iij generall Maſſes.

All the Offrings of Money done, the Lord Powys went to the Queere Doore, where Two Gentlemen Uſhers delivered him a rich Palle of Cloth of Gould of Tyſſue, which he offred to the Corpſe, where Two Officers of Armes receaved it, and laid it along the Corpſe. The Lord of Dudley in like Manner offred a Palle, which the ſaid Officers laid over the Corpſe. The Lord Greye Ruthen offred another; and every each of the Three Earles offred to the Corpſe Three Palles of the ſame Cloth of Gould: The loweſt Earle began firſt. All the Palles were layd croſſe over the Corpſe.

That done, the Sermon beganne, ſaid by a noble Doctor: Endureing which there was a great generall Dole of Groates to every poore Man and Woman.

At Tyme of St. John's Goſpell, Sir Griffith ap Rice offered to the Deacon the rich embrothered Banner of my Lordes Armes.

The Goſpell finiſhed, all the aforeſaid Prelats came and fenced the Corpſe, with all the Covent ſtanding without the uttermoſt Barres, ſinging divers and many Anthemes. At every Kurie Elyeſon an Officer at Armes, with a high Voice, ſaid, *For Prince Arthur's Soule, and all Chriſtians Soules, Pater Noſter.* That finiſhed, a Miniſter of the Church tooke

tooke awaye the Palles: And then Gentlemen tooke up the Corpſe and bare it to the Grave, at the South End of the High Altar of that Cathedrall Church, where were all the Divine Services. Then the Corpſe, with Weeping and ſore Lamentation, was laid in the Grave: The Oriſons were ſaid by the Biſhop of Lincolne, alſo ſore Weeping. He ſett the Croſſe over the Cheſt, and caſt holye Water and Earth thereon. His Officer of Armes, ſore weeping, tooke of his Coate of Armes, and caſt it along over the Cheſt right lamentably. Then Sir William Ovedall Comptroller of his Houſhold, ſore weeping and crying, tooke the Staffe of his Office by both Endes, and over his owne Head brake it, and caſt it into the Grave. In likewiſe did Sir Ric. Croft Steward of his Houſhold, and caſt his Staffe broken into the Grave. In likewiſe did the Gentlemen Uſhers their Roddes. This was a piteous Sight to thoſe who beheld it.

All Things thus finiſhed, there was ordeyned a great Dinner: And in the Morne a Proclamation was made openly in that Cittie, that if any Man could ſhewe any Victualls unpaid in that Countrey, that had beene taken by any of that noble Prince's Servants before that Daye, they ſhould come and ſhewe it to the late Steward, Comptroller, and Cofferer, and they ſhould be contented.

Thus God have Mercye on good Prince Arthur's Soule.

AN

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MASTERS of PEMBROKE HALL in *Cambridge*, WITH A LIST of the FELLOWS of the Same.

Compiled by *Matthew Wren*, Biſhop of *Ely*; augmented and continued by Mr. *Thomas Hawes* of *Framlingham*, in *Suffolk*, and Mr. *Atwood* of *Pembroke Hall*.

[From the original Manuſcript.]

I. THOMAS DE BINGHAM.

THERE is no Mention of this Thomas de Bingham any where in the College Regiſters till the Year 1364, at which Time he took Poſſeſſion of the Church of Weareſtly, in Huntingdonſhire, for the College; though that he was made the Firſt Maſter by the Foundreſs is paſt all Queſtion.

In the Archieves of the Univerſity it is ſaid, that Mr. Thomas de Bingham left the Office of Proctor Anno 1363.

In 1389, the Univerſity in a Supplicate to Pope Boniface the ixth. for a Diſpenſation and Proviſion for Thomas de Bingham, that he might be made Canon of Lichfield, ſtiles him Preſbyter of the Dioceſe of York, Maſter of Divinity, Subdean and Canon and Prebendary of Wythlakington in the Church of Wells.

Another Supplicate, and that more ancient, calls Thomas de Bingham, Maſter of Arts, and Batchelor in Divinity, and Rector of Weſtmyle in Lincoln Dioceſe.

In 1390, Thomas de Bingham changed his Rectory of Bingham with William Bedeman for the Rectory of Grandeſden the Leſs; and having obtained Leave of Non-Reſidence from the Biſhop of Ely in 1391 for Two Years, he died within that Space of Time.

II. ROBERT DE THORP.

His Name, as Maſter of the College, from the Year 1373 to 1389 (which is the Time he is ſuppoſed to have been Maſter) is not ſo much as once mentioned in any ancient Writing now extant. Neither is he called Fellow, nor any other before Richard Morrys, in any Catalogue.

But that he was Fellow is plain, if by no other Reaſon, yet for that of his being Maſter: For in the chooſing a Maſter, the ancient Statutes are ſo ſtrict in directing that the Choice ſhall be out of the Fellows of the Society, that about One hundred Years afterward they were forced to get a Diſpenſation from the Pope to do otherwiſe.

III. RICHARD MORRYS.

Mr. Richard Morrys was Maſter of this College in 1389 (ſays an imperfect Regiſter in the College) but when he was choſen is uncertain.

In 1389, the Univerſity ſupplicates the Pope for a Diſpention and Proviſion for Richard Morrys, Preſbyter of London Dioceſe, Maſter of Arts, and Scholar in the Canon Law, who was then poſſeſſed of the Church of Meſden in the Dioceſe of Canterbury.

The Time of his being Maſter appears from a certain Indenture made in December 1389, between Nicholas Abbot of Notely and the Convent there, and Richard Morrys Maſter, and the Scholars of the Hall of Mary Valence. The ſame Richard Morrys and the Fellows, Three Years after, on the 17. Cal. December 1392, admitt one Thomas de Sutton to the Maſterſhip of the Grammar School of Tilney.

Mr. Richard Morrys, Maſter of the Chantry of Beauvaley, in the Church of Corberley in the Dioceſe of Worceſter, having changed with Mr. John Goodhyne for the Vicarage of Midleton in the Dioceſe of Ely, was preſented to it by the Rector thereof on the 9th of July 1401: And afterwards changing that Vicarage for that of Greſham in Norwich Dioceſe, was preſented to it by the Prior and Canons of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of Thetford, November 24th 1404.

IV. JOHN TINNEMOUTH.

In the Year 1364, John de Tinnemouth, and John de Appleby, Clerks, were preſent when Mr. Thomas de Bingham the Maſter took Poſſeſſion of the Church of Weariſley for the College.

In 1367, the prudent and diſcreet Mr. Simon de Dodington Bachelor in the Decretals, and John de Tinmouth Maſter of Arts,

Arts, and John de Appelby Batchelor of Arts, Proctors of the Maſters and Scholars of the College of Mary Valence, and of the Fellows and Scholars of the ſame, were preſent when the Vicar was ſworn to obſerve the Compoſition of Weariſley.

In a Supplicate of the Univerſity to the Pope, before the Year 1380, he is ſtiled Preſbyter of the Dioceſe of London, and Maſter of Arts.

He ſucceeded Richard Morrys as Maſter of the College; but the Time of his Election is uncertain, and he is thought to have been the Firſt Benefactor to the College Library.

V. JOHN SUDBURY.

That he was Maſter in the 12th Year of the Reign of King Henry the ivth, that is 1411, appears from a Letter of Attorney granted by Mr. John Sudbury Maſter, and the Scholars of this Houſe, to certaine Fellows, concerning an Affair relating to Grantiſden. That he was Fellow too there is no Doubt.

In the Year 1390, the Univerſity ſupplicates the Pope for a Diſpenſation and Proviſion for John Sudbury Clerk, of Norwich Dioceſe, Batchelor of Laws, then poſſeſſed of the Canonry and Prebend of Brightling in the Collegiate Church of Haſtings in the Dioceſe of Chicheſter.

For what Reaſon he left the Maſterſhip is hard to be determined; but leave it he did about the Feaſt of All Saints 1428, and lived Six Years afterwards, being a very good Benefactor to the College, both in Books and Money. He alſo gave a Piece of Plate to the College.

Whether he was Rector of Ditton before he left the College is not certain, but that he was Rector of that Church in 1430 is without Queſtion; and yet he ſeems to have lived in the College at that Time, for in 1432 there is Mention of mending the Walls of Mr. John Sudbury's Chamber.

He died about the Beginning of the Year 1435.

VI. JOHN LANGTHON.

In the Year 1412, he was Fellow of the College, and in 1428 choſen Maſter.

He governed the College Twenty Years; and in that Time did many Things truly worthy of a Fellow and Maſter of Pembroke Hall.

In 1430, he bought of Helena Bolton and others a Meſſuage (then commonly called Bolton's Place) to enlarge the College Garden: He enriched the Chapell and Library with

with ſeveral good Gifts: But what was by far moſt conſiderable, by his Favour with K. Henry the vith. he ſo far recommended the College to that moſt pious Prince, that he obtained for us the Rectory and Mannor of *Scham*, and the Priory and Rectory of Great Linton, with the Chapel of St. Margaret of Iſleham [a].

In certain Letters of Proxy dated 1442, he is ſtiled Licentiate in the Decretals; and in the ſame Year Chancellor of the Univerſity. In a Preſentation to the Vicarage of Weariſley in 1446, John Langthon occurs as Maſter or Keeper: And in 1447, in the King's Letters Patents he is called Maſter, without any other Title.

Matthew Stokys, Beadle of the Univerſity of Cambridge, and a curious Searcher into its Antiquities, calls him Chancellor of the Univerſity and Biſhop of Bangor: But the Biſhop of Landaff (Fran. Godwin) in his Book de Præſulibus Angliæ, ſtiles him John Langthon, Preſident of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge and Chancellor of that Univerſity; and ſays he was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in 1446, and that he died on the 15th Day after his Conſecration. But how doth this agree with the above-mentioned Letters Patent of the King?

In the Archives of the Univerſity we find this Entry, *Pray for Mr. John Langthon Biſhop of St. David's, Chancellor, who did and procured many good Things for us.*

VII. HUGH DAMLETT.

He was Fellow of the College, and choſen Maſter before December the 18th 1448; for on that Day a Title was given to John Leviſon, Fellow, in his and the Fellows Names, directed to Thomas Biſhop of Norwich.

In 1426, he himſelf had a Title which ran thus: To the Reverend Father in Chriſt Philip by the Grace of God Biſhop of Ely, your humble and devoted the Maſter and Fellows of the College of Mary Valence, all Manner of Reverence and filial Subjection; We preſent to your Paternity our beloved Fellow Hugh Damlett, Bachelor of Arts, that he may receive all ſacred Orders, &c.

In 1432, in an Appeal of the Univerſity to the Pope, he is ſtiled Regent in the Faculty of Arts, and Proctor of the Univerſity. William Gull was Proctor with him: Mr. William Laſſels being then Chancellor.

a Diplom. 18 Hen. vi. in Archivis Collegii.

He was ſcarce Three Years Maſter [a].

He gave ſome Books to the College, One whereof had this Inſcription: This Book was cauſed to be writ by Mr. Hugh Damlett, Doctor in Divinity, and Rector of the Church of St. Peter, Prince of the Apoſtles in Cornhill, London.

Whether that was a Convent of Friers, or whether he was Abbot or Prior any where elſe is a Doubt: But in the Year 1458, as he came through this Place, the Fellows very kindly paid their Reſpects to him, which is thus remembred: Item, For the Repaſt of Mr. Hugo and his Friers, Twelve Pence.

He died in 1476, or a little ſooner, that is, about Twenty Six Years after he left the College.

It is ſaid that no Fellows were elected into the College during the Time that he was Maſter.

VIII. LAURENCE BOOTH.

He was choſen Maſter 1450. It is very likely that he never was Fellow of the College; for in a certain Bull of Pope Nicholas vth. we find that he (the Pope) was willing to grant the Fellows their Requeſt; and ſince they affirmed there was not one among 'em whom they thought fit to preſide over the College as Affairs then were, gave them Power to chooſe a Maſter (notwithſtanding the Statutes to the contrary) who was neither then Fellow, nor had at any Time been Fellow, or indeed ever belonged to the College. This Bull came out the 8th of the Kalends of December 1450, and was directed to *Laurence Booth*, ... in England. Doubtleſs the Fellows petitioned for this Bull Time enough, but the Court of Rome being very tedious in their Diſpatches, the Election was made ſome Months before it was granted: For the Election was in the third Week after Eaſter 1450, which that Year fell before the Kalends of May.

In 1458, October the 10th, he is ſtiled Laurence Booth, Licentiate in Civil Law, Maſter.

In 1444, March the 6th, the Biſhop of Ely conferred the Rectory of Cottenham on this Gentleman, Mr. Laurence Booth, then Deacon, reſerving a Penſion for Life of Twenty Marks to Mr. Thomas Walton, who reſigned in 1446. He had

[a] Here ſeems to be a Miſtake in Biſhop Wren's Book: For John Sudbury left the College about All Saints 1428. Langthon ſucceeded, and was Maſter Twenty Years. Damlett is Maſter the latter End of 1448; and Booth ſucceeds a little after Eaſter 1450; ſo that Damlett enjoyed the Maſterſhip not Two Years. If it be writ per Biennium illud (aut paule minus) it is right.

had Letters Demiſſory for Prieſts Orders on the 21ſt of September in that Year.

But the great Deſerts of this Perſon were not long without their due Reward.

In 1456, December 2d, Mr. Laurence Booth, being then Keeper of the Privy Seal, reſigned his Rectory of Cottenham. In 1457, September 15, he was made Biſhop of Durham: Fifteen Years after he was conſtituted Lord High Chancellor of England; and Five Years after that Arch Biſhop of York [a].

He was a very great Benefactor to the College, particularly in the Gift of all thoſe Houſes which are ſituated between the College and St. Botolph's Church, and in the Confirmation of Soham, Linton, and Iſleham to the College, all which were very near being loſt in the firſt Year of Edward the ivth.

In the Time of his being Chancellor of the Univerſity, that Compoſition (which makes ſuch a Noiſe) between the Univerſity and King's College, was made 1457: Mr. Millington, formerly Provoſt of King's then Maſter of Clare Hall, being Vice Chancellor.

He died 1480, having been Arch Biſhop of York almoſt Four Years, and Maſter of the College full Thirty, and was buried in the Chappell of our Lady at Southwell.

By his laſt Will he gave to the College that valuable Mannor of Overton Watervile, otherwiſe called Cherry Orton, in the County of Huntingdon, with the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory.

IX. THOMAS ROTHERAM.

Thomas Scot, called Rotheram from the Place of his Birth, was one of the firſt Fellows of King's College, Chaplain to the Earl of Oxford, then to King Edward the iv. who procured him to be Provoſt of Beverley; then Keeper of the Privy Seal; Biſhop of Rocheſter 1467; Biſhop of Lincoln 1471; Lord High Chancellor of England 1474; then Chancellor of the Univerſity. He built the School Gates, and the Eaſtern Part of the Library.

He gave Ten Pounds to the repairing of St. Mary's Church: And endowed Lincoln College in Oxford. In 1479, he gave at One Time 27 Volumes to the Univerſity Library.

He was choſen Maſter in 1480, and in the ſame Year Arch Biſhop of York. In 1483, the Protector, Richard Duke of Glouceſter, deſigning to murder his Nephews the Sons of King

[a] Godwin. de Præſul. 482.

King Edward iv. brought the Archbiſhop into very great Streights, for delivering the Great Seal to the Queen their Mother, and ſiding with her; but the Univerſity having the greateſt Eſteem for him, interceeded with the Protector on his Behalf.

In 1488, May 28, being Chancellor, he made that Decree, That no Grace ſhould be propoſed to the Houſe, unleſs Twenty Maſters Regents and Non-Regents were preſent, and Notice were given of the Congregation by the ringing of the Bell.

He gave to the Univerſity the Patronage of the Vicarage of Campſall in Yorkſhire, and finiſhed Lincoln College in Oxford, and added Five Fellowſhips to the ſame [a].

He was Secretary to Four Kings, and Legate of the Apoſtolick Chair, and died of the Plague on the 29th Day of May 1500, at Cawood in Yorkſhire, being 76 Years of Age.

X. GEORGE FITZHUGH.

He was choſen Maſter 1488. In 1478 he was admitted Batchelor of Arts, with Liberty to go out Maſter when he pleaſed; to be Regent or not, as he thought fit. In 1480 he had Leave to be at all publick Acts without his Habit; in 1482 to be abſent from Congregations; and in 1483 to go out Doctor in Divinity.

It is thought that upon the Deceaſe of his Brother, who was a Baron, the Honor deſcended to him. That he had his Chaplain is certain; for in 1501, we find this Entry in the College Regiſter, *Spent with Mr. Borow the Maſter's Chaplain, Eight Pence.* Oliver Coſen, Preſident of the College, in a Letter ſigned by him and all the Fellows, hath theſe Expreſſions, *Honourable, and my ſingular good Lord and Maſter:* And, *Your Letter, my Lord, written to me your Scholar and Beedſman:* And, *I meekly beſeech your Lordſhip:* And, *God preſerve your Lordſhip in good Health.* A Piece of Flattery, were not thoſe Titles due to him, not more unbecoming, than deſpiſed by the Society of Pembroke Hall.

Some are of Opinion that he was a Suffragan, or perhaps an Abbot; but it doth not appear that he had any other Preferment than the Deanery of Lincoln.

In 1496, he was Chancellor of the Univerſity, continued ſo for Two Years, and in 1501 he was Chancellor again. He died Maſter in the Year 1505.

XI. ROGER

[a] Godwyn Ex. 484.

XI. ROGER LABOURNE.

He was a Gentleman of a very ancient Houſe, born near Carliſle, Fellow of the College in 1488, and in 1489 he was junior Proctor in the Univerſity.

Upon the 1ſt September 1503 he became Biſhop of Carliſle, being then Doctor in Divinity; and on the 29th of November 1505 was choſen Maſter of the College.

It was almoſt a Year before he came to the College after his Election, and within another Year he left it by Death.

XII. RICHARD FOX.

It is a Queſtion whether he ever was Fellow of the College. For in the Letter which the Fellows ſent to Labourne upon his Election, they tell him, there was not a Man in England bred in the College, beſides himſelf, that was worthy of that Place; yet Fox, at the ſame Time, was poſſeſſed of all thoſe Honours he enjoyed when he was choſen Maſter Two Years after. In 1502, Five Years before he was choſen Maſter, he gave to the College Fifty Pounds Sterling for Two Prieſts to pray for the Soul of John Dawiſon, Dean of Sarum, and the Proſperity of him Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter.

He was Lord Privy Seal, Secretary, and Privy Councellor; Ambaſſador into Scotland; Biſhop of Exeter 1486, of Bath and Wells 1491, Durham 1494, and Wincheſter 1502; and likewiſe God-father to King Henry the Eigth. In 1500 he was Chancellor of the Univerſity, being then Biſhop of Durham.

There are ſeveral Reaſons given for his founding a College (Corpus Chriſti) rather at Oxford than in Cambridge: As his being extremely diſpleaſed with the Fellows of his own College, particularly with one Hudſon, and that in ſo great a Degree, as to threaten to leave them, as in Truth he did ſome Time after: The Examples of other People, as thoſe of Rotheram and Smith of Pembroke Hall, who were great Benefactors to Lincoln and Brazen-Noſe Colleges in Oxford; of Wickham and Wainfleet Biſhops of Wincheſter, who were Founders of New College and Magdalen: And the great Veneration, and frequent Dedications to the Body of Chriſt at that Time, might perhaps prevail with him to reſolve to build a College in Oxford to the Honour of that Name, which he could not do att Cambridge, there being in that Univerſity one before. But the chief of all att laſt was, that Oldham Biſhop of Exeter (who was a Cambridge Man too) had gathered together a vaſt Summ of Money, which he had deſigned for Exeter College; but changing his Mind,

Mind, reſolved to place it att Oxford: With him Fox joined, and by that Means got as much Honor, and ſaved more Money than he would have done any other Way.

He reſigned his Maſterſhip the latter End of 1518, or the Beginning of 1519. He died 1528, having finiſhed ſeveral ſumptuous Buildings at Taunton in Somerſetſhire, and at Grantham in Lincolnſhire (which is thought to have been the Place of his Birth) and at Wincheſter Cathedral, in which he lies buried.

XIII. ROBERT SHORTON, SCHURTON, or SHIRTON.

He was choſen Fellow of the College on November 24, 1505. In 1507 Publick Preacher: In 1509 Bachelor of Divinity, and Senior Treaſurer: In 1511 Doctor of Divinity, Compounder, and Publick Reader of Divinity. The firſt Mention of him in the Archives of the Univerſity as Maſter is on June 4, 1519. He came from St. John's College, where he was the ſecond Maſter.

He was Canon of Windſor, Dean of the Chappel to Cardinal Woolſey, and Dean of the College of Stoke in Suffolk, which was ſuppreſſed in the Reign of K. Edward the Sixth.

He left the College in the Beginning of 1534, being a very good Benefactor to it. He gave the Mannor of Veſcie in Cheſterton, in Huntingdonſhire, to the College; beſides very good Gifts to the Chapel: Alſo the Farm called Rouſes, in Overton Watervile. He likewiſe gave to the College a Sum of Money, with which the Farm in Wittlesford, in the County of Cambridge, called Beauties or Henlies, was purchaſed. Not only this College, but thoſe of St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Katherine's Hall were Partakers of his Liberality.

XIV. ROBERT SWINBURNE.

Whence this Gentleman was is uncertain. It appears that he was Maſter of Arts in 1520, at which Time he was Auditor of the Univerſity Common Cheſt, with Mr. Stephen Gardiner then Vice Chancellor, and others.

He was a very great Malefactor (may I ſay ſo?) to the College: For beſides ſundry other bad Deeds, he alienated all thoſe Houſes between St. Botolph's Church and the College; and preſented to the Vicarage of Weariſley in Huntingdonſhire, February 21, 1536, and to the Vicarage of

of Saxthorp in Norfolk, 1537, one William Tod and one Anthony Temple, neither of them Fellows of the College.

The laſt Mention of him as Maſter is in October 1537. It is thought he left the Maſterſhip for the Vicarage of Tilney in Nottinghamſhire. He died in the Beginning of 1539.

XV. GEORGE FOLBERIE.

In 1514, Folberie was Quæſtioniſt: In 1519 he and Cranmer were Two of the Preachers: February 10, 1539, he preſented one of the Fellows to the Vicarage of Tilney: May 24, 1540, he held a Court at Soham; and died that Year. He was Doctor in Divinity when he was choſen Maſter.

XVI. NICOLAS RIDLEY.

He was of an ancient and good Family in Northumberland, and educated at Newcaſtle; Scholar of the Colledge, Bachelor of Arts, choſen Fellow 1524, Maſter of Arts 1525.

He, with others, in 1533, publickly, and with good Succeſs diſputed with George Throgmerton an Oxonian, who, with John Aſhwell, had challenged the Univerſity of Cambridge.

In 1534 he was Proctor of the Univerſity; and, as himſelf ſays in a Letter of his, Chaplain and Common Reader. In 1537 he was Bachelor in Divinity.

He was called to be Vicar of Herne in Eaſt Kent, by that moſt Reverend Father Thomas Cranmer Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, and made Prebendary of Canterbury.

In October, or at fartheſt in November, 1540, he was choſen Maſter, and that ſame Year was Doctor in Divinity; and departing from the College he travelled to Paris, and at his Return was made Chaplain to King Henry the viiith.

On the 25th of September 1547, he was conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter; and in 1549 (Edmund Bonner being turned out) Biſhop of London. King Edward the Sixth deſigned him for the See of Durham.

In 1550, September 1ſt, in a Letter of Bucer's to Grindall, he is called Viſitor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, by which probably is meant Chancellor; for he is not named among King Edward the Sixth's Viſitors.

Queen Mary coming to the Crown, he gave place to Bonner on the 5th of Auguſt 1553, and ſuffered Martyrdom with Biſhop Latimer at Oxford, October 16, 1555, having firſt taken his Farewell of the College in theſe Words: "Farewell Pembroke Hall, of late mine own College, my

"Care

“ Care and my Charge. What Caſe thou art in now, God
“ knoweth. I hear, not well. Thou waſt ever named ſince
“ I knew thee, which is not Thirty Year ago, to be
“ ſtudious, well learned, and a great ſetter forth of Chriſt's
“ Goſpell, and of God's true Word. So I found thee, and,
“ bleſſed be God, ſo I left thee indeed. Wo is me for thee
“ mine own dear College, if ever thou ſuffer thyſelf by any
“ Means to be brought from that Trade. In thy Orchard
“ (the Walls, Buts, and Trees if they could ſpeak would
“ bear me Witneſs) I learned without Book almoſt all Paul's
“ Epiſtles; yea and I ween all the Canonicall Epiſtles, ſave
“ only the Apocalyps. Of which Study, although in Time
“ a great Part did depart from me, yet the ſweet Smell
“ thereof, I truſt, I ſhall carry with me into Heaven: For
“ the Profit thereof I think I have felt in all my Life-time
“ ever after; and I weene of late (whether they abide now
“ or no I cannot tell) there were thoſe that did the like.
“ The Lord grant that this Zeal and Love towards that
“ Part of God's Word, which is a Key and true Commen-
“ tary to all the Holy Scriptures, may ever abide in that
“ College ſo long as the World ſhall endure!”

He wrote in Engliſh a Treatiſe againſt Tranſubſtantiation.

XVII. JOHN YOUNG.

He came from St. John's College, and it is likely by the Queen's Mandate 1554; being Doctor of Divinity, ſometime Publick Profeſſor, and then Vice Chancellor, if Stokys the Beadle be in the Right, who ſays he was choſen to that Office November 5th 1553.

Upon the Reſignation of Mr. Riſley he was preferred to Streatham, April 24th 1554; and about the ſame Time had a Prebend of Ely: And he and the Dean of Ely, by Agreement of the Chapter, choſe Thomas Thirlby Biſhop, July 5th 1554.

In 1556 he was one of thoſe that made the Proctor's Circle.

He was a rigid Romaniſt, which occaſioned many ſharp Conflicts between him and Bucer.

At the Arrival of Queen Elizabeth's Viſitors in 1559, he left his Maſterſhip on the 20th of July following.

XVIII. EDMUND GRINDALL.

He was born at St. Bees in Cumberland: Scholar, Bachelor of Arts, and Fellow of the College 1538: In 1540 Maſter of Arts: July 4th 1544, he had the College Titles for

for Orders: In 1548 Proctor of the Univerſity: In 1549 Preſident of the College, and Aſſiſtant to the Vice Chancellor in his Court: Bachelor in Divinity: And by Biſhop Ridley's Means, one of the King's Chaplains: Yet he left not his Fellowſhip until 1553.

Upon Queen Mary's Acceſſion to the Crown he fled into Germany; and there is a Letter of his to Ridley in Print, dated from Francfort. May 6th, 1555.

In the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign he returned, and was made by her Biſhop of London, and conſecrated on the 1ſt December 1559, Bonner being again turned out.

Before his Conſecration he was choſen Maſter, which att firſt he refuſed, with a great many Excuſes; but att laſt did accept thereof: And on the 3d Auguſt 1559, the fourteenth Day after he was choſen, being then Bachelor of Divinity, and Biſhop of London elect, he appointed Mr. John Pilkington to be admitted Maſter for him, and that very Day had Leave of Abſence, which was continued from time to time; ſo that he was never in the College at the Time of his Maſterſhip, which he reſigned about May 1562.

In 1564 he went out Doctor of Divinity: In 1570, May 20th, he was tranſlated to the Arch Biſhoprick of York; and in 1575 to that of Canterbury.

He was a Benefactor to Queen's College in Oxford; to Magdalen and Chriſt College in Cambridge; to C..nterbury Town, and the Poor of Croydon.

He founded a School at St. Bees in Cumberland, and endowed it with Land of the annual Value of 30 Pounds.

In this our College he founded the Greek Lectureſhip, and gave a Stipend out of the Mannor of Weſtbury in Aſhwell 1568.

He obtained Letters of Mortmain of Queen Elizabeth for Forty Pounds per Annum, whereof the College now enjoys about 24 Pounds per Annum, for the Maintenance of One Fellow, and Two Scholars to be taken out of his School at St. Bees.

He gave alſo ſome Books to the College, and a gilt Cup of Forty Ounces, called the Canterbury Cup.

He was a religious and grave Man, and flouriſhed in great Eſteem with Queen Elizabeth, untill by the cuning Practices of his Adverſaries he quite loſt her Favor; they ſuggeſting that he countenanced the Conventicles of the turbulent Miniſters and their Prophecies (as they termed them) but in Truth it was becauſe he condemned the unlawful Marriage of Julio an Italian Phiſitian with another Man's Wife, whilſt

 the

the Earl of Leiceſter, the Queen's great Favourite, in vain oppoſed his Proceedings therein.

He had the Misfortune to be blind Two Years before his Death, which was in the Sixty-fourth Year of his Age, and was buried at Croydon 1583.

That famous Poet, Spencer (who was of this College too) laments him in one of his Paſtorals under the Name of Algrind.

XIX. MATTHEW HUTTON.

He was Fellow of Trinity College, Bachelor of Divinity: May 14th 1562, choſen Maſter. Being Grindall's Chaplain, it is probable that when he reſigned, he recommended him to the College.

In 1563, September 4, he became Rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeſhire, which he reſigned March 28th 1576; he alſo left his Prebend of Ely, June 25th 1567.

In 1565 he took his Doctor of Divinity's Degree, and was made Publick Profeſſor in the Univerſity with Whitgift.

In 1567 he left the College for the Deanery of York: In 1589 he was made Biſhop of Durham, and in 1594 Arch Biſhop of York.

He gave a Hundred Marks towards the Buildings in Trinity College, and founded an Hoſpitall at Wareton in the County of Lancaſter. He was a learned and pious Prelate, and died 1605.

XX. JOHN WHITGIFT.

He was born at Grimſby in Lincolnſhire, and brought up under that moſt glorious Martyr Bradford in this College, and from hence was choſen Fellow of Peter Houſe, Dr. Pern being then Maſter there, who protected him during the Reign of Queen Mary.

April 21, 1567, he was choſen Maſter of this College, and the ſame Year created Doctor in Divinity.

He was ſcarce Three Months here before he was choſen Maſter of Trinity College; then Divinity Profeſſor, and Regius Profeſſor, and twice Vice Chancellor, viz. 1571 and 1574. He was Rector of Feverſham and Prebendary of Ely. But at his firſt coming to Trinity College he found Diviſions occaſioned by ſome who miſliked the ſolemn Rites and Government Eccleſiaſtical then ſettled and exerciſed in the Church, of whom Thomas Cartwright, the Lady Margaret's Profeſſor, was a chief Man, and with whom he entred the Liſts in Writing; but by his wiſe and diſcreet Carriage the Matter

Matter was ſo managed that all Things were ſettled in Peace and Quietneſs again.

April 21, 1577, he was made Biſhop of Worceſter, where he recovered the Revenues of that Biſhoprick then much impaired, and within Five Months afterwards Vice Preſident of Wales for almoſt Two Years and an Half.

September 23d, 1583, he was made Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, which Honor he enjoyed above Twenty Years with very great Applauſe.

February 1, 1585, he was made Privy Councellor, and died at Lambeth, February 29, 1603, being then above Seventy Years old. He gave ſome Books to the College.

His laſt Words to King James the Firſt, who in Perſon viſited him the Day before he died, when he could hardly be underſtood, are reported to have been *Pro Eccleſia Dei, Pro Eccleſia Dei,* thereby intimating his Care thereof even to the laſt.

The principal Monuments of his Charity are, an Hoſpital built College-wiſe at Croydon for a Warden and 28 Perſons, and a Free School near it, with a convenient Houſe for the Schoolmaſter, and a ſtanding Stipend of 20l. per Annum.

XXI. JOHN YOUNG.

The ſecond Maſter of that Name, was a Londoner, and choſen Fellow 1553. When Bachelor of Arts, March 20th 1561, he had the College Title for Orders. He continued Fellow till 1563.

He was choſen Maſter July 12th 1567, being then Bachelor of Divinity; and after Two Years went out Doctor, and was Vice Chancellor 1568.

He expelled one Prettiman, a Scholar of the College, for his ill Behaviour, eſpecially for adminiſtring the Sacraments, having no Orders.

March 16th 1577, being conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter, he left the College. He refuſed the See of Norwich 1594, ſaying, it was not ſo eaſy for an old Man, ſince the Cuſhion was taken away from it, meaning, ſince Dr. Scambler had ſcambled away the Revenues thereof. He died April 1605.

XXII. WILLIAM FULKE.

He was born at London, ſent to St. John's College very young; from thence, preſently after his taking his Bachelor of Art's Degree, (ſome think before) to Clifford's Inn: Thence coming to the Univerſity, he took his Maſter of Art's Degree, and was Fellow of St. John's College.

 Having

Having taken his Batchelor in Divinity's Degree, there happened ſuch a Diſſenſion in the College, that Fulke, who by his Familiarity with Cartwright was turned Puritan, was plainly expelled thence. From the College he went to the Faulcon Inn, and there read Lectures, and held Diſputations and other Exerciſes, having his Pupils chiefly for Auditors.

By the Earl of Leiceſter's Means, who took any Divines of Note, of what Principle ſoever, under his Care, he was made Rector of Warley in Eſſex, and Dynnington in Suffolk, and alſo Doctor of Divinity.

He was admitted Maſter May 10th 1573: In 1581 Vice Chancellor: In 1579, he gave Twenty Pound toward the Building of an Hoſtle: The College was at the reſt of the Charge. He gave alſo a gilt Cup, with a Cover to it, to the College.

In his Youth he wrote a Book of Meteors; and when older confuted the Rhemiſh Tranſlation of the Bible. He died in 1589, and was buried at Dynnington aforeſaid, with this Epitaph.

30 *November*. 1621.

In memoriam

Reverendi Gulielmi Fulke, Sacræ Theologiæ Doct. Aulæ Pemb. in Cantabrigiâ Præfect. Hujus Eccleſiæ Dinningtonienſis paſt. ac in Teſtimonium Amoris ſui perpetui erga eum, hoc Monumentum poſuit Robertus Wright ſacræ quoque Theologiæ Profeſſor, et nunc ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Paſtor. Corpus illius Terræ traditum fuit 28 *Die Auguſti* 1589, *et in hoc ſacello jacet Reſurrectionem expectans per adventum Chriſti.*

If deepeſt Learning, with a zealous Love
To Heaven and Truth, could Priviledges prove
To keep back Death, no Hand had written here
Lies Reverend Fulke, 'till Chriſt in Clouds appear;
His Works will ſhew him free from all Error,
Rome's, for Truth's Champion, and Rhemiſhes Terror.
Heureux celui qu'apres un long Travaill
S'eſt aſſure de ſon repos au Ciell.

XXIII. LANCELOT ANDREWS.

This Gentleman was alſo born at London, but deſcended from an ancient Family of the Andrews in Suffolk: He was educated at Merchant Taylors School; and by Thomas Wattes, Doctor of Divinity, Prebend and Reſidentiary of St. Paul's, and Arch Deacon of Middleſex (who had then newly founded ſome Scholarſhips in this College) was ſent hither; where he had the firſt of his ſaid Scholarſhips be-
ſtowed

ſtowed upon him; which Places are now commonly called the Greek Scholarſhips.

As ſoon as he was Bachelor of Arts, and ſo capable of a Fellowſhip, there being then but one void, and Thomas Dove (afterwards Biſhop of Peterburgh) being then and there a Scholar alſo, and well approved of by many of the Society, the Maſter and Fellows put theſe Two yonng Men to a Tryall before them by ſome Scholaſtical Exerciſes, upon Performance whereof they preferred Sir Andrews, and choſe him into the Fellowſhip then void in 1574: Though they liked Sir Dove ſo well alſo, that (being loth to looſe him) they made him ſome preſent Allowance for his Maintenance, under the Title of a *Tanquam Socius*.

Not long after he was made Vicar of St. Giles without Criplegate, London; then Prebendary and Reſidentiary of St. Paul's; after that Prebend of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. Upon the Death of Dr. Fulke, 1589, he was choſen Maſter of this College; then Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, who took ſuch Delight in his Preaching and grave Deportment, that firſt ſhe beſtowed a Prebendary at Weſtminſter upon him; and not long after, the Deanery of that Place: And what ſhe intended further for him her Death prevented.

He ſoon grew into far greater Eſteem with her Royal Succeſſor King James the Firſt, who made him Biſhop of Chicheſter in 1605, and Lord Almoner. From Chicheſter he was tranſlated to Ely in 1609, in which Time he was a Privy Counſellor, firſt of England, then of Scotland; and from Ely he was preferred to the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter in 1618, and to the Deanary of the King's Chappell, which Two laſt Preferments he held 'till his Death, which hapned about Eight Years after, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King Charles the Firſt: But the Maſterſhip of Pembroke Hall he reſigned in 1605, though he had a peculiar Regard and Love to this Place of his Education, for he gave the College a Thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Lands for Two Fellowſhips, to be ſupplied out of the Scholarſhips founded by the ſaid Doctor Wattes, if his Schollars were fit for thoſe Places. He gave them alſo the perpetuall Advowſon of the Rectory of *Rawreth* in Eſſex; alſo Three hundred and Seventy Volumes in Folio to increaſe their Library; together with a gilt Cup, Baſon, and Ewer, in all Points (as Weight, Faſhion, Inſcription, &c.) ſo like the Cup, Baſon, and Ewer given by the Foundreſs of the ſaid College, as that not *ovum ovo ſimilius*, not for the Continuance of his own Memory,

Memory, but for fear that thoſe which ſhe had given might miſcarry, and ſo her Remembrance might decay. He departed this Life on the 25th of September 1626, in the 71ſt Year of his Age, and lieth buried in the upper Iſle of the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where a very fair Monument of Marble and Alabaſter, on which lieth his Image dreſſed in his Robes as Prelate of the Order of the Garter, was erected to his Memory, with this Epitaph:

Lector,

Si Chriſtianus es, ſiſte:
Moræ pretium erit,

Non neſcire te, qui vir hic ſitus ſit:
Ejuſdem tecum Catholicæ Eccleſiæ membrum,
Sub eadem felicis Reſurrectionis ſpe,
Eandem D. Jeſu præſtolans Epiphaniam;
Sacratiſſimus Antiſtes, LANCELOTUS ANDREWS,
Londini oriundus, educatus Cantabrigiæ,
Aulæ Pembrochianæ Alumnorum, Sociorum, Præfectorum
Unus, & nemini ſecundus:

Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,
Humanorum, Divinorum, Omnium
Infinitus Theſaurus, Stupendum Oraculum:

Orthodoxæ Chriſti Eccleſiæ,
Dictis, Scriptis, precibus, Exemplo
Incomparabile propugnaculum:

Reginæ ELIZABETHÆ à ſacris,
D. Pauli London. Reſidentiarius,
D. Petri Weſtmonaſt. Decanus:

Epiſcopus Ciceſtrenſis, Elienſis, Wintonienſis,
Regique JACOBO tum ab Eleemoſynis,
Tum ab utriuſque Regni Conſiliis;
Decanus denique Sacelli Regii:

Idem ex
Indefeſſa opera in ſtudiis,
Summa Sapientia in rebus,
Aſſidua pietate in Deum,
Profuſa largitate in Egenos,
Rara amœnitate in ſuos,
Spectata probitate in omnes,
Æternum admirandus.

Amorum

Annorum pariter & publicæ famæ ſatur,
Sed bonorum paſſim omnium cum luctu denatus,
Cœlebs hinc migravit ad aureolam cœleſtem,
Anno
Regis CAROLI II°. Ætatis S. LXXI°.
Chriſti MDCXXVI°.

Tantum eſt (Lector) quod te ſcire mœrentes poſteri
Nunc volebant, atque ut ex voto tuo valeas, dicto
Sit Deo gloria.

XXIV. SAMUEL HARSENET.

He was Proctor of the Univerſity in 1593, and ſucceeded the above-mentioned Lancelot Andrews in 1605. In the ſame year he was Vice Chancellor, as he was again 1614. In one of his Vice Chancellorſhips Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk was made Chancellor of the Univerſity. He anſwered the Orator's Speech by telling him, though he knew not Latin, he knew the Sence to make him welcome, and that he would ſerve the Univerſity faithfully, &c. Upon which the Vice Chancellor requeſted him to entertain King James at Cambridge, which accordingly he did in a very magnificent manner, at the expence of above 5000 l. He was ſucceſſively Biſhop of Chicheſter 1609, Norwich 1619, and Arch Biſhop of York 1628. He reſigned the Maſterſhip of the College in 1616, and died May 25, 1631. He lyeth buried in the Church of Chigwell in Eſſex, under a handſome Monument, on which is his Effigies in his archiepiſcopal Robes.

XXV. NICHOLAS FELTON, D. D.

He was choſe Maſter on June 29th 1616, and in 1617 was elected Biſhop of Briſtol, and then Biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield (poſſibly deſigned only to that later See). He afterwards, in 1618, became Biſhop of Ely. He reſigned the Maſterſhip within Two Years after he had been elected Maſter, and died in 1627.

XXVI. JEROME BEALE.

On the 21ſt of February 1618, he was admitted Maſter, being Batchelor in Divinity, Rector of Willingham near Cambridge, and Prebendary of Chicheſter and Ely. In 1622 he was choſen Vice Chancellor, and was alſo Sub Almoner and Chaplain to his then ſacred Majeſty King Charles the Firſt. I apprehend he deceaſed in December 1630.

XXVII. BENJAMIN LANY.

On the Twenty-fifth Day of December 1630, Mr. Benjamin Lany, then Dr. of Divinity, Prebendary of Wincheſter, and Rector

Rector of Beriton in Hampſhire, was choſen Maſter. In 1632 he was Vice Chancellor. He enjoyed the Poſt of Maſter of the College till about the Year 1644, at which Time he bore his Share in the Calamities that befell the Nation and the Church; and, together with almoſt all his Society, (I am apt to think to a Man) was ejected, and during the Confuſion of Things was ſucceeded by the Three Perſons whoſe Names follow, viz.

RICHARD VINES, SIDRACT SIMPSON, WILLIAM MOSES,	The Two firſt of theſe were Men of good Note, and well eſteemed by the Powers that promoted them.

The Third, bating that he enjoyed what was another Man's Right, was on all other Accounts worthy of his Poſt. He ſeems to have had an uncommon Affection for the Old Houſe, which exemplified itſelf in the great Care he took of it, in repairing it, beautifying it, adding to its Buildings, and at his Death leaving to it a conſiderable Sum of Money for the Foundation of Scholarſhips, which through the Injuſtice of his Executors has not been yet received; and we fear that after Abundance of Charge in Law-ſuits, a very ſmall Proportion will be at laſt received. Well! upon the happy Reſtoration of our rightfull Monarch, the above-mentioned Dr. Lany came again to his own, and to the Biſhoprick of Peterborough in 1660, then vacant, and continued amongſt us for about two years, when he reſigned, being afterwards ſucceſſively Biſhop of Lincoln 1663, and Biſhop of Ely 1667. He died 1675.

It muſt not be here forgot that he was a Benefactor to us in founding a ſmall fellowſhip, and augmenting that of Mr. Smart's Foundation, commonly called the Ipſwich Fellowſhip.

XXVIII. MARK FRANK.

He was choſen in 1662 Prebendary and Treaſurer of St. Paul's, Chaplain to the Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's. He was a Benefactor to us in Books and Monies; and died Maſter in 1665.

XXIX. ROBERT MAPLETOFT.

Robert Mapletoft, D. D. Rector of Claworth in Nottinghamſhire ſucceeded him in 1665, was Vice Chancellor in 1671, Prebendary and Subdean of Lincoln; afterwards Dean of Ely. He appears to have been a Man of a ſtrict life and undiſſembled Piety. He was a good Benefactor

in

in founding a Chatechiſtical Lecture, and in other Acts of Charity.

XXX. NATHANIEL COGA.

Nathaniel Coga was Maſter of Arts, then Fellow of the College, Proctor in 1671, and ſucceeded the former Maſter on the 20th of Auguſt 1677, Vice Chancellor 1681. He was afterwards Doctor in Divinity, Rector of Feltwell St. Nicholas in Norfolk, and of Framlingham in Suffolk. He is numbered among our Benefactors, and deceaſed in January 1693.

XXXI. THOMAS BROWNE.

He was Rector of a College Living, viz. Overton Watervile in Huntingdonſhire, Proctor 1685, and ſucceeded Mr. Nathaniel Coga 1693. He commenced afterwards Doctor in Divinity, and was Vice Chancellor 1694; and had alſo the living of Lowth. He died March the 9th 1706.

XXXII. EDWARD LONG.

Dr. Edward Long, Grand Nephew to the above mentioned Benjamin Lany, was choſen to ſucceed Doctor Browne in the Maſterſhip. At the Time of his Election he was Fellow of the College of his Foundation. He was at the ſame Time Profeſſor of Divinity at Greſham College, and a Fellow of the Royal Society; and during the Life of his late Majeſty was Chaplain to his Houſhold at Kenſington; Vice Chancellor 1707.

A LIST OF THE

FELLOWS of PEMBROKE HALL in *Cambridge*,

From the Time of its Foundation to the Year 1708.

Temp. Thomæ de Bingham, Magiſtri primi.

RAINER D'Aubenay, Rector of St. Florentius, and Proctor for the College of Rome.

Robert de Stanton, of Friers Minors.

Robert de Thorp.

William Styburd——He gave Books to the College.

William Appleton.

Richard Morris.

Temp. Rob. de Thorp, M. 2di.

John Rudby.
Richard Dunmow, or Donemore—He gave Books.
Simon de Dodington.
John Tinmewe.
John Appelby.
William Woolſtanton.
William Bateman, afterwards Biſhop of Norwich.

Temp. Rich. Morris, M. 3ti.

William Beltiſham, Betilſham, or Botleſham, Subprior of Angleſey, and Confeſſor to the Nuns of Swaffam, 1389. He was a Dominican, and a famous Preacher, upon which Account the Pope gave him the Title of Biſhop of Bethleem. King Richard II. made him Biſhop of Landaff, and 1389 of Rocheſter. He died 1399. He gave Books.
Michael de Cawſton. In an ancient Petition he is called Clerk, Maſter of Arts, Scholar in the Laws, Rector of Hamorton, Lincoln D. made Prieſt at Ely 1376; Lord High Chancellor of England. The Univerſity, 1390, ſtile him Prieſt of Norwich D. Maſter in Divinity, Rector of Eaſt Deerham, and Prebendary of Weſt Wittering, Chicheſter D. He died 1396.
Thomas Moe. He was a very great Benefactor to the Univerſity, and died about 1422.
William Wright.
John Præſton – A great Benefactor to the Univerſity.
John Barrocke—A great Benefactor to the Univerſity.
John Norwich——He gave Books.
William Morin——The firſt Perſon whom the College preſented to Tilney.
John Spencer—He gave Books.
William Dunmow.
John Tifefit.
John Elingham.
John Bridbruke.
Thomas Hunden.
Thomas Weariſley—He gave Books.
John Sudbury.
William Lindwood, Rector of Walton in the Dioceſe of Lincoln, Dr. of Laws, Chancellor to the Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, Lord Privy Seal, Ambaſſador to the Kings of Spain, Portugal, and other Princes, Biſhop of St. David's. He is ſtill famous for his Provincials. He, with Mr. Robert Pyke, (who was Fellow alſo) gave the College a Cheſt with Twenty Pounds in it, 1461. In Gonvill and Caius Library Window there is this Inſcription: "*Pray for the Welfare of the Rev. Mr. William Lindwood, Biſhop of St. David's, ſome Time Fellow Commoner of this College.*"

Tempus Johannis Tinmewe, M. 4ti.

John Thornell,

John

John Langthon.
John Sowthoe——He gave Books.
William Cavendiſh.
John Lavenham.
John Clench.
Thomas Morden.
John Somerſeth—He was a great Benefactor to the College, by his Interceſſion with Langthon to King Henry VI. whoſe Phyſician he was. He was Benefactor to other Colleges too, and one of thoſe to whom the King gave all the Poſſeſſions of Eccleſiaſtick Forreigners in England.
Richard Sutton.

Temp. Joh. Sudbury, M. 5ti.

William Croſſe.
Robert Wyott.
Thomas Lavinham.
Robert Pyke, choſen 1425.
John Kyme.
John Sperhawke—He gave Books.
Hugh Damlett.
. . . . . Parlet.

Temp. Joh. Langthon, M 6ti.

Robert Alblaſter.
John Couper, choſen 1432.
John Coote, choſen with Couper.
Thomas Weſthaugh——He gave Books.
William Sutton, choſen 1432.
Henry, ſome call him Roger Kay—He gave the College Twelve gilt Spoons.
John Leviſtoft, or Loyſtoft, choſen 1444.
William Hawkes, choſen 1444.
Edward Storie, of the Dioceſe of York Acolythus, Subdeacon and Deacon Doctor and Preſident of St. Michael's Hoſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity, Biſhop of Carliſle 1468, and Chicheſter 1477, and in 1500 he gave the College a Farm in Long Stanton, and another in Haſelingfield.
John Leviſon or Leyfson——He gave Books.
John Marſhall, choſen 1444.
Stephen Mainer, or Maynard, choſen 1444.
Geofry Fairclogh, or Ferklow, choſen 1444.
William Woodcock, choſen 1444—He gave Books.

Temp. Hugo. Damlett, M. 7i.

Robert Howſon.
George Fitzhugh.

Temp. Laurentii Booth, M. 8vi.

John Flemming, choſen 1450.
Stephen Bolton, choſen 1450.
Gerrard Skipwith—He gave, beſides Books, an annual Rent to the College out of Gamlingay, and a Farm in Weariſley called Hatleys, and another in Eltiſley called Dicons. He died 1502.
Nicholas Skipwith, Brother to Gerrard, Bachelor of Divinity. He gave the College a Tenement at Waltham Croſs, with Two Orchards, and Four other

Tenements, and a Meſſuage at Southill in Bedfordſhire.

Robert Stewkyn, choſen 1450.

Stephen Saunders, choſen 1450—He gave the College a Piece of Plate of Six ounces.

John Breton, choſen 1461—He gave the Univerſity Church Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight Pence.

. . . . Deerehaugh.

Thomas Langthon, born in Weſtmorland, choſen Fellow 1461, Proctor of the Univerſity 1462. He left the College 1464. Doctor of Laws. Biſhop of St. David's 1482, Biſhop of Saliſbury 1485, tranſlated to Wincheſter 1493, deſigned for Archbiſhop of Canterbury 1500, but before his Tranſlation died of the Plague. He was a Benefactor to the College, particularly in a noble Cup gilt of 67 Ounces, called the Anathema Cup, whereon are engraven theſe Words:——*Tho. Langton, Winton Epiſ. aulæ Penbr. olim ſocius dedit hanc Taſſeam coopertam eidem aulæ* 1497, *qui alienarit Anathema ſit.*—He gave alſo Ten Pounds to St. Mary's Church.

William Langthon, choſen 1461.

Gawen Blenkenſop, choſen 1467—He gave Books to the Library, and ſomewhat to the Chapel.

John Burton, choſen 1467.

Nicholas Stukeley.

. . . . Fitzwilliams.

. . . . Bateman.

Thomas Wright, choſen 1463.—He gave Books.

Richard Greene Clerk 1465. The firſt that had any Scholar by the Name of *Pupill* 1474——He gave Books.

. . . . . . Somerby, choſen 1463.

John Albon.

. . . . . Hammond.

Thomas Marſhall.

William Chubbis, Jubbys, Chubbs, or Jubbs. The firſt that had the name of *Preſident*—He was a Benefactor to the College.

John Howiſſon.

Richard Stubbys, or Stubbs.

Richard Cockerham—A Benefactor to the College.

John Cambirton, choſen 1470, Vice Chancellor 1488—He gave Books.

Richard Sockburne—He was a Benefactor to the College, and died 1502.

Stephen Saunders—He gave Books.

John Firby, or Fereby, or Frithby, or Friſby——He gave Books.

William Rawſon.

Roger Boure, or Bowyr—He gave Books and Plate.

Andrew Cheſwright.

Walter Browne, choſen 1475.

Thomas Hole, or Hoole, or Holl, or How, choſen 1475.

Thomas Choch, or Coche, or Touch.

John Langthon.

Richard

Richard Sharpleſſe, or Sharpils.
William Atkynſon, choſen 1477—A good Benefactor to the College.
John Smith.
Gilbert Urmeſtone, or Hormeſton.
John Camp.
Hugh Beawly——He gave Books.

Temp. Tho. Rotherham, M. 9i.

John Preſt, or Preeſt.
Stephen Surteiz.

Temp. Georgii Fitzhugh, M. 10i.

Thomas Heede, choſen 1488.
Roger Layborne.
Richard Brampton.
William Smith, choſen 1486.
William Milner.
Oliver Coryn, choſen 1494.
Thomas Patterſon—He gave Money and Books.
William Lane.
Henry Feron, choſen 1494.
William Lambart, choſen 1494.
James Carman.
Alan Stevinſon.
John Whitehead, or Quithede.
Edward Sherbrough, or Scharnbroke, or Sherburgh, or Scherbruke—A ſmall Benefactor.
John Bayly, choſen 1498.
John Oſtebie, or Hoſteby, or Ouſteby, choſen 1498.
Thomas Sewel, choſen 1498.
William Hudſon, of Durham, choſen 1498.

Robert Cronkar, or Crankhorne, choſen 1501.
Thomas Cartwright, choſen 1501.
Nicholas Armorer, choſen 1501.
George Thompſon, choſen 1501.
Robert Maſsham, choſen 1501—He gave a gilt Spoon to the College.

Temp. Rogeri Labourne, M. 11i.

Robert Shorton, choſen 1505.
John Feuterer, choſen 1505—He was a Benefactor.
Chriſtopher Gewinſon.
Robert Fawliat.
John Addyſon, choſen 1505.
Rowland Bolron, choſen 1505.
William Bond, choſen 1506.
Rich. Sotheby, choſen 1506.
Rich. Peppyr, choſen 1506.
Henry Porter, choſen 1506.

Temp. Richardi Fox, M. 12mi.

William Milleſent, choſen 1511.
Cuthbert Marſhall, choſen 1511.
Ralph . . . . . .
John Cheiwright, choſen 1515.
William Greene, choſen 1515.—He gave a Book.
. . . . Bartherar, or Bartram, choſen 1515.
John Bell, choſen 1515.
Thomas Baſle, choſen 1515.
George Stavert, or Staffort, or Stoferd, choſen 1515—He gave Books.

Nicholas

Nicholas Paynell, choſen 1515.
John Thixtill, choſen 1515— He had ſuch a Reputation for his Abilities in Divinity, that at Diſputations it was publickly ſaid, *Thixtill dixit*, and that when he was preſent.

Temp. Rob. Shorten, M. 13mi.

Robert Nicolls, or Nicolſon, choſen 1519.
James Hutton, choſen 1519.
James Stevinſon.
Tho. Wilſon, choſen 1519.
John Clarke, choſen 1519.
Thomas Allyn, choſen 1519.
Edw. Alanſon, choſen 1519.
John Chekyng, or Chikkyn, choſen 1519.
Nich. Ridley, choſen 1524.
Wm. Dighton, choſen 1525.
Gabriel Reynes, Raynis, or Rayn, choſen 1525.
Thomas Byll, choſen 1525.
George Laverock, choſen 1524.
Reginald Witton.
Richard Redman.
Matt. Watſon, choſen 1530.
Hugh Whitehead, choſen 1530.
Wm. Turner, of Northumberland, Bachelor of Arts, choſen 1530, Maſter of Arts, had a Title from the College 1536, an admirable Greek and Latin Scholar, Rhetorician, and Poet. He preached the Kingdom over gratis, for which he was impriſoned: as ſoon as he got his Liberty he went into Italy, and went out Doctor of Phyſick at Ferrara. Upon the Death of Harry the viiith. he returned, and 1548 was Phyſician to the Duke of Somerſet the Protector, Canon of Windſor, and 1550 Dean of Bath and Wells. Jane his Wife married after his Deceaſe to Cox Biſhop of Ely, and founded a Scholarſhip here in Memory of her former Huſband Mr. Turner.
Rich. Cheiney, choſen 1530.
Richard Vaſey, or Veſey, choſen 1532.
Ralph Stanno, choſen 1532.

Temp. Roberti Swinborne, M. 14mi.

Thomas Brooke, choſen 1536.

Temp. Georgii Folberie, M. 15mi.

Simon Briggs.
Robert Aſkew.
Thomas Paxton, choſen 1537.
. . . . Bullerd, or Buller, choſen 1537.
. . . . . Hebb. When he was to diſpute once in Divinity, the Univerſity in great Multitudes came with a Deſign to laugh at him; but he behaved himſelf ſo well, that they waited on him home to his College with great Applauſe.
Edmund Grindall, choſen 1538.
. . . . . Hedin.
Gilbert Laburne.
Henry Bird.
Richard Blith, choſen 1540.

Fottery,

Fottery, or Fobre.

Temp. Nic. Ridley, M. 16mi.

Robert Patchet—He was a Benefactor.

John Chriſtophorſon, of Lancaſhire, Bachelor of Arts 1540, Maſter of Arts 1541, Fellow of St. John's, afterwards Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of Trinity College, Dean of Norwich, Biſhop of Chicheſter, but deprived in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign [a].

Edmund Weſt, of Lincolnſhire, choſen 1540, Chaplain to Biſhop Ridley, but forſook his Profeſſion, and ſoon after died of Grief.

. . . . Wilſon, choſen 1540.

Nicholas Cane, of Northumberland, Bachelor of Arts, choſen 1540. He came from Chriſt's College. Second Greek Profeſſor in this Univerſity. He tranſlated ſome Pieces of Demoſthenes, and publiſhed them. He was of Newcaſtle, and Pupil in Chriſt Church to Cuthbert Scot (afterwards Biſhop of Cheſter) and removed thence by Ridley. He was afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Doctor of Phyſick.

. . . . Brumfield.

. . . . . Robinſon.

. . . . . Taylor.

Anthony Hall.

. . . . . Mahew, choſen 1547—He had a chief Hand in the Tranſlation of the Bible of the Geneva Edition.

. . . . . Pilkington, choſen 1547.

. . . . Gray, choſen 1547.

. . . . Edill, or Ydle, or Idel, choſen 1547—He gave Books.

John Bradford, of Mancheſter in Lancaſhire, firſt a Servant to Sir John Harrington, Knight; yet, though a Place of very good Profit and Expectation, he left it, and gave himſelf to Study, eſpecially of the Scriptures, at the Temple in London, where the Common Law is ſtudied; and from thence he came to Cambridge, and within a Year was made Maſter of Arts and Fellow of this College. He was ordained by Biſhop Ridley, by whom and Bucer he was intirely beloved. He was Chaplain to Ridley, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and died a Martyr in Queen Mary's Reign, 1ſt July, 1556. His laſt audible Words were thoſe of our Saviour; "Strait is the "Gate, and narrow is the "Way which leadeth unto "Life, and few there be "that find it." He was of Stature tall, but ſlender; of a faintiſh ſanguine Complexion; his Hair and Beard auburn; his Countenance full

[a] Godw. 390.

full of Sweetneſs, mixt with Reverence and Auſterity. The chief Article whereupon his Enemies condemned him was for denial of the corporal Preſence in the Sacrament, which yet he never denied in the worthy Receiver, as to the Eye of Faith; and no Man yet, whether Papiſt or Proteſtant, could ever diſcover it through the Elements of Bread and Wine by the Eye of the Body. His Death was generally lamented by all who knew him, or had heard of him; yea many Papiſts themſelves heartily wiſhed his Deliverance, for all Men obſerved how his Enemies had firſt committed him to Priſon without Law, and then after a Year's Impriſonment made one to take away his Life.

On him was made this EPITAPH:

Diſcipulo nulli ſupra licet eſſe Magiſtrum;
Quiq; Deo ſervit, triſtia multa feret.
Corripit Omnipotens natum quem diligit omnem;
Ad Cœlum ſtricta eſt difficiliſq; via.
Has Bradforde, tuo dum reddis pectore voces,
Non hominum rigidas terribiliſq; minas,
Sed nec Blanditias, non vim, nec vincula curas.
Credi & accenſæ membra tremenda Pyræ.

Thomas Horton.
Gregory Garth, choſen 1548.
. . . . . Yeldar, or Yeldard, many Years Maſter of Trinity College in Oxford, Vice Chancellor there 1580.
Anthony Girlington, choſen 1552.
William Clarke, choſen 1552.
John Young.
John Markham, choſen 1553.
. . . . Sanderſon.
. . . . . Richardſon.
. . . . . Debanck.

Temp. Johannis Young, M. 17i.

. . . . Nicolſon.
John Robinſon, choſen 1554.
William Patchet, choſen 1554.
Gabriel Briſtow, choſen 1555.
Robert Taylor.
John Newell.
Rich. Hall—He wrote a Book of Schiſm, and another of an erroneous Conſcience.
John Salt.
. . . . Betſon, choſen 1556.
. . . . Barret, choſen 1556.
John Bridges, choſen 1556—He made a Speech to Queen Elizabeth at the College Gate 1563. He was made Doctor of Divinity and Dean of Saliſbury, and by her Biſhop of Oxford 1603. He died 1617.
Chriſtoper Lindley, choſen 1556.
William Adamſon, choſen 1557.
. . . . Boyce, or Boyes, choſen 1558.
Wm. Gravett, choſen 1558.

Temp.

Temp. Edmundi Grindal, M. 18vi.

. . . . Lock, choſen 1557.
Thomas Nevel, choſen 1560.
William Power, choſen 1560.
William Palmer, or Pawmer, choſen 1560, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chancellor of Yorke, Prebendary of Yorke, Prebendary of Norwell, and Rector of Wheldrake.
Oſmund Davie, or Davids, choſen 1560.
Ralph Sarteine, or Sarton, choſen 1561.

Temp. Matt. Hutton, M. 19i.

Thomas Newce.
R. Hetherington.
R. Jackſon.
Sim. Buck.
. . . . Riley.
. . . . Fenton.
Bald. Eſdall.
Jo. Gravet.
. . . . Butler.
Ja. Hales.
. . . . March.
. . . . Beſt.
. . . . Sage.
. . . . Morton.

Ignot. an. temp. Johannis Whitgift, M. 20mi. ſeu Temp. Johannis Younge, M. 21mi.

Lan. Browne, choſen 1567.
Th. Langhern.
Jo. Feake.
. . . . Knight.
. . . . Forteſcue.
Humph. Tyndal.
Edm. Sympſon.

Tempus Johannis Younge, M. 21mi.

R. Oſburne, choſen 1570.
Th. Nevell.
Gab. Harvey.
Hen. Farre.
Jo. Holt.
Jo. Flower, choſen 1572.
R. Langhorn.
Gu. Halls.
Edm. Feake, choſen 1574.
Jo. Hutchinſon.
Gu. Pemberton.
Villers Alday.
Geo. Alexander.
Lancelot Andrews.
Th. Dove, afterwards Biſhop.

Temp. Williel. Folke, M. 22mi.

. . . . Colman, choſen 1578.
R. Robinſon.
Gu. Daniel.
Hen. Gold.
Ant. Watſon.
Sam. Farre.
R. Harvey.
Th. Lovering.
Rog. Dod, afterwards Biſhop.
Ja. Bracham, choſen 1581.
Fra. Beriſford.
Rob. Neave.
Ja. Gravet.
Jo. Bourne.
Paul Berbeck.
Th. Petchie.
Rich. Tylney, choſen 1583.
Sam. Harſenet, afterwards Archbiſhop.
Nic. Felton.
Th. Mud.
R. Streat.
Hen. Brampton.
Jo. Aldrich.
Rad. Rowley.

Gu. Tubman, choſen 1585.
Ant. Green, choſen 1585.
Rob. Cook.
Wal. Whaley.
Gu. James.
Th. Murial.
Rich. Bucknam.
Gu. Rich.
Rob. Ely.

Temp. Lanceloti Andrews, M. 23mi.

Rich. Wright, choſen 1590.
Rog. Fenton.
Nath. Gifford.
Jo. Field.
Rand. Barlow, choſen 1593.
Cuth. Curwen.
Rog. Andrews, choſen 1594.
Geo. Cook, choſen 1597.
Theo. Field, choſen 1598.
Jo. Jones.
Hier. Beale.
Edm. Maſſen.
Th. Talcoat, choſen 1599.
Jo. Jones, choſen 1601.
Th. Southill.
Cu. Stockton.
Jam. Rogers.
R. Farmer.
Mat. Scrivener, choſen 1602.
Godw. Walſal.

Temp. Samuelis Herſenet, M. 24mi.

Jam. White, choſen 1605.
Gu. Hancock.
Matt. Wren, choſen 1605.
Alex. Read.
Jo. Heyward.
Ant. Parker.
Rich. Pemberton, choſen 1608.
Theodore Bathurſt.
Alexander Bood, choſen 1610.
Jo. Scarlet.
Th. Bold.
Walt. Belcanquall.
Jo. Nutt, choſen 1611.
Rad. Brownrig.
Rog. Flower. *Tanquam.*
Jo. Pocklington, choſen 1612.
Sam. Calverley.
Th. Bouguell.
Jo. Gaell.
Roger Hexcheſter.
Jo. Jeffery.
Jo. Johnſon, choſen 1613.
Rob. Felton.
Edw. Tilman.
Hen. Burton. *Tanquam.*

Temp. Hen. Felton, M. 25mi.

Ben. Lany, choſen 1616.

Temp. Hieron. Beale, M. 26mi.

Gu. Fenner, choſen 1618.
Dan. Mariet.
Eleaz. Duncon.
Sam. Belcanqual, choſen 1619.
Har. Boteler.
Theod. Beal, choſen 1622.— *Tanquam.*
Jo. Poley.
Nicol. Andrews.
Edward Quarle.
Gu. Parris, choſen 1625.
Jo. Duncon.
Rob. Goodrick.
Edm. Calamy. *Tanquam.*
Ja. Vaughan.
Jo. Novel.
Jo. Cornelius.
Gawing. Naſh.
Jo. Neile.

Temp.

Temp. Benj. Laney, M. 27mi.

Rich. Ball, choſen 1630.
Rich. Drake.
Gu. Herris.
Jo. Vincent.
Rob. Mapletoft, choſen 1631.
Jo. Randal.
Edw. Fletcher.
Tho. Weedon, choſen 1631.
Edm. Boldero. *Tanquam.*

Temp. Marci Frank, M. 28mi.

Roger Aſhton, choſen 1662.
William Quarles.
Anthony Bokenham, choſen 1662.
William Gibbs.
Tho. Wedon.
Edm. Keene.
Tho. Cooke.
Tho. Rider.
Marmaduke Urlin.
Edward Stearne.
William Abel.
Phil. Bacon.
John Keene.
Nath. Coga.
Will. Sampſon.
Michael Pindar.
Matthew Eaton.
Robert Goodrick.
Dru. Creſſener.
John Goodinge.
Richard Neech, choſen 1664.
Francis Grigg.
Tho. Crowch.

Temp. Rob. Mapleton, M. 29i.

Robert Peachy. *Tanquam.*
Samuel Flack, choſen 1668.
William Mervine.
Edward Duncon.
Richard Blyth.
John Gulliver.
John Weſtfield.
Tho. Browne.
Samuel Bale, choſen 1671.
Thomas Alexander.
Peter Richier.
William Butts.
John Burrel, choſen 1673.
Edward Feaſt, choſen 1674. *Tanquam.*
George Proctor.
John Gaſkarth.
Hugh Martin.

Temp. Nath. Coga, M. 30ti.

Henry Jenkin, choſen 1677.
Ambroſe Bland.
Avery Wagſtaffe.
William Powle, choſen 1678.
William Dickenſon.
Mark Anthony.
Jerome Lacy.
John Lany, choſen 1681. *Tanquam.*
Wm. Banckes, choſen 1682.
Marmaduke Tyrwhitt, choſen 1683.
John Baſſet.
Francis Draper.
John Baſſet, choſen 1686.
William Smith. *Tanquam.*
Henry Scrivener, choſen 1687.
Samuel Holcombe.
Benjamin Keene.
Samuel Boys.
Chriſtopher Bedford, choſen 1688.
Robert Lloyd.
Edward Lany.
Philip Oſbaldeſton, choſen 1691.
Reginald Hawkins.
George Mapletoft.
Richard Croſſinge.

Temp.

Temp. Tho. Brown, M. 31*mi.*

Thomas Thomas.
Thomas Parlet.
John Veſey, choſen 1698.
Richard Flack.
Chriſtopher Selby.
Hugh James, choſen 1699.
Thomas Wallace, choſen 1701. *Tanquam.*
Thomas Ralph.
Robert Turner, choſen 1701.
Tho. Aſhburner, choſen 1703.
William Sutton.
Richard Attwood.
Robert Hodges.
Thomas Wallace.
Roger Long.
Nicholas Philips, choſen 1704. *Tanquam.*
John Browning, choſen 1705.
Henry Creſſener.
Titus Tweady.

Temp. Edw. Lang, M. 32*di.*

William Long, choſen 1707.
Randolph Wyard, choſen 1708.
James Jeffery.
John Goodwin.
John Mapletoft.

END OF TOM. V.